Manual General Knowledge Office Compendium

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BY
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U. P. GOVT. SECRETARIA
LUCKNOW

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PREFACE

The object with which this Manual has been compiled is to meet the long felt want of candidates who appear for competisive examinations conducted by the Public Service Commissions and other official bodies.

The book is divided into three parts :--

Part I—'GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.' General knowledge covers an extensive range of subjects requiring the study of a large number of books and papers which are not only expensive but also difficult to obtain. I have accordingly endeavoured to consolidate in a concise form such general and up-to-date information as, I am sure, will prove valuable for those attempting the paper on 'General Knowledge.'

Part II—'OFFICE COMPENDIUM' is a treatise on office work and procedure dealing with several subjects, the study of which will prove of much help to candidates attempting papers on Drafting, Precis Writing, English Composition, Essays, Proof Correcting, etc., and may be beneficial to persons who are already in service. The chapters on 'Drafting,' 'Precis Writing' and 'General English,' have been greatly enlarged in the present edition.

Part III—'APPENDICES' contain questions on General Knowledge that have been set at the Public Service Commission Examinations held from 1939 to 1946, as also solutions to Model and Science questions that have been or are likely to be set at these examinations. These as well as questions and answers appended at the end of each chapter will, I am confident, prove of immense help to candidates.

The book, it is hoped, will be found equally interesting and serviceable to those desirous of possessing diverse information on

various topics.

I could not have compiled this book but for the assistance of friends and help from different books, and I am greatly indebted to them.

Every attempt has been made to include in this book as much useful and accurate material as possible, but the compiler will be most grateful to those who will very kindly point out any inaccuracy that may be detected and also make suggestions for further improvement.

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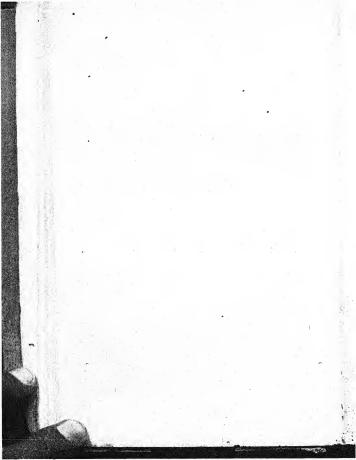
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PART I

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE



CHAPTER I.

Commercial and Legal Terms

Actuary. One who works out mathematical calculations e.g. averages, annuities, insurance charges, etc.

Adjudication. Act of declaring a man bankrupt.

Advice. Any notification of a business transaction.

 $\boldsymbol{Affidavit.}$ Written statement which the witness signs, and swears as true.

Agenda. A list of business to be transacted or discussed at a meeting,

Amortisation. Gradual repayment of a debt by means of a Sinking Fund.

Arbitration. Method of having disputes decided by uninterested parties in order to avoid law suits, etc.

Assessor. A person who advises judges and arbitrators.

Assets. Property of every description belonging to a person or company.

Assignment. A document denoting the difference between the aggregate value of the imports and exports of accountry.

At Sight. On bills denotes that they are payable on demand without allowing days of grace.

Balance of Trade. An expression denoting the difference between the aggregate value of the imports and exports of a country.

Bank Bill. A bill of exchange drawn by one bank upon another.

Bank Note. A promissory note issued by a bank payable to bearer on demand.

 $\dot{}$ Bill of Credit. A letter authorising the advance of money to a specified person on some security.

Bill of Exchange. Money in the form of either specie or bullion was frequently shipped abroad in payment of debts contracted in foreign countries. The usual way of discharging such a liability is by means of a Bill of Exchange, which is defined as an unconditional order in writing addressed by one person to another, signed by the person giving it, requiring the person to whom it is addressed to pay on demand or at a fixed determinable future time a certain sum to the order of a specified person, or to bearer.

Bill of Lading. An acknowledgment of shipment of goods with terms for their transport.

Bill of Sale. A document by which personal property is transferred from one person to another, generally in order to give security for a loan.

Bimetallism. Monetary System in which both gold and silver are used as standards of value.

Bonus. An extra dividend occasionally paid to shareholders in public companies when extraordinary profits are realised. Also a periodical addition made to Life Assurance Policies out of the ordinary profits of the business.

Bounties. Premiums offered to producers of certain commodities to encourage industry or favour competition.

Building Society. A society formed for the purpose of reising a stock or fund for making advances to members upon security of freehold, copy hold or leasehold estate by way of mortgage.

Bull. One who buys, or contracts to buy, shares in the expectation of rise in price, with a consequent realisation; of profit on them by setting day.

Bullion. Uncoined gold and silver in the mass.

Carat. A term used in assessing the value of gold and precious stones. In connection with gold, it represents the proportion of pure gold contained in any gold alloy. Pure gold is said to be 24 carat.

Casting Vote. The vote given by the chairman of a meeting to decide the point when the votes of members present are equal.

Chamber of Commerce. An association of merchants, traders and manufacturers, etc., organised to promote the interests of trade. Such chambers exist in Bengal, Bombay, Burma, Ceylon, Coconada, Karachi, Madras, Punjab and the United Provinces.

Circumstantial Evidence. Evidence which when sifted and put together leaves no room for doubt as to one's guilt, even though none saw the culprit doing the deed; evidence based on circumstances.

Codicil. Supplement to a will.

Collateral Security. An additional security given by a debtor for fulfilment of an obligation or contract.

* Consignee. A person who receives goods from his principal for sale on his behalf.

Consolidated Fund. Fund from which interest of the

National Debt, cost of Army and Navy maintenance and salaries, etc., is paid.

Console. Shortened form of consolidated annuities representing a large portion of British National debt.

Copyright. The sole right to produce or reproduce a work or any substantial part thereof.

Cottage Industries. Industries on a small scale and small capital are called cottage industries, e.g., match industry and embroidery.

Credit Note. It is an acknowledgment by a seller of a sum due to the purchaser on account of packages, etc.

Customs. A tax levied on goods which are imported into India or exported.

Debenture. A document signed by a public officer, corporation or company acknowledging indebtedness for money lent and guaranteeing repayment with interest.

Debenture bond. Bonds engaging to repay a specified borrowed sum with interest at an appointed time, the interest being payable periodically until the bond matures and is paid off-

Debit Note. A note giving particulars of an allowance in respect of damaged goods.

Demurrage. Amount payable to a ship owners or railway company for failure to load or unload goods within time allowed.

Dividend. A periodical payment of interest on an investment; a sum of money set aside out of a company's profits for distribution among the shareholders.

Dumping. Exporting goods to a country to be sold at prices lower than prevailing for home consumption with a view to undercut the producers in the importing country.

Embargo. An order to prevent the arrival or departure of a ship, or restrict the import or export of specified goods.

Endowment Policy. Policy issued by insurance companies on which premiums are payable only for a prescribed period.

Equated Time. Is the time when several debts falling due at different times may be paid together.

Exchange. A term applied to the remittances of money between different countries, by which sums in the money of one country are exchanged for sums of equivalent value in the money of another, i.e. the rate or value of the coinage of one country in terms of that of another. Also name for a building in which merchants meet for the transaction of business and brokers for dealing in script, shares, etc.

Exchequer. The term applied to the Government department dealing with the public revenues.

Exchequer Bonds. Bonds issued by the Government for sums borrowed for a specified period not exceeding six years.

Excise. Duties levied on goods produced within a country.

Fee-simple. Land in absolute ownership.

Fiduciary Loan. Loan granted without any security.

Floating Debt. Debt part of which is repayable on demand or at a prescribed time.

Free Board. The distance from the main or upper deck to the load water line of a vessel.

Freight. Charges paid to a shipowner or a Railway Company for carrying goods.

Gilt-edged Securities. Stocks on which the interest is absolutely safe for any income producing investment.

Gold Standard. The term denotes that gold is the basis of currency and has the accepted standard of value all over the world and that when there is no other way of discharging the balance of debts abroad the country will export gold. The gold coinage is a mixture of 22 parts of gold and 2 parts of copper.

Goodwill. Benefit acquired by a business by the patronage from constant customers.

Horse Power. A measure of force equal to the lifting or dragging of 33,000 lbs. per minute.

Hotchpot. A term signifying the bringing of a property into common fund to divide an estate at death, e. g. a man who has given a portion of his property to his child during his lifetime but after death the property will come into hotchpot to be included in the share of all the children.

Imperial Preference. The principle involves the granting of preferential import duties in respect of the products of the preducts of the preducts of the preduct of foreign nations and is advocated as a means of preserving imperial unity and of consolidating the British Empire both economically and politically.

Indemnity. Undertaking to make good any possible loss or damage.

Industrial Revolution. Changes in the relation between capitalists and labour brought about by mechanical invention in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

Injunction. An order of court forbidding persons to do certain things.

Intestate. Person who dies without having made a valid will.

Joint Stock Bank. A bank whose capital is subscribed by shareholders.

Joint Stock Company. It is an association of individuals for the purpose of engaging in any undertaking trade or business or an association of members, the shares of which are transferable.

Kite. A bill drawn on a person who has received nothing in return.

Larceny. The unlawful taking and carrying away of personal property of others.

 ${\bf Lay\ days.}$ The agreed number of days allowed for shipping and unshipping cargo.

Lease. A document setting forth the conditions of a contract for letting lands or buildings for life, a term of years, or at will, usually in consideration of an annual rent.

Legal Tender. Form of money which can be used as a legal quittance of a debt and which cannot be refused by the creditor.

Letters Patent. Grants by the Crown of privileges, franschises, etc. which are not sealed up but left patent or open with the Great Seal attached. New inventions are protected by Letters Patent.

Limited Company. A company in which the liability of the members or shareholders is strictly limited to the amount of the shares for which they have subscribed or agreed to be responsible.

Llyods. An association of underwriters in London for the purpose of business insuring ships and their cargoes.

Lloyds' Register. A register or list containing detailed particulars of all vessels afloat of 100 tons and upwards. It also contains a list of shipowners, shipbuilders, docks and harbours, and also statistical information regarding shipping.

Local Option. Power given to local authority to prohibit the sale of intoxicants if the majority of rate-payers so desire.

Lock-out. The act of an employer who by reason of trade dispute or other cause, closes his factory or workshop against his employees.

Log Book. A book in which chief incidents of a voyage are entered by the master of a ship.

Mercantile Marine. Ships and their crews which are employed in commerce.

Moratorium. An emergency act by which an extension of time is sometimes granted by the Government of a country for the payment of debts.

Negotiable Instrument. Documents which on transfer from one person to another convey the legal right to the property it represents, such as bills, cheques, notes, dividend, warrants, etc.

Nisi. A decree or order of court enforceable when the party has failed to show cause against the order.

Novation. Act of substitution of a new obligation for the one existing.

Par. The price equal to the nominal value.

Above Par. The price above the nominal value.

Below Par. The price below the nominal value.

Par of Exchange. When money of the same standard and weight in one country yields money of the same standard and weight in another country the exchange is then said to be at par.

Power of Attorney. A document authorising the person to whom it is given to act in all respects as the grantor of the power in relation to matters specified in the document.

Pre-emption. The right to purchase property before or in preference to any other person; the right of first offer.

Protected Tariff. Is one framed with a scale of imported articles calculated so as to raise the selling price of imported articles to an extent which restricts competition with indigenous products, which are thus protected.

Proxy. One who acts for another, or the written authoraty for such action.

Quinquennium. A period of five years.

Quorum. A term indicating the number of members of any association or company necessary to be present at any meeting before business is transacted.

Rate of Exchange. The transformation of the money of any country into that of another at a certain rate, which varies from day to day.

Reparations. Sums payable by one country to another under the provisions of a peace treaty, and to repair loss and damage sustained by the payee country during war.

Royalty. Is payment made by one person to another in return for some privilege or concession.

Salvage. The reward payable by owners of ships or goods for the service performed in saving the property from loss or destruction.

Sinking Fund. A fund created by setting apart a portion of the profits of a company or the revenue of a government with the object of extinguishing a debt or loan.

Sleeping Partner. One who has invested his money in business without taking an active part in its management.

Specie. Coin; metallic currency as distinguished from paper currency-

Stablization. Basing a nation's currency on a recognised standard or value.

Standard Gold. Is composed of 22 parts of pure gold and two parts of copper alloy.

Standard Money. Is a coin whose value in exchange depends upon the intrinsic value of the metal it contains.

Standa d Silver. Consists of one half pure silver and one half alloy.

Stock Exchange. A market in which stocks, shares and securities of a similar nature are bought and sold.

Surrender Value. That amount of a policy which an insurance company is willing to give to the insured if the latter surrenders or abandons his policy and extinguishes his claim upon them before the policy matures.

Tariff. A list of duties charged on specified articles. The term is also applied to any list of charges.

Tender. It is an offer to supply certain things, perform certain acts, or pay a specified sum but it is not binding until accepted.

Trade Mark. A distinguishing mark on goods to indicate that they are the goods of the proprietor of such trade mark by reason of manufacture, selection, dealing with or offering for sale.

Trade Union. Union formed to protect the trade interests of its members by the substitution of collective for individual bargaining between workmen and employers.

Turnover. The total sales of a trader within a given period.

Underwriter. One who undertakes to himself to pay the required sum sufficient to cover the deficiency if the public fails to subscribe to the shares of the newly formed company,

Unlimited Company. A company, the members or shareholders of which are personally liable to contribute to the payment of the whole of the debts of the concern as well as the costs of liquidation.

Watered Capital. Capital raised through the issue of new shares without a corresponding increase in interest.

Watering Stock. A term denoting the issue of extra shares of nominal capital, without providing for interest being paid thereon, the object being to keep down the apparent rate of interest.

Way Bill. A list of passengers or goods carried by a public conveyance.

Writ. A command for an individual to attend at a certain place at a certain time by the court generally.

Questions and Answers

(I. M. M. T. S. Dufferin, 1930)

- Q. 1. What is (i) a pier, (ii) a dock, (iii) a dock-yard, (iv) a wharf, (v) a pilot?
- Ans. (i) Structure of wood or iron running out into the sea and used as a landing stage.
 - (ii) A basin with floodgates in which ships are loaded, unloaded or repaired.
 - (iii) An enclosure containing docks.
 - (iv) A platform for the use of loading and unloading ships.
 - (v) A person in charge of ships entering or leaving a harbour.

(Indian Forest Service, 1930)

- Q. 2. What are the functions of the Indian Tariff Board?
- Ans. Considers the need for and fixes the protective tariff duties on foreign goods imported into India-

(Indian Railway Service of Engineers, 1930)

- Q. 3. Explain the following:-
 - Watered Capital, (2) Four and a half per cent second debenture, (3) Telegraphic Transfer, (4) Legal tender.
- Ans. (1) Increase of capital by issue of new shares without corresponding addition to assets.
 - (2) Debt of a corporation or a company on which interest is to be paid at four and a half per cent.
 - (3) Money transferred from one bank to a foreign one by telegram.
 - (4) Currency that cannot be refused in payment of a debt.

(Indian Railway Service of Engineers, 1931)

- Q. 4. Give the meaning of the following:— (1) Gold Standard, (2) The balance of trade, (3) c. i. f. (4) F. O. B.
- Ans. (1) Denotes that gold is the basis of currency having standard of value all over the world. It is in existence when a country will export gold when there is no other way of discharging its balance of debts abroad.
 - (2) The difference between the aggregate value of the imports and exports of a country.
 - (3) Cost, insurance and freight.
 - (4) Free on Board.

(Indian Police Service, 1931)

- Q. 5. What is meant by (a) Protection, (b) Prohibition?
- Ans. (a) Guarding by home industry against competition by import on foreign goods.
 - (b) Forbidding by law the sale of intoxicants for common consumption.

(Indian Railway Service of Engineers, 1934)

- Q. 6. Explain the following terms:-
 - (1) Pronote, (2) c. i. f., (3) Bill of Lading,
 - (4) Third party risk, (5) Demurrage.
- Ans. (1) Written promise to pay on demand or at a specified future time a sum of money to a person specified, or to his order or to bearer.
 - (2) Cost, insurance and freight.
 - (3) A receipt from a ship's captain to the shipper undertaking to deliver goods on payment of freight.

- (4) In insurance it is the damage to a person other than the insured which the under-writer contracts to meet.
- (5) A charge to which the charterer of a ship is liable by neglecting to load or unload within the specified time. It is also used in connection with the delays in removing goods after being conveyed to the place of destination.

(Railway Clearing Accounts, 1935)

- Q. 7. The term 'Foreign Exchange' is capable of being expressed in two ways. Explain them.
- Ans. (i) Transfer of the money of one country into that of another.
 - (ii) Name for a building where merchants meet for the transaction of business.

(U. P. Secretariat, 1938)

Q. 8. Define: -Trade Union; Limited Company.

Ans. See within.

CHAPTER II.

Scientific Terms.

Acoustics-The science of sound.

Anthropology—The science that reveals man's place in nature, and describes the mental and physical peculiarities of mankind.

Arboriculture-The science of cultivation of trees and shrubs.

Archaeology-The science of ancient remains.

Astrology-The science of the stars.

Astronomy—The science dealing with the knowledge of the movements of the heavenly bodies.

Bacteriology—The science of bacteria, founded by Pasteur, comprising "germ theory" of disease.

Biology—The science that deals with the phenomena of living matter, describing its properties growth, changes and conditions.

Botany-The science of plants.

Ceramics-The art of pottery.

Chemistry.—The science that analyses and describes the properties and composition of various natural substances.

Chronology—The science of computing periods of time by orderly division, and of assigning to events their proper relative dates. Conchology-The science of shells.

'Conduction—The process by which heat passes from one particle of a body to the next is called conduction, and the body along which it passes is known as the conductor.

Convection—The process by which fluids become heated by the actual movement of their particles due to differences of density.

Cryptography—Art of secretwriting by means of ciphers, code words, etc.

Ductility—It is the property by virtue of which solids can be drawn out into wires, as silver is drawn into wires by silversmiths.

Ecology—Section of Botany and Zoology dealing with the relation of plants and animals to their environment.

Economics—Originally the science of household management. Political Economy means the production, distribution and consumption of wealth.

Entomology-The science of insects.

Epidemiology—The science of epidemics.

Epigraphy-Study of inscriptions.

V Ethics—The science of moral conduct and duty, a study on psychology, and intended to determine what is right or wrong according to circumstances.

Ethnology—The science that treats of mankind inquiring into the mental and physical differences of mankind and the organic laws upon which they depend.

Etymology—The science that treats of the origin and history of words.

Geodesy—The science dealing with the measurement of the earth's surface on a larger scale.

Geogeny—The science of the earth's formations in its relation to the solar system.

Geology—The science that deals with the condition and structure of the earth.

Genealogy—The science of family descent, treating of ancestors and their descendants in various branches in the natural order of succession.

Higiology-Narrative of the lives of Saints.

Horology—The science that deals with the construction of machines for telling hours.

Hydrography—The science of water measurement as applied to seas, rivers, lakes, currents, rocks and reefs, etc.

Hydropathy—The science for the treatment of diseases by water.

Hydrostatics—The science of pressure and equilibrium of fluids.

Hydrostatic Paradox—The principle that any quantity of fluid, however small, may balance any weight, however great "By a small quantity of water an enormous pressure can be produced" is the Hydrostatic Paradox.

Hygiene—The science of health in its broad significance, the study of sanitary conditions, and the application of the laws of health generally.

Icanography-Art of teaching by pictures and statues.

Latent Heat—The number of units of heat required to melt a gram of ice at o° C into water at o° is known as its Latent Heat. By experiment it has been found that 80 calories are required to melt one gram of ice. The quantity of heat required to change the state of a body without rais-

ing its temperature is called the Latent Heat of the body. This heat is so called because it has no effect on the thermometer.

Lexicography—Art of oompiling a dictionary.

Magnetic Induction—It is the production of magnetism in a piece of iron or steel without contact between the inducting magnet and the iron or steel.

Malleability—It is the property by virtue of which solids can be beaten out into leaves, as silver and gold are made into leaves.

Metallurgy-The science of extracting metals from their ores.

Meteorology—The science that deals with the various atmospheric phenomena.

Morphology—The science that deals with the form, structure, and position of the different parts of animals and plants.

Mycology—That branch of botanical science which relates to mushrooms and other fungi

Numismatics-The science of coins and medals.

Odontography-The science of the teeth.

Optics—The science that investigates the nature and properties of light and the phenomena of colour.

Ornithology-The science and study of birds.

Pathology—The science of the nature, causes and remedies of diseases.

Pedagogy-The science of education.

Phrenology-The science of the skull and brain.

Philately-The science of stamp collecting.

Philology-The science of language.

Physics—The science of the order of nature; usually the study of matter and the general properties of matter as affected by energy or force.

Physiology—The science of the structure and function of animal and plant life.

Physiognomy—The science that claims to interpret the temperament and disposition of people from the features of the face.

Physiography—The science that deals with natural phenomena.

Phytonomy—The science of the origin and growth of plants.

Plasticity—It is the property by which solids can be moulded into a retainable shape, as a potter moulds clay.

Pomology-The science of fruits.

Precipitation—The process by which a dissolved substance is turned by the addition of some other material into a new product which is insoluble in the solvent and therefore settles down.

Psychology-The science of the mind.

Radiation—The process by which heat is carried from a hotter to a colder body in straight lines without heating the intervening medium.

Radiology-The science dealing with radiant energy.

 $\mathbf{Rigidity}\mathbf{-}\mathbf{A}$ solid body that does not readily alter its size or shape.

Sericulture—Breeding of silkworms and the production of raw silk.

Sociology—The science of human society, dealing with social problem and human progress.

Specific Gravity—It is the ratio of the weight of any volume of the body to the weight of the same volume of water.

Taxidermy—Preparation and stuffing of the skins of animals.

Telepathy—Communication between one mind to another by the thoughts, feelings or emotions at a distance without communication through the ordinary channels of the senses.

Television—The transmission of rocognizable images of moving objects over a telephone line. It was in December 1928 that Mr. Baird projected images in England on a screen measuring 4 ft. by 4 ft. and in May 1930 this was followed by a television performance given before an audience of 500 people in New York, when the screen used was 6 ft. square. The actors, who were more than a mile away in the General Electric Laboratory were clearly visible and by means of loud speakers their voices were audible in every part of the building.

Tenacity.—The property of solids by which they offer resistance to break them when in the form of wires.

Therapeutics—The science that treats of the healing of diseases and the laws of health.

Distinctions.

Acceleration and Retardation. Suppose a train is standding at a railway station. First it moves slowly and then at full speed. Thus the velocity of the train has increased. This increase in the velocity is the acceleration of the velocity. When it is at full speed and arrives near a station, its speed decreases, and this decrease is retardation.

Alloy and Amalgam. An alloy is a mixture of two or more metals, while an amalgam of metal is the mixture of the metal with mercury only.

Adhesion. It is the attraction between particles of different substances. Cohesion is the mutual attraction which the particles of a body exert upon one another. The thicker the liquid the greater is its cohesion.

Conductor and Insulator. A body which allows the free passage of electricity through it is called a *conductor*, but a body which prevents the flow of electricity is called an *insulator*.

Density and Relative Density. Density is the weight of a substance per unit volume, while Relative Density is a ratio. Density is a concrete number and Relative Density is an abstract number.

Questions and Answers.

(Indian Military Academy, 1935)

- Q. 1. With what do the following sciences deal?
 - (a) Embryology, (b) Psychology, (c) Numismatology,(d) Philology, (e) Meteorology.

ANS. See within.

(Imperial Secretariat, 1935)

- Q. 2. With what do the following sciences deal?
 - (a) Philately (b) Political Economy, (c) Sericulture(d) Ceramics, (e) Genealogy.

ANS. See within.

(U. P. Secretariat, 1942)

Q. 3. Define:—

Epigraphy; Numismatic.

Ans. See within.

CHAPTER III.

Medical Terms

Common Diseasees with their causes and cure.

Acne. Disease of the skin, causing small pimples, especially on the face and upper part of the body. It is due to infection of the sebaceous glands and hair follicles by means of a germ called the acne bacillus. Ordinary treatment is proper care of diet and sunshine exercise. Acute cases are treated by injections of a vaccine made from the acne basillus and exposing the affected parts to X-rays.

Acoria. Condition in which the patient never feels the appetite as if he has had sufficient food.

and Jaw. Generally it attacks cattle. It is due to infection by parasite or "ray fungus". It is treated by injection of vaccines and exposure to X-rays.

Actinotherapy. The treatment of diseases by exposing the body to chemical active rays, especially to ultra-violet rays.

Adipsia. Condition in which the sensation of thirst is absent.

Agraphia Condition caused by brain in which the patient becomes unable to express his thoughts in writing

Anaemia. Term denoting the defficiency of blood, due to the paucity of red corpuscles in the blood. Simple and nutritious diet, fresh air and sunshine is the treament.

Anaesthetic. A drug that produces unconsciousness and insensibility to pain. Anaesthetics are of two kinds. Those which produce unconsciousness are ciloroform, ether and laughing gas (nitrous oxide); and those which produce only insensibility to pain in certain parts of the body when an operation is performed are cocaine, eucaine and stovaine, which are usually sprayed around affected parts.

Anodyne. A drug or combination of drugs given for the relief of pain e.g. opium, morphia.

Anorexia. Lack of apetite for food.

Anteséptic. A substance that destroys or prevents the growth of germs e.g., Carbolic acid, iodine, iodoform, alcohol, corrosive sublimate, lysol. permanganate of potash, flavine etc.

Apoplexy. A sudden loss of consciousness and paralysis caused by haemorrhage into the brain. It is necessary to avoid alcohol, rich or heavy food, violent exertions and mental excitement.

Appendicitis. Inflammation of the appendix or blind sac at the junction of the larger and smaller intestines. It is chiefly due to bacterial infection associated with constipation. The usual symptoms are sudden and severe pain in the abdomen in the right side with sickness, feverishness and constipation. Operation is the chief remedy.

Asthma. A spasmodic affection of the bronchial tubes. The chief cause of spasm and swelling of the lining membrane of the smaller bronchial tubes. A moderate, easily digestible diet is beneficial. Other remedies are vaccine, ultra-violet light, X-rays, intestinal disinfection, etc.

Bacteria. Very small, single-celled vegetable germs, which multiply by splitting into two parts. Bacteria play an important part in the causation of disease, but all them are not harmful.

Bronchitis. Inflammation of the bronchial tubes, due to cold; accompanied by inflammation of the lining membranes of the nose and throat. Linseed of mustard poultice or vaccines made from germs for inflaming the tubes are some of the remedies.

Cancer. The name for an important group of malignant tumours. Its cause is attibuted to a filter-passing virus acting in conjunction with another specific factor. The chief methods of treatment are by operation, radium and exposure to a special type of X-rays.

Carbuncle. An inflammatory tumour or boil. A severe gangrenous infection of the tissues immediately underlying the skin due to invasion by pus-producing germs. Hot fomentation may be useful but surgical removal of the whole carbuncle is the most effective remedy.

Caries. Inflammatory disease of bones. Its commonest form is dental caries in which case the decay of the tooth is caused by acids arising from decomposed food stuffs destroying the enamel and dentine. Dental caries may be prevented by giving a diet rich in vitamin D.

Carrier. Antorganism which carries a germ of disease. Mosquitoes are the carriers of malaria and yellow fever germs; the tee tee fly carries the germ of sleep ing sickness; and the rat flea the bubonic plague. Persons who, without suffering from them, carry the germs of infectious diseases e.g. piphtheria, typhoid fever, etc., are also called carriers.

Cataract. An opaque condition of the lens of the eye occasioning blindness by obstructing the passage of light. Can be cured by operation.

Catarth. Common cold in the head and chest. A discharge of fluid from the inflammation of mucus membrane, especially of the nose, caused by cold in the head. Certain germs are also responsible for this disease but it is

chiefly caused by damp temperature and living in warm, stuffy rooms. Use of a nasal spray with eucalyptus, menthol, etc., is profitable.

Chicken Pox. An acute infectious disease chiefly of young children. It is marked, after little preliminary feverishness, by eruption of small blisters. The chief treament is to keep the patient isolated, give him light diet and keep his bowels open. Incubation period lasts from 14 to 16 days.

Cholera. An acute infectious disease characterised by bilious vomiting and purging and inability to pass urine. It is combated by destroying the Vibrio bacilli with permanganates. A vaccine prepared from this germ is also used, and saline injections have been found useful.

Coma. A state of complete loss of consciousness from which even great and sustained efforts fail to rouse the patient. This is due to haemorrhage in the brain, apoplexy, concussion or other head injury, alcoholic or opium poiscning, epilepsy, hysteria, diabetes, meningitis and other diseases.

Convulsions. Involuntary contractions of muscles e. g. the body is thrown into violent spasmodic contractions, sensibility and voluntary motion being for a time suspended. Convulsive fits are symptoms of many diseases. They may arise from teething of children, brain diseases; rickets, worms, whooping cough, etc.

Cramp. Spasmodic contraction of the muscles. It occurs usually in the legs and is due to stomach derangements, cold, fatigue, rheumatism and pregnancy.

Debility. Loss of strength. Weakness and relaxation of the muscular fibres and general depreciation of vitality. In children it is due to improper feeding, and a resulting accumulation of acids in the blood. In adults it may follow influenza, tuberculosis or be an early sign of anaemia.

Delicium. Condition of mental disturbance. It may occur as a result of fever or brain injury. The person becomes excited and intensely restless.

Dengue. Breakbone fever. An infections tropical disease marked by severe pains in the bones, head, eyeballs and joints. The germ or virus is carried by a special kind of mosquito, and the disease is transmitted by bites from the insect.

Diabetes. A disease characterised by persistent discharge of sugar in the urine. The other symptoms are passing of excessive amount of urine; great thirst, dry mouth and lips. It can be treated by injections of insulin extract made from the pancrease of animals, and by regulating the diet.

Diathermy. The generation of heat within the tissues of the body by forcing an electric current through them.

Diphtheria. An infectious disease of the mouth, nose and throat in which the air passages become covered and impeded with a leathery membrane. The temperature rises and is accompanied by pains, headache and general lassitude, and glands are swollen. Inoculation with a vaccine made from diphtheria toxins and antitoxins has been proved successful.

Dropsy. The chormal accumulation of water in any part of the body. The condition may arise in the course of many diseases, chiefly of heart, liver, kidney, blood pressure and skin. Dropsy of abdomen is called ascites; of the brain, hydrocephalus; of the chest, hydrothorax; of the skin, oddema; if it is widespread it is called ascite.

Dysentry. Disease associated with inflammation of thebowels accompanied with pain in the abdomen and frequent passing of motions containing blood and slime. Bacillary dysentry is caused by a germ Bacterium dysenteriae; the other amoebic dysentry by an organism Entamoeba histolitica. They enter the body in food or drinking water. Bacillary dysentry is cured by injections of anti-dysenteric serum, and amoebic dysentry injections of emetine, a product of ipecacuanha.

Dyspepsia. Indigestion chiefly due to over-eating or taking an ill-balanced meal. The disease is marked by due comfort and pain in the abdomen, headache, palpitation of the heart, and sometimes vomiting.

Eczema. A skin disease in which the skin is covered with numerous small papules, which turn into vesicles. The main cause of eczema is said to be an inborn or acquired sensitiveness of the skin cells to the action of irritants, which may reach it from within the body by way of the blood stream or from without by direct contact.

Elephantiasis. A chronic disease marked by overgrowth of the skin and connected tissues of the part affected.

Endemic. It is a disease which is prevalent or regularly found in a region or district.

Enteric. Typhoid or gastric fever, is due to the absorption in the alimentary canal of a germ called Bacillus typhusus. Infection may be conveyed by a contaminated water supply, milk, food, or defective sanitary arrangements. The patient has a headache, backache, tenderness of the abdomen and a raised characteristic temperature, which rises, falls a little, rises again, and so on. The disease generally incubates from 8 to 14 days but relapses are not uncommon. The treatement is carried on by means of a special vaccine made from the germ of typhoid.

Epidemic. Term applied to a disease which attacks may people in one region at one time and spreads quickly from one place to another. Among the epidemic disease are influenza, measles, scarlet fever, wbooping cough etc.

Epilepsy. A chronic disease marked by the occurrence of fits in which consciousness is suddenly lost and the body thrown into a state of convulsions. It may be treated by surgical operation upon the brain lesion. The medicines most commonly prescribed are potassium bromide and luminab.

Fistula. A deep, callous and narrow ulcer generally following an abscess in certain parts of the body and forming an abnormal passage between some internal organ and the skin. The treatment is by surgical excision.

Gastritis Inflammation of the stomach due to the eating of indigestible or decomposing food or excessive drinking, or infection of the lining membrane of the stomach by toxins or germs. The common symptoms are pain, vomiting, flatulence and loss of appetite. (See Dyspepsia).

Gingivitis. Inflammation of the gums which is recognised by the swollen and red appearance of the gum margin and bleeding. Can be treated by the use of tooth brush and a diet centaining calcium and vitamin D.

Gland. A secreting structure, which in various ways alters the material brought to it by the blood, extracting and excreting waste products or manufacturing valuable by products.

Glucoma. A disease of the eye marked by great increase of fluid. Pain and redness of the eye, headache, dimness of vision are the common symptoms.

Gout. An acute inflammation of the smaller joints, especially of the great toe, in persons of luxurious habits and past middle life. It is characterised by an excess of uric acid in the blood and formation of chalky deposits in the joints.

Haemoplysis. Spitting of blood.

Haemorrhage. Discharge of blood from the blood vessels.

Holiotheraphy. The treatment of disease by exposing the body to the sun's rays.

Hemiplegia. Paralysis of one side of the body.

Hernia. The protrusion of the organ through a breach in the wall of the cavity in which it is contained. A rupture. Operation is the best treatment, though it can be cured by means of a well-fitting truss.

Hydrocephalus. Water in the brain. It is due to an inflammatory condition of the membranes surrounding the brain causing an accumulation of serous fluid in the brain cavities. It is marked by enlargement of the head and mental deficiency.

Hydrophobia. A disease known as Rabics, usually resulting from the bite of a mad dog. It is due to a virus present in the saliva of infected animals. It is characterised by fever, restlessness, swelling of the glands in the region of the bite, followed by choking feelings and spasm of the muscles of the mouth and throat. It can be prevented by inoculation with a series of injections of rabies' vaccine invented by Pasteur.

Hydroele. A swelling consisting of a collection of serous fluid in the scrotum. It is cured by operation.

Hysteria. A nervous affection with a choking sensation in the throat, especially a female disease. It is characterised by convulsive seizures, spasms and contraction, paralysis, partial loss of sensation and derangements, stimulating various arganic diseases. It is due to mental or physical shock or hereditary pre-disposition. Its radical treatment is by psycho-analysis.

Influenza. An infectious disease characterised by catarrh of the respiratory and intestinal tracts, pain in the limbs, headache, prostration and depression. Various germs are said to be the cause of the disease, one being bacillus influenzæ. Filterable virus is believed to be the real cause, which passes through a filter that stops the passage of ordinary germs. It is cured by injections of a vaccine made from bacillus influenzæ.

Insomnia. Complete loss of sleep. It is due to a disturabance of the mechanism controlling the cerebral blood vessels, It is often due to worry or overwork. It may be remedied by simple dietetic measures, fresh air and undisturbed factors.

Insulin. Extract obtained from the pancreatic glands of oxen, and prepared for injection into diabetic patients.

Irradiation. Treatment by X-rays, ultra-violet rays, radium or any other form of biologically active radiation.

Jaundice. A disease characterised by the yellowness of eyes, skin, mucus membranes, etc. It is due to escaped bilerelements in the blood, excessive destruction of red blood cells, by the destruction of liver cells, and by obstruction from any cause of the flow of bile from the liver.

King's Evil. Scrofula. Tuberculosis of the lymphatic glands with the development of abscesses that break through the skin and form long sinuous ulcers.

Leprosy. A chronic infectious disease characterised by appearance of nodules on the skin. It is due to the bacillus leprae. It has two forms. The nodular form is marked by an irregular thickening of the skin and by the formation of nodules or tubercles resulting in ulcers. In its nervous form it is marked by white patches on the skin and deadening of sensation, thereby losing all feelings of pain, heat, cold and touch and falling away of the extremities of the limbs.

Lumbago. A specific kind of muscular rheumatism attacking the lumbar or loins' region. It is due to inflammation of connective tissues, exposure to cold and damp, or straining of the muscles of the loins. Application of hot poultices and counter-irritants such as mustard or turpentine may give relief, but massage, baths and spa treatment have been proved effective.

Maleria. A kind of fever due to a minute animal parasite (plasmodium) which is covered to the body by the bite of an infected mosquito (Anopheles). The fever occasions paroxysms which tend to reappear every other day, or every third day, according to the nature of the infecting parasite It is marked by chill followed by high fever and finally of sweating. The main treatment is by means of quinine both internally and externally by injection. Plasmoquine, a drug, has been proved most affective.

Measles. A contagious disease marked by fever accompanied with eruptions of small red spots upon the skin, catarrh with running eyes and nose. It is cured by injection of blood serum taken from a convalescent patient.

Meningitis. Inflammation of the membranes that envelope the brain and spinal cord. It is due to tuberculosis or infection by other disease producing organisms, injuries to the brain, tumours or sunstroke, etc. It is characterised by high fever, chills, headache, vomiting, delirium, etc.

Micturition. The act of passing urine.

Mucus membrane. A thin layer of tissue lining those tracts and cavities of the body that communicate with external air and secreting a sticky fluid called mucus that serves to protect it.

Mumps. A contagious disease marked by swelling of the large salivary glands in front of the ears, with feverishness and loss of appetite. Myopia. Short-sightedness. Weakness in the accommodating mechanism of the eye causes the visual focal point to be in front of the retina. The range of distant vision therefore comes nearer to the eye and distant objects appear indistinct. It is remedied by the use of concave lenses.

Narcotic. A poisonous drug taken to induce sleep or to relieve pain viz., opium, chloral, cocaine, etc.

Nausea. The feeling of sickness or disposition to vomit.

Nephritis. Inflammation of the kidney. It is due to the presence of albumin in the urine, exposure to cold, alcoholic intemperance. It is marked by weakness, headache, shortness of breath, dizziness, diarrhæa and copious quantity of light coloured urine.

Neuralgia. Pain of a purely nervous character. May be due to pressure by a tumour or decayed teeth.

Neurasthenia. Condition of nervous exhaustion. It may arise from physical or mental overstrain, hardship, worry or self-indulgence, and it is marked by constipation, loss of appetite, depression and sleeplessness.

Obesity. Excessive fatness. It usually occurs immediately beneath the skin as in the neck and thighs, or around the abdomen. Diet should be regulated.

Obstetrics. Branch of medical science that deals with the treatment of pregnancy and child-bearing.

Opthalmia. Severe inflammation of the eyes.

Orthopaedics. Branch of medical science that deals with the prevention and correction of deformities and the treatment f diseases and injuries of the bones and joints.

Osteitis. Inflammation of a bone:

Otitie Inflammation of the ear.

Paralysis. Loss of power or sensation in any part of the body. It is associated with disorder in the brain, spinal cord and peripheral nerves.

Paraplegia. Paralysis of the legs and the lower part of the body.

 Parasite. Any organism, plant or animal nourished at the expense of another organism by living on or within it, without giving any benefit in return.

Pharmacopoeia. A book containing a description of products used in medicine, and directions for their preparation.

Photophobia. Inability to keep the eyes open except in darkness or dim light.

Plague. A serious and usually fatal disease caused by a germ bacillus pestis. It is marked by high fever, severe headache, great prostration and swelling.

Pleurisy. Inflammation of the pleura, the investing membrane of the lung. It is invaded by the germ tubercle bacillus. The symptoms are a sharp stabbing pain in the chest, fever, dry cough, etc.

Pneumonia. Inflammation of the lungs. There are two forms of this disease. An infection involving a large portion of lung at a time is called lobar pueumonia which is due to a germ called the pneumococcus. The disease starts with a shivering attack followed by a rise of temperature, cough and the expectoration of rusty coloured phlegm and pain in the side. Broncho pneumonia is a complication of measles, whooping cough, influenza, etc., and is not very serious.

Polyarthritis. Inflammation of several joints at the same time.

Prophylactic. A term applied to methods by which disease is warded off, as by disinfectants or sterilization.

Psychosis. Any mental disease; insanity.

Ptomaine. Any poisonous substance formed in food during putrefaction.

Puerperium. The period of confinement.

Pyorrhoea. Discharge of pus from the gums surrounding the necks of the teeth. It is associated with inflammation of the gums, destruction of the socket and looseness of the teeth. It affects the general health as well.

Pyrexia. An abnormally high temperature of the body.

Quinsy. Acute tonsillitis or inflammation or suppuration of the tonsils. It is marked by swelling of the affected area, difficulty in swallowing, a high temperature and severe pain. The treatment lies in the clearing of pus through a small incision.

Rabies. (See Hydrophobia).

Rectum. The lower part of the large intestine.

Respiration. The process of breathing, which includes inhaling; whereby oxygen is drawn into the lungs; and exhaling, whereby it is expelled from them. In healthy persons, respiration occurs 16 times a minute and at each inhaling, about 500 c. c. of air is drawn into the lungs.

Retina. The innermost coating of the eye, consisting of a fine network of optic nerves $\ . \ .$

Rheumatism. An inflammatory affection that attacks the joints and muscles. The disease is rather hereditary and

is common among persons living in cold and damp climates. Chronic rheumatism is often caused by a septic focus in teeth, tonsils, nose or digestive tract etc. The treatment should aim at removing the infective cause. Eradication of septic foci, the injection of vaccines made from germs found in the patient's body, the spa treatment, massage and use of electrical appliances, diathermy and special baths offer the best results.

Rickets. A disease of children characterised by softening and carvature of the bones. It is due to absence or insufficiency of the antirachitic vitamin D, in the food. In the absence of the vitamin the body cannot absorb the calcium and phosphorus needed for healthy growth and development. It is marked by soreness of body, restlessness, poor appetite and bad indigestion. It should be treated by introducing sufficient amount of the appropriate vitamin into the diet e. g. cod liver oil, which is rich in vitamin D, is useful. Ultra-violet light treatment and exposure to air and sunlight often give improvement.

Rosacea. A chronic inflammation of the face and nose, which is marked by a permanent flushing of the affected parts and appearance in them of dilated blood vessels. It is due to heavy drinking, use of too freely of tea or coffee and starchy food. It is cured by regulating the diet and by taking measures to correct abnormalities in the gastric juice.

Scabies. Skin diseases caused by a small insect-like parasite. The female parasite burrows under the skin and lays her eggs there, forming a tunnel where these eggs are rapidly burbated and work their way to the surface where they are hatched out. This produces irritation and the skin becomes inflamed. Sulphur ointment gives considerable relief.

Scarlet fever. Acute infectious fever characterised by high temperature, vomiting, painful sore throat, and a bright red rash. The rash, which often starts on the second day, spreads very quickly and covers the whole body. Symptoms

take from one to seven days to appear. The treatment is to isolate the patient, to remedy the inflammation of the throat and to administer antitionic serum.

Scrofula. A disease of early life marked by tuberculous inflammation of the lymphatic glands. (See King's Evil).

Scurvy. Disease marked by swelling and bleeding of gums, anaemia, and is caused by the deficiency of vitamin C in the food. Juice of oranges, lemons, limes and tomatoes serves as both preventive and cure, as it is rich in vitamin C.

Sedative. Medicine given for the purpose of allaying irritation and pain, and producing mental serenity.

Serum. The fluid which separates from the blood when it coagulates. The fluid holds mineral salts, albumins, globulins, extratines and fibrinogen on which coagulation of blood depends. Blood serum of animals is inoculated with germs for the treatment of various diseases.

Small Pox. Acute infectious disease, characterised by fever and formation of red pimples which later turn into blisters and pustules. Vaccination gives protection.

Tetanus. Lock jaw; infectious disease, due to the poison derived from the teianus bacillus, a germ that finds its way into wounds contaminated by soil. It affects the nervous system causing spasm of the jaw and other muscles. It is cured by injections of antitoxin prepared from the tetanus bacillus.

Tonsilitis. Inflammation of tonsils, which may arise from a cold and is often accompanied by enlargement of the glands. Where there is a rheumatic tendency the disease turns into *Quinsy*.

Transfusion. Term applied to the process by which blood is transferred from one person to another. This is done in cases of serious haemorrhage, in septic conditions, cases of spleen and in certain cases of collapse.

Tuberculosis. Infectious disease due to the germ tubercule bacillus, which invades the body and attacks the diseased tissues. Generally this term is used as a synonym for pthysis or tuberculosis of the lungs, but strictly it is applied to infection of any organ or structure of the body. The lungs and the lymph glands are specially liable to infection but the disease occurs also in the liver, intestine, spleen, kidney, bones, joints, pleura, brain, etc. First of all it is necessary to X'ray the patient to find out if the germs exist, and then the sanitorium treatment should be adopted.

Typhoid Fever. (See Enteric).

Typhus Fever. Infectious fever, also known as Spotted Fever. The causative organism is conveyed by lice. It is marked by severe headache, chill, pain all over the body, great weakness, collection of dark brown foul matter over the lips. It often takes the form of coma. The preventive measures lie in the destruction of lice.

Ultra-Violet Rays. These rays are present in sunlight and excite chemical changes as a result of which vitamin D is generated in the skin, and the blood becomes richer in calcium and phosphorus, and more capable of destroying disease producing germs. They are used for the treatment of several diseases e.g. rickets, skin diseases, lupus, etc.

Vaccination. In strict sense the process of conferring protection against small pox by inoculating lymph containing the virus of cow-pox (vaccinia). Vaccination is also practised against plague, cholera, rabies, etc. Nowadays vaccination is carried out with glacerinated calf lymph.

Vertigo. Dizziness or a sensation of giddiness. It may arise from heart troubles, ear diseases, diseases of stomach or reyes.

Vitamin. (See under Miscellaneous Terms).

Whooping Cough. Pertussis. An acute infectious dis-

ease affecting the respiratory organs. It is marked by fits of convulsive coughing accompanied by the peculiar sound known as "whoop." It has three stages. The first stage is similar to catarrh; the next is a stage of paroxysm and then the stage of decline. This all takes about two months.

X-ray. (See under Miscellaneous Terms).

Yellow Fever. Infectious fever, marked by fever, jaundice, black vomiting, etc. It is due to a mosquito called Stegomyia fasciata, by the bite of which the virus is transferred from infected to uninfected persons. It is now cured by a vaccine prepared from Yellow Fever virus.

Distinctions.

Epidemic. Means the spread of disease, and Endemic means the permanent presence of a disease in certain areas or regions.

Infectious disease is the disease which may by contracted only by direct contact with an infected person or his body, while Contagious disease can be spread or conveyed indirectly through the medium of a third person or object or by the atmosphere.

Disinfectants are the agents employed for the purpose of disinfection, which is a process ;by which poisons are destroyed. Antisepetics are substances which prevent the development and multiplication of germs without destroying them.

Names of some infectious diseases.

Small-pox; cholera; diptheria; membranous croup; erysipelas; scarlet fever; typhus; typhoid; enteric.

OHESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(Indian Civil Service, 1935)

- Q. 1. India suffers unduly from rabies. What is this? How is it conveyed? How is it treated? Can rabies be stamped out in an isolated district?
- Ans. Rabies or Hydrophobia is an infectious disease, which is caught from the bite of infected animals, especially dogs. It is prevented by inoculating persons bitten by infected animals with a series of injections of rabies vaccine. It is difficult to completely stamp out the infection. The disease is due to virus present in the saliva of infected animals. In India the disease is endemic.

(Indian Military Academy, 1935)

- Q. 2. What is meant by the following terms :-
 - (a) Endemic disease, (b) Contagion, (c) Normal temperature, (d) Blood transfusion, (e) Prophylactic?
- Ans. (a) A disease which is regularly found in a region or one locality.
 - (b) Communication of disease by contact.
 - (c) 98.4F. (human body).
 - (d) Transference of arterial blood from one person to another.
 - (e) That which defends from or tends to prevent disease.

(Imperial Secretariat, 1935).

- Q. 3. Give answers of the following:
 - (a) Malaria is caused by-
 - (b) Plague is caused by-
 - (c) Cholera is caused by-
 - (d) Tuberculosis is cured by-
 - (e) Appendicitis is cured by-
 - (f) Rabies is prevented by-
 - (g) Diabetes is cured by—
 - (h) Obesity is prevented by-
 - (i) Cataract is a disease of-
 - (i) Eczema is a disease of—

ANS. See within.

(Posts and Telegraphs Department, 1937)

Q. 4. How are the following diseases transmitted:—
(a) Malaria (b) Plague?

ANS. See within.

(U. P. Police, 1939)

Q. 5. By what agency are the following diseases propagated—

 (a) Malaria,
 (b) Bubonic plague,
 (c) Cholera,
 (d) Small pox,
 (e) Blackwater fever,
 (f) Sleeping sickness,
 (g) Elephantiasis,
 (h) Leprosv.

ANS. See within.

(Secretariat Superior Service, 1940)

O. 6. Define :--

(a) An antidote, (b) a disinfectant, (c) a soporitic, (d) a caustic, (e) an anaesthetic, (f) a narcotic.

ANS. See within.

CHAPTER IV.

War Terms.

Aircraft Carriers—A Warship specially designed to aircraft, the deck of which can be used as a landing ground.

A. R. P.—Air Raid Precaution. It includes all safety methods to be employed in the event of bombing from the air by enemy attack.

Air Raid Shelter—Undergound shelter for the protection of civilans from air attacks.

Amgot—Allied Military Government of occupied territories.

 ${\bf Bale\ Out-To\ descend\ \ from\ \ a\ \ damaged\ \ air\mbox{-craft\ \ by\ means\ of\ a\ parachute.}}$

Battalion—A body of infantry usually organised in eight companies, under a Lieutenant-Colonel.

Belligerent-A state which is at war.

 ${\bf Billeting-}{\bf Compelling}$ the people to supply lodging and boarding to soldiers.

Bivouac—Encampment of soldiers in the open air with-

Black Out—Extinguishing all external lights and shading of all other lights so that no light is visible from the air, a measure of precaution against air raids.

Blitzkrieg. A German word meaning lightning war. It is applied to the theory that a sudden and overwhelming attack will achieve a quick knock-out blow.

Cartel. An agreement for an exchange of prisoners.

Cavalry. Body of soldiers who fight on horseback.

Commintern. Is the abbreviation of Communist international and refers to world-wide Communist Organisation. Moscow is the head-quarter. This has recently been abolished by Stalin.

Concentration Camp. A Nazi institution for detention of those who were opposed to Nazi rule without trial.

Contraband. Goods which may be prevented from being delivered to a belligerent by another belligerent.

Coup d'etat. A sudden change of Government by force of arms. Literally it means 'stroke of state.'

Cruiser. A fast type of warship used in naval warfare.

Decontamination. Removing the effects of gas.

E. Boat. A small German motor torpedo boat.

Espionage. Practice of using spies. A French word.

Evacuation. Removing certain classes of people, usually children and $_l$ old people, from a vulnerable area to a safer place.

Evacuee. A person evacuated.

Extradition. Delivering up by one government to another fugitives from justice.

Fifth Column. It was first used during the Spanish Civil War of 1936-39, when General Franco attacked the Republicans in four columns while the "fifth column" or secret adherents organised sabotage and espionage within the enemy ranks. These secret fighters were named as 'fifth column.'

Fuselage. The body of an aeroplane.

Fusillade. Continuous discharge of firearms.

Gestapo. German secret police force.

'Guns Before Butter'. A famous expression used by German leaders of War to mean that German people should sacrifice their food to make more war material. It was first used by Goering.

Jeep. An American innovation. It is 11 feet long, around 5 feet wide and a little more than a yard high-about half the height of a conventional motor car and fully a yard shorter, with 60 horse power surging under its hood, it can do 73 miles an hour and can stand up under an incredible beating with a small cabinet on the back, a jeep becomes a field telephone station, carrying smoke pots, it lays smoke screens for tanks mounting machine guns, it becomes a whip-like attack weapon or it crouches in a ditch to fight off enemy planes; at an airport it hauls planes behind bomb-proof dispersal bunkers or speeds fighter pilots to their waiting planes when a scramble is sounded; on the firing line, many a wounded soldier owes his life to the ubiquitous jeep that came bouncing along over shell craters to pick him up and carry him back to a hospital; under attack, jeeps haul supplies and drag antitank or anti-aircraft guns to where they are needed in a

hurry; and with the silhouette of a bull terrier and the speed of a whippet it represents an almost impossible target to enemy gunners when on reconnaissance or attack.

In 1942, over a lakh of these amazing little cars were produced in the U. S. and in 1943 the figure reached $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.

(Twentieth Century, September 1943)

Jet plane. It has done away with the propeller and is hurled through the sky, like a rocket by a blast of gases in its tail. Power for propulsion in this type is generated by air taken in compressed and then heated in a combustion chamber where paraffin or heavy oil, or even powdered coal, is burnt. This compressed gas mixture moves fast towards the only exit or exists and bursts out with almost explosive force, generating the power which presses the air behind the aeroplane and pushes it forward. The Gloster E28/29 was the first aeroplane in England to fly by jet propulsion with Air Commodore Whittle's engine. Air Commodore Whittle is said to be the father of Jet propulsion.

Group Captain H. Wilson, who broke the world speed record on November 7, 1945, when he flew his Gloster Meteor "Britannia" at an average speed of 606 m. p. h.

Hamilcar. Britain's Secret Weapon. A giant gilder capable of carrying a fast light tank, or other heavy equipment. Towed by RAF heavy bombers, the Hamilcar has a wing span greater than that of the Lancaster. Yet it is so manœuvrable that it can be landed on little more than a small meadow. Released several miles away it can be put down with certainty by day or night. Swooping down silently to its target a motor can be heard suddenly starting up, it is the motor of the fast gun carrying Tangy going into action as soon as it touches down.

Lease and Lend Act. An act passed in 1941 by the U.S. Congress for sending war materials to Britain and other Allied Countries not on a cash and carry basis but on the basis of lease or loan.

Luftwaffe. Official name for the German Air Force.

Maginot Line. Elaborate underground fortifications from the Swiss frontier to Malmedy, built (1927-35) under the direction of Maginot, then French Minister.

Mine. Is a charge of explosive in a case fitted with horns which fire the mine when a ship hits them. It is used for both defence and offence.

Mobilization. The progress by which armed forces pass from peace to a war footing in preparedness.

Non-aggression Pact. An agreement between two countries to abstain from the use of the force against each other and to settle any difference by peaceful means.

Open Town. A town which contains no military objectives.

Ordnance. Equipment or material used in actual fighting.

Ovra. The Italian Secret Police.

Parachute. A collapsible umbrella-like contrivance, atched to the person of an airman, which when released, opens out, and carries the airman to safety by retarding his too rapid fall or descent.

Pocket-battleship. Light armoured small-sized German battleship attaining very high speed and having six 11 inch guns. Under the treaty of Varsailes Germany's battleships were restricted in size to 10,000 tons only and so Germany made the most of the tonnage and aimed at speed and the strongest armament the limit of size would allow.

Popular Front. A political collaboration of Communists, Socialist and other democratic parties against Fascism, put forward by Communist International in 1935.

Profiteering. Making excessive profits by taking help of a national crisis.

Protocol. Rough draft of a diplomatic document.

Quisling. It means traitor. One who betrays his country-men. It is after the name of Quisling, a Norwegian politician, who was connected with German intrigues to seize Norway.

Rationing. Fixing the quantities of foodstuffs and other commodities that can be used by individuals, resorted to in a national emergency.

Red army. Soviet Army.

Reichswehr. The regular army limited to 100,000 men, formed by German Government after the Great War.

Reich. The German (Nazi) State. Abolished after the War by the Allied occupation Forces.

Robot. Germany's pilotless aircrafts.

Siegfried Line. Name given to the German line counterpart of the Maginot Line constructed in 1938. Siegfried was the hero of German legend.

Strategy. The act of directing troops etc, in war.

Tank. A strongly armoured military motor vehicle armed with quick firingwand machine guns. It is able to traverse open country and natural obstacles.

Territorial Waters. A three-mile belt of sea contiguous to a State, on which by international law, the State exercises sovereign rights.

Torpedo. Cigar-shaped self-propelled vessel charged with high explosive, which explodes underwater with terrific force by contact.

U-boats. German submarines.

 $\ensuremath{\mathbb{Z}\text{ero}}$ hour. The time at which organised war-fare commences.

(Note-For other terms see Miscellaneous Terms)

Questions and Answers.

(U. P. C. S., 1940)

- Q. 1. Write brief notes on the following:-
 - (a) Fifth column, (b) Maginot line, (c) Parachutist,
 - (d) Quisling.

ANS. See within.

(Naib Tahsildars, 1940)

- Q. 2. What do you understand by?
 - (a) Fifth column, (b) Axis powers.
 - (c) Free France. (d) Quisling.
 - (e) Baling out.

Ans. See within.

(Excise Inspectors, 1941)

- Q. 3. What do the following terms stand for ?
 - (a) Baling out.
 - (b) A. R. P.
 - (c) E. Boat.

Ans. See within.

CHAPTER V.

Political Terms.

Amnesty. An act of government granting exemption from criminal prosecution and punishment.

*Anarchism. A political doctrine standing for the abolition of every organised authority and state machinery and the creation of Stateless Society instead. The anarchists hold that every form of government tantamounts to tyranny.

Anschuluss. German word meaning a "joining." Politically, it refers to the Union of Austria with Germany effected on March 12, 1938.

Anti-Commintern Pact.

1936 by Germany and Japan, for protecting themselves against Commintern or Communist International. Italy joined the Pact in November, 1937, and during 1938 and 1939 Manchukuo, Hungary and Spain did the same. The Pact was virtually annulled by the Non-Aggression Pact between Germany and Soviet Russia signed in August 1939 at Moscow.

Anti-Semitism. Opposition to the Jewish race. The movement became conspicuous in Europe during the last quarter of the 19th century. The movement appears to be based on economic rather than religious or political causes. It flared up strongly in Nazi Germany under Hitler.

Authoritarian. A term denoting a more or less dictatorial system of Government.

Autocracy. A form of government in which political power is absolute and unlimited.

Axis Powers. Applies to Germany and her allies and dates from Abyssinian campaign of 1936.

Balkan Entente. Is an instrument of co-operation of Greece, Rumania, Turkey and Yugoslavia for the maintenance of peace in the Balkan Peninsula. It was primarily aimed against the revisionist claims of Bulgaria which demanded the return of territory lost to Rumania, Greece and Yugoslavia.

Bicameral System. That form of Government which consists of two separate chambers or houses the concurrence of both ordinarily being essential to the enactment of legislation.

Blockade. A term used in international law for the prevention of goods entering or leaving an enemy country by land or sea. Neutral States are affected most by a blockade by sea, for if their ships try to approach the ports of a blockaded country they and their cargoes are liable to be confiscated by the blockading force.

Bolshevism. Social and political movement that arose in Russia during the Great War. It accepts the doctrine that an irreconcilable antagonism exists between the propertied class or bourgeois and the property-less workers. It invites as inevitable and necessary class war, the object of which is the destruction of all classes, except the proletariat, in whose interest and by whom future society will be organised and governed on a communistic basis.

Bolshevik. A member of the extreme wing of the Russian Socialist party which seized supreme power in Russia after Revolution of March 1917.

Buffer State. A small state established or preserved between two greater states to prevent direct clashes between them.

Bureaucracy. Government by an elaborate system of administrative departments and officials which generally tend

to become unwieldy and laborious in its operation. 1t produces red tape or over-systematization. Its most frequently charged defects are its rigidity, conservatism and spirit of routine.

Capitalism. The economic system under which the whole economic machinery is in the hands of private owners who run it at their discretion driven by the urge of profit.

Coalition. It is a combination of political parties having different or opposed interests, effected with the object of carrying through or resisting a particular party.

Collective Security. It means that all countries should together guarantee the security of each individual country.

Communism. Generally, it is a social-economic theory deriving from the teaching of Karl Marx. It represents revolutionary socialism hostile to the slow progress or gradual reform and progressive compromise. It is a system of government evolved under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin in the Soviet Union. Communism believes in the dictatorship of the proletariat for a transitional period, after which a free society would come into existence in which every body would contribute to the common weal according to his capacity and receive a reward according to his need. It proclaims the equality of all peoples and races and believes in the final establishment of an international order.

Condominium. A common rule of two or more nations in a territory such as Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Conscription. A system of compulsory enrolment for Naval or Military service.

Constituent Assembly. Is an assembly elected on universal adult franchise convened for the purpose of drawing up a constitution, but it generally comes after there is a breakdown in the existing machinery of Government, and a change has been brought about in the Status quo.

Demarche—Term used to diplomacy to indicate a change in or deviation from an existing policy in foreign relations.

Dictatorship. Control of government or ruling power by a minority or by an individual. In ancient Rome the dictator was recognised as ruler. In modern times, dictatorship flared up in Europe after the World War. Mussolini in Italy and Hitler in Germany seized power unconstitutionally but with the support of the people. There is the fascist type of dictatorship intended to suppress popular revolution.

Diehards. Extremely orthodox and unbending members of a party. It was specially applied to the members of the Conservative party.

Extra-Territoriality. It is a term for immunities enjoyed by certain persons, properties, or places from the jurisdiction of the state in which they are situate.

Fascism. A political and social movement which began in Italy about 1919 amongst those who were dissatisfied with the conduct of affairs during the Great War. They were called Fascists from the Latin word fasces, meaning bundles. It disregards the individual and his rights as well as humanity, in the exclusive interest of the rational collectivity. As a political technique it aims at the maintenance and power of a single party which indentifies itself with the state and makes it subservient to its aims. All individual rights and civil liberties are abolished. Fascism does not believe in the equality of individuals and races.

Fascist. Nationalist party of Italy.

Federalism. A system of government in which states are united for certain purposes but for others are independent, each managing its own affairs. The United States, Germany, Brazil and Switzerland are federal states, as Canada and Australia in the British Empire.

Four Freedoms. As enunciated by President Roosevelt, they are (1) Freedom of speech, (2) Freedom of Religion, (3) Freedom from Want and (4) Freedom from Fear.

Fuehrer. This is the German word for 'leader' or 'guide' and the title was given to Herr Hitler, the German Chancellor.

Imperialism. Term used for the movement that aims at the strengthening of the British Empire.

International Socialist organisation in which socialists from several countries are united. There have been three such Internationals, holding several congresses. First International accepted a programme drawn up by Karl Marx and lasted from 1866 to 1874. Second International, in which there was a trade union element, was organised in 1889. It aimed at Socialism by constitutional means and it held several congresses between 1882 and 1930. The Third International was organised in Moscow, which declared in favour of establishing communism by force.

Isolationists. A political body in U. S. A. which advocates non-intervention in other countries' affairs.

Mandate. A system of colonial administration adopted after the last war for the former German colonies and certain Turkish territories. The rights to the territories were transferred to the League of Nations which entrusted their administration to certain allied powers.

Marxism. The Socialist doctrine following the theories of Karl Marx. His ideas are that all wealth is produced by Labour and should go to labour and that as this leaves nothing for the capitalist, who can therefore never accept the system, the worker must prepare for a class war in which capitalism will be destroyed. An essence of his theories is that history is largely determined by economic forces.

Nationalisation. Acquisition by the state of trades and industries, etc., with or without compensation; change from private to state ownership.

National Socialism. The German nationalist movement under Hitler. The Nationalist Socialist Party is based on the models of the Fascist Party. The party is intensely anti-communist, anti-Jewish and anti-Catholic. It came in power in 1938 and was the only authorised political party in Germany till the end of the War.

Naturalisation. The word is used for the admission of a person of foreign nationality into that of a country he desires to adopt. An oath of allegiance has to be taken.

Nazi. National Socialist Party of Germany under the leadership of Herr Adolf Hitler. It grew out of a German Workers' Party following the economic chaos after the World War. Its aims were similar to those of the fascists in Italy.

Neutrality. Condition of a state remaining aloof from a war between two States or group of States, but preserving friendly relations with both or all.

Nihilism. A movement started in the 19th century in Russia aiming at overturning the existing order.

Pan-American Union. An international body created by the 21 American republics for the fostering of mutual understanding and co-operation, with the essential duty of making effective the resolutions adopted by the successive Pan-American conferences. A general conference of the member republic is held quinquenially. The Union is financed by contributions from its 21 members on the basis of population.

Pan-Islamism. A movement for the unification of all Muslim countries under a federation.

Popular Front. A political collaboration of communists, socialists, and other democratic parties against Fascism put forward by Communist International in 1935.

Pourparler. An informal preliminary conference of representatives of different groups, functions or countries looking to a formal agreement settling disputed questions between the parties.

Radicals. Persons of political views quite different from

those held by the majority of persons who, in politics, are in favour of sweeping reforms or other changes in Government or laws.

Reconnaissance. This word is used to describe the use of troops or aircraft to obtain information about the nature or resources of an enemy country or of the movement or dispositions of its forces.

Republic. State in which the Sovereign power is vested in the electorate, which is the body of the people having a voice in electing representatives to rule them. There is thus no hereditary sovereign. The republic form of government is opposed to Monarchy.

Self-determination. The principle that every distinct people or nation ought to have the right to determine the question of its independence, its form of government and its political destiny.

Socialism. Political and economic doctrine of social reorganisation. It aims at the state cantrol of econmic activities so that competition shall be replaced by co-operation and the opportunities of life and rewards of labour be opportioned equitably.

Totalitarian. Dictatorial system of government, which is based on the theory of the totality of the state' extending sphere of state influence over the whole life, private as well as public.

Zionism. Jewish nationalist movement founded by Dr. Theodore Herzl. In 1897 the zionist organisation was established to create for the Jewish people a home in Palestine secured by public law, but in 1921 a national home for the Jews was set up in Palestine.

(Note-For other terms see Miscellaneous Terms)

CHAPTER VI.

Miscellaneous Terms.

Agony Column. Portion of newspapers devoted to advertisements of a secret or personal nature.

Albert Medal. A medal of the Society of Arts, given to scientific men, inventors, etc., and also awarded for gallant deeds in saving life on sea or land.

Alimony. It is an allowance made to a wife out of her husband's income for her maintenance either during a matrimonial suit or at a legal separation.

Allegience. It is the tie which binds the subject to his sovereign for the protection that the sovereign affords to the subject.

Alma Mater. Latin phrase meaning "kind mother."

It is the name which a student applies to the place of learning where he was educated.

Amateur. One who practises an art for the love of it and not as a means of livelihood.

Anachronism. A confusion of dates and events, as when a thing is assigned to a period earlier than that to which it belongs. To represent persons of the eighteenth century riding in a railway train would be an obvious anachronism.

Anagram. Words or sentences formed by changing the order of letters in a word or sentence.

ogy. A method of argument whereby an inference, from one set of facts and applied to another to that some resemblance.

Aqueduct. A canal bridge for conveying water.

Armistice. Agreement between combatants to cease hostilities temporarily or preliminary to a general peace. Armistice day, November I1, commemorates the cessation of hostilities in the Great War and the signing of the Armistice on that day between Germany and the Allies, Two minutes' silence at 11 o'clock on that date was observed every year throughout the British Empire before the commencement of the second World War.

Balance of Power. Means the preservation of an equality of strength between countries or group of countries so that no one country or group of countries may become too powerful for the safety of the others.

Balfour Declaration. The British Government of 1917 made a declaration in recognition of the services of Jews in Great War to the effect that Palestine will be converted into a National home for the Jews.

Ballot. Method of secret voting. For this purpose voting papers are employed. On one of these the voter makes a cross mark against the name of the candidate or candidates he chooses and then places it in a sealed box.

Banns. Announcement in a church of the intention of the party concerned for marriage. It is announced on three consecutive sundays at morning prayer.

Barbette. An elevated platform in fortresses or on war vessels from which heavy guns are fired.

Beacon. A post placed on shoals or rocks to warn mariners of danger.

Bengal Light. A blue signal light used at sea in time of shipwreck.

Big Five. Five big states of the world—U. S. A., United Kingdom, France, Italy and Japan who signed the treaty of Versailles.

Bigamy. Having two wives or two husbands at one time.

Black Art. Magic.

Balckbird. A familiar song bird especially found in Europe and parts of Northern Africa.

Black Death. A terrible plague which caused many deaths in European countries in the 14th century. It carried away one-third of the population of England.

Black Feet. North American tribe of western Alogogquins.

Black Forest. Mountaneous district of Germany with beautiful scenery and a holiday resort.

Black Friday. Name given to Friday May 11, 1866, from the financial panic in England which became most acute on that day.

Blackleg. Used for a workman who acts against the interest of his fellows.

Blackmail Crime of attempting to obtain money under threat of exposure.

Black Maria. Name given to the police van in which prisoners are conveyed from the police courts to prison. It is after a negro woman called Maria Lee, living in U.S.A.

who kept a lodging house for sailors.

Black Prince. Name given to Edward, the eldest son of Edward III, from the colour of his armour.

Black Rod. Officers of the Royal household and of the House of Lords.

Black Shirt. The Fascists who wore the black shirts as their distinctive garb.

Blank Verse. Poetry that scans but does not rhyme.

Blasphemy. Speaking evil of god or religion.

Block System. A system of working trains in which no train is allowed on to a section of the line so long as any other train is on that station.

Bluebird. A bird of Noth America deriving its name from its deep blue plumage. $\quad \bullet$

Blue Books. Acts of Parliament; reports, or papers issued by order of Parliament. They receive the name from their usually being enclosed in blue covers.

Blue Cross. Badge of an association for the care of wounded and disabled horses,

Blue Ensign. Official flag flown by certain vessels auxiliary to the Royal Navy.

Blue Laws. Phrase used in U.S.A. to indicate laws which interfere with personal freedom.

Blue Nose. Nickname given to the inhabitants of Nova Scotia.

Blue Peter. Flag flown by British seamen as a signal of the time to sail.

 $\operatorname{\textbf{Biuc}}$ Pidgeon. The deep sea lead used for sounding the depth of water.

Blue Ribbon. A term in general use to express the highest prize in any form of competition.

Blue Stocking. A term humorously denoting a literary woman.

Bootlegger. Person who sells intoxicating liquor in a country where its sale is prohibited.

Borstal System. A system of detaining juvenile adult criminals in a reformatory for a considerable time under conditions intended to make them useful citizens. The system was introduced in 1902 at Borstal near Rochester.

Braille System. System of printing which enables the blind to read by means of touch.

Brooklands. Motor racing track near London. Its length is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Bye-Election. Choosing of a representative on the death or resignation of one previously elected.

Cadet. A name given to a younger son of a noble family. It also applies to young men in training for a position in the army, navy or air force.

Camouflage. Means of throwing persons off the scent. Device for deceiving or misleading.

Caricature. A drawing of a person made grotesque and ludicrous by means of pronounced exaggeration of feature, etc.

Cartoon. A political pictorial caricature or symbolic design.

Cenotaph. A monument to one who is buried elsewhere. An empty tomb.

Chanty. Song sung by sailors when at work.

Charade. A kind of riddle or indoor game. It is presented as a sketch, the answer to which is a single word. Each of the scenes of the sketch represents one syllable or word.

Cheka. Russian secret police.

Cipher. Secret method of communication by the use of letters of figure combinations.

Civil List. Annual payments to the King and his family.

Coalition. A working arrangement between two or more parties in order to carry on the government.

Codex. Manuscript of a scripture.

Comedy. A dramatic piece of a pleasant or humorous character.

Commutation of Pension. Conversion of a portion of pension into a lump sum payment.

Confederation. Alliance of States for a particular common purpose.

Constituency. Body of electors who form an electoral district to elect representatives to a legislative body.

Consul. Official representative of a state to protect the interests of its subjects in a foreign country.

Contemporary. One living at the same time. A rival newspaper or magazine.

Convention. A term denoting an assembly of representative persons delegated to decide important questions.

(See General Convention).

· Crossword. Form of word puzzle consisting of a series of numbered squares, with clues correspondingly numbered down and across. The blank spaces have to be filled up with letters which make words that can be read both horizontally and vertically.

Crusade. Military expedition undertaken by the Christians of Europe under the banner of the Cross with the object of wresting Jerusalem from the Muhammadans.

Cumulative Vote. See under Vote-

Curfew. It was a bell which was rung at 8 o'clock in the night in the towns and villages of Britain by the orders of William, The Conqueror, as a signal for the people to put ut their lights and fires.

Dalton System. It is based on three principles—freedom, interaction of groups and individual work. The work is done by the child independently. It was started in America by Miss Helen Parkhurst at the Dalton High School, Massachusetts, and the Children's University School, New York, in 1920.

Dead Heat. A race in which neither of the competitors

Deccan Queen. Electrically driven express train running between Bombay and Poona.

 ${f De\ luxe}.$ A particularly fine or elaborate edition of a book.

Derby. The most famous horse race in the world. It was founded by the $12\mathrm{th}$ Earl of Derby in 1780. It is run on the Epsom Course on the last Wednesday in May, or 1st Wednesday in June and is competed for by three year old horses. The course is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long.

Dilemma. A form of argument, which resolves itself into two alternative conclusions each of which contradicts the original proposition. A position in which each of two alternative courses is eminently undesirable.

Dilettante. A term applied to amateurs in any art or science.

Disarmament. International movement for restriction of armaments.

Disenfranchisement. Depriving of a person of his right to vote.

 $\textbf{Dog\,Watch.}$ Period of time on boardship. It is from 4 p. m. to 8 p. m.

Draught. The distance in feet from the lowest part of the bottom of a vessel to the actual water line at which the vessel is floating.

Effigy. Likeness or figure of a person, especially on a coin or metal.

Egoism. Theory of self-interest or selfishness. It works on the doctrine that we have no knowledge of anything saves our own existence.

Ellipsis. Figure of speech in which a word or words are omitted although the meaning is implied.

Epic. A heroic narrative poem dealing with important event and introducing supernatural features.

Epigram. Short poem with witty ending.

Epilogue. Short address to round off a dramatic performance.

Epitaph. An inscription on a tomb.

Euphemism. Figure of speech which describes an offensive or unpleasant thing in an an indirect way.

Evolution. A theory of the gradual development of things from a rudimentary form of existence to one more complex or higher in character.

Exhumation. Act of taking a dead body from its burial place for purposes of examining it.

Fabian Society. English political association formed in 1884 to foster socialism by means of steady and deliberate methods. It is associated with the name of the Roman General, Fabius Maximus.

Facsimile. An accurate copy of an original letter, document, manuscript, or drawing, etc.

Fatalism It is the doctrine that all events are pre-ordained and must happen, as opposed to reason.

Feminism. The term used for the movement that aims at putting women on an equality—politically, legally, and economically—with men.

Fenianism. An Irish revolutionary movement to overthrow the Government in Ireland and replace it with a Republic. First Aid. Term used for the assistance that is given at once in cases of accident or sudden illness. St. John's Ambulance Association and Red Cross Society impart lessons in First Aid methods.

Five Year Plan. After the overthrow of a Czarist regime, the U. S. S. R. adopted a system of planned economy with controlled production, consumption, distribution and exchange. The first five year plan in Russia was completed in 1924.

Folio. Printing term for paper which is folded once.

Format. The external shape and size of a book.

Franchise. The right to vote at elections.

Furlough. A term denoting holiday leave granted to non-commissioned officers and privates in the British Army or home holiday leave given to British officers serving abroad.

Geneva convention. An international agreement signed in 1906 by the chief nations of the world regarding the treatment of the wounded in war and the amelioration of the evils of warfare.

 ${\bf Gloss.}\ \ \, {\bf Explanatory\ remarks\ made\ in\ the\ \ margin\ }\ \ \, {\rm especially\ in\ manuscripts.}$

Golden Arrow. A British racing motor car.

Golden Gate. Channel that leads from the Pacific Ocean into San Francisco.

Gondola. Boat used on the canals and lagoons of e

Grand Prix. International French herse race established by Napoleon III in 1863. The course is 1 mile 7 furlongs in length.

Guano. A manure composed chiefly of the excrement of

Guillotine. Apparatus used in France for the execution of the death penalty. It is commonly applied to especially drastic rules adopted in the House of Commons to shorten the discussion on some bill.

Hansard. Former title of the Reports of Parliamentary Proceedings.

Hansom. A light two-wheeled cab with the driver's seat

Hara Kiri. Japanese practice of killing oneself as an honourable atonement for wrongs done.

Had. A great epic poem composed about 3,000 years ago by a blind Greak poet named Homer.

Illusion. It is a wrong perception by preconceived ideas rather than the actual nature of the thing perceived.

Imperial Federation. A scheme to federate or bind the colonies more closely to the mother country.

Indictment. A formal document setting forth the criminal charges upon which a person has to be tried before a jury.

Industrial Labour Organization. International body established at Geneva associated with the League of Nations having its centre in the International Labour Office. (See under League of Nations).

Insignia. Marks or badges of office or honour, such as stars, ribbons or other distinguishing objects, worn by holders of prominent offices or members of special orders.

Interim Reply. A reply which is sent to a communication pending a final decision which has not yet been reached.

International Arbitration. The settlement of disputes between nations by a committee of independent persons from other countries.

Investiture. The ceremony of conferring honour, office or position; the investment of the recipient with badge or public recognition.

Jamboree. International rallies of boy scouts, etc.

Jingoism. Provocative patriotism.

John Bull. Personification of an Englishman. He is usually depicted as a stout, upright man, in a low-crowned hat, tail coat, breeches and riding boots.

Jolly Boat. The smallest boat carried on a ship and used mostly for fetching provisions.

Juijitsu. Japanese art of self defence without weapons in personal encounter.

Jury. A body of men selected and sworn to hear and pass verdict upon evidence brought forward at a trial, inquest or inquiry.

Kellogg Pact. A pact of Paris signed in 1928, originated by Kellogg, Secretary of State for U.S.A. for the out-lawry of war as an instrument of national policy.

Kindergarten. German word meaning garden of children. It is intended to inculcate instructions to children by means of toys, games, singing and in many other ways to exercise their creative faculties. It was introduced by G. W. Froebel. ${\bf Kleptograph.}$ A burglar-alarm that takes a photograph of the burglar.

Knapsack. A bag containing necessary articles which a soldier carries strapped to his shoulder.

Labyrinth. A combination of roads and passages so constructed as to render it difficult for any one ignorant of the clue to trace the way to the central part.

Levee. A state reception attended by gentlemen.

Leeward. Side opposite to that from which the wind blows.

Libel. A defamatory publication upon a person by writing, pictures, images, etc.

Lighthouse. A building provided with powerful illumination to warn ships of dangerous rocks to indicate coasts, harbours, etc.

Locarno Pact. Treaties signed on December 1, 1925, by Germany on the one hand and France, Belgium, Poland and Czechoslovakia on the other agreeing to the submission of all disputes to arbitration and deciding that Germany should become a full member of the League of Nations. Another was signed by Germany, Belgium, France, Great Britain and Italy guaranteeing the existing frontiers of France.

Lords. Cricket ground in London belonging to the M. C. C., and the headquarters of the game.

Lord Privy Seal. A high officer of State in Great Britain. In the past his duty was to keep the King's Privy Seal and to affix this to documents, but nowadays, he is a member of the Cabinet without departmental duties.

Maiden Speech. The first speech of a new member in a public body. The first public speech made by a person.

Marseillaise. The national anthem of the French Republic.

Martial Law. It is enforced during the outbreak of rebellion for the punishment of those who break the law. The area in which martial law is proclaimed comes entirely under the control of the military power.

May Flower. The name of the ship which conveyed the Pilgrim Fathers from England to America in 1620.

Melodrama. A kind of romantic and sensational drama.

Metric System. It is the decimal system of weights and measures based upon the metre as the unit.

Metropolis. Word used for the chief city of a country. London is the metropolis of England.

Microbe. A minute living organism which causes disease.

Mirage. An optical illusion often observed in desert regions when the objects on the surface of the earth appear as if reflected in a surface of water.

Mistletoe. Evergreen plant—a feature of Christmas decorations.

Mormons. A religious and social sect in America among whom polygamy is permissible.

Naafi. Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes, known to the services as 'Naafi', conducts the Canteen and Institute service for His Majesty's Forces.

Nation-building Departments. Those departments of Government which were transferred to the control of Ministers are called 'Nation-building' or 'Transferred' departments.

Nepotism. A term indicating a bestowal of office or patronage amongst relations by undue favouritism or influence.

Nullipara. A woman who has never borne children.

Ostrich-like Policy. Closing one's eyes and thinking that because one cannot see, one cannot be seen.

Pagoda. Buddhist sacred building.

Pantomime. Art of acting by gestures and facial expression without speaking.

Parturition. The act of giving birth to a child.

Passive Resistance. Deliberate refusal to comply with laws, regulations or orders with willingness to suffer consequential penalties.

Philatelist. One who collects postage stamps.

 $\mbox{\bf Pin-Money.}$ An allowance made to a lady for dress and other personal expenses.

 $\mbox{\bf Plebiscite.}$ A vote of the whole electorate taken on a clearly defined issue.

Plenipotentiary. A person invested with full powers, especially a special ambassador or envoy to some foreign court.

Plural Voting. System allowing a person to cast more than one vote in an election.

Poll. Term denoting the voting or taking of votes at an election.

Polling Booths. Places or stations where voting takes place.

Polygamy. The practice of having more than one wife at the same time.

Polyandry. The practice of having more than one husband at the same time.

Poppy Day. November 11, Armistice Day. On this occasion artificial poppies are sold by girls for the benefit of ex-service men.

 $\mbox{\bf Prerogative.}$ Exclusive right or privilege belonging to some one in virtue of status.

Primipara. A woman who has given or is about to give birth to her first child.

The Prince of Wales. The eldest son of the English monarch is called 'Prince of Wales.'

Prohibition. The term meaning the control and regulation of the manufacture, sale and transportation of intoxicating liquor by legislation.

Proletariat. Term used to denote the wage-earning class of a community. It is from a Latin word meaning those citizens who had no property, but serve the state by producing offspring. The lowest class of the community.

Proportionate Pension. Pension which is calculated on the length of service on which an officer is permitted to retire before completing the full term of service.

Proportional Representation. A method of electing voters which aims at securing representation of minority communities according to their numerical proportion.

Prorogation. Interruption of a sitting of a legislature.

Quarantine. A term denoting the forced detention of ships, persons and goods arriving from a country, or isolation of persons, houses, etc., where there is reason to fear for the possible development of some contagious disease. The period originally was of forty days, but now the detention or prohibition lasts until a medical certificate can be produced.

Rebus. A kind of word puzzle in which pictures of things are given in place of words and letters.

Red Cross. International agency for the alleviation of human suffering, especially for giving relief to the sick and wounded in time of war. A conference of representatives of the leading European powers was held at Geneva in 1864, whereby the neutrality of personnels of military hospitals and others engaged in attending the sick and wounded was guaranteed, and all such persons were authorised to wear the red cross on a white ground as a symbol of such protection.

Red Letter Day. Any day of special significance. The greater festivals of the Church were written in red to distinguish them from the lesser festivals which were written in black, and hence the name.

Referendum. A term meaning the reference of laws passed by the legislature to the electors for decision in favour or against.

Regicide. The murder of a king.

Renaissance. A term designating the revival of literature, painting and architecture marking the transition from the middle ages to the modern world. It was a movement which was most prominent in France in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Reparations. Term used generally for payments made by Germany as compensation for the damage done by her army during the Great War as decided in the Treaty of Versailles.

Responsive Co-operation. A phrase denoting a critical attitude towards Government coupled with readiness in ment.

Reuter. International agency for the collection of news for the press.

Road Hog. A reckless motorist.

Robot. Figure of man or woman that can walk and talk.

Rontgen Rays or X-Rays. Invisible penetrative rays were discovered in 1895 by Prefessor Rontgen of Wurtzburg. They are produced by passing an electric current of high potential voltage through a vacuum tube. By the aid of Xrays, photographs, called radiographs, can be obtained of objects enclosed in solid bodies enabling bullets and any solid bodies of metal, as well as bones, etc., in the body to be perfectly located and investigated. They are mostly in use for the treatment of certain diseases e.g. cancer, eczma, ring-worm, etc.

Royal Commission. A body of experts commissioned by His Majesty the King to enquire into and report on matters of an important nature.

Sabotage. War practised by dissatisfied workmen, and which consists either in producing bad work or in destroying machinery or raw material.

Safety First. Public movement for preventing accidents on roads and in industrial life.

Salvation Army. Religious organisation for the promotion of religion among the masses. It was founded by William Booth in 1877.

Sanctions. Term used for a penalty suggested in case an agreement is violated by member nations of the League of

Scotland Yard. The headquarters of the Metropolitan London police force which occupies premises in Whitehall, and is famous for its highly developed Criminal Investigation Department.

Silhouette. A form of black or other dark colour profile portrait, which is formed by cutting a profile out of black paper and pasting it on a white background.

Slander. Malicious defamation by words spoken or gestures.

Soviet. System of government obtaining in Russia which is based on small soviets in workshops, factory towns or villages. The executive authority is in the hands of a council of people's commissaries, each member being responsible for one of the departments of the State. Its chairman is titular head of the State.

Speaker. President of the British House of Commons; President of Federal and Provincial Legislative Assemblies.

St. Leger. English horse race run at Doncaster in September. The course is about two miles, and the race is limited to three year old horses.

Stars and Stripes. National flag of the U.S.A. Its seven horizontal red and six horizontal white stripes represent the original 13 seceding states.

Stop Press. Space reserved in newspapers for latest news-

Submarine. A boat that can be submerged and can travel below the surface of the sea.

Subsidy. A grant made by the State in aid of certain undertakings.

Swastika. Religious symbol consisting of a Greek cross with ends of the arms bent at right angles. It was adopted as a national flag in Germany by Nazis.

Torpedo. Cigar shaped vessel with a high explosive charge used by ships or aircrafts as a weapon.

Toc H. British social organisation. Its aim is to uphold the ideals of fellowship and service. Originated during the I Great War.

Tragedy. A drama with a mournful and dreadful ending.

Traveller's Tree. The name given to a peculiar kind of tree which grows in Madagascar, its branches and leaves forming themselves into the shape of a peacock's tail.

Treasure Trove. A legal term applying to money, plate, or bullion found hidden in the earth or elsewhere and to which there is no owner.

Trilogy. A series of three dramas, each complete in itself, yet forming a connected whole.

Tripos. Cambridge University name for Honours degree in certain subjects.

Union Jack. Is at present composed of three heraldic crosses viz, the cross of St. Andrew, forming the blue and white basis, upon which lies the red and white cross of St. Patric, and upon the whole rests the red and white cross of St. George, dividing the flag vertically and horizontally.

Urban. The population of both towns and cities is called Urban.

Veto. The refusal to sanction a resolution passed at a public or business meeting or of a proposed piece of legislation.

Vitamins. Components of certain natural food substances which are essential to health and growth. So far 7 vitamins have been discovered. They are present in the following foods:—Vitamin A is generally found in food having a yellow or green colour. It is found in cod liver oil, milk, eggs, livers of animals, and green vegetables; Vitamin B, in yeast, extracts of wheat, legumes and rice, and cures Beriberi; Vitamin C in green vegetables, especially cabbages, turnips, tomatoes and also in oranges and lemons, and cures scurvy; Vitamin D in cod liver oil, eggs, yolk and milk, and cures rickets; Vitamin B in fresh lettuce and the oil of wheat embryo, and is a fertility vitamin; Vitamin F is readily broken down by cooking and prevents Beri-beri; Vitamin G is found in butter, milk, eggs, meat liver green leaves, bananas, turnips and cures pellagra.

The following articles contain no Vitamins:-

Olive, tinned meats, soups, salt meat, cheese, white fish, tea, coffee, white flour and bread, white rice, sago, syrup and jam.

Vote. Expression of a will or an opinion, especially at an election. Voting is sometimes done by show of hands generally at public meetings, but for important purposes, such as election of members to Parliament and other Councils, it is done by ballot. Votes may be cast under the following systems—

(i) The Single non-Transferable Vote. Under this system a voter has one vote only which he can cast for any of the candidates who seek his suffrage, but he can cast it in favour of one candidate only. It is the simplest form of voting.

- (ii) The Distributive Vote. Under the distributive system of voting, the elector has as many votes as there are seats, but can give one vote only to any one candidate.
- (iii) The Cumulative Vote. Under this system the elector has as many votes as there are seats, but may plumb them all for one candidate or distribute them over two or more candidates as he may desire. It gives the elector the utmost liberty. This is entirely denied him in the Single non-Transferable Vote, and only partially allowed by the Distributive Vote.

Weightage. Giving a fair representation to a community in a legislature.

White City. Name given to an exhibition ground at Shepherd's Bush, London.

White Elephant. Originally the so-called White Elephants were sacred to the service of the priests. Any private person found in possession of one was liable to trouble rorture, or even death. As a result, it has become a term to designate a gift that causes the recipient more trouble or cost than it is worth.

White Ensign. Flag carried by the Royal Navy.

White Flag. Sign of truce or surrender.

White Paper. A parliamentary document on a public matter recently enquired into.

Yellow Press. Newspapers which make a feature of sensational articles.

Zeppelin. An airship of the lighter species.

Questions and Answers.

(U. P. Secretariat, 1938)

- Q. 1. What is the Braille System?
- Q. 2. What is a Jamboree?
- Q. 3. Define the following terms:—
 Tripos: Blue Book.

ANS. See within.

(Imperial Secretariat, 1938)

- Q. 4. Explain the following terms: -
 - (a) Demagogue (b) Mnemonics (c) Forensic.
- Ans. (a) A leader of the people. (b) A system of remembering by means of tricks and the association of ideas. (c) Belonging to the court of law.

(Sub Registrars, 1940)

- Q. 5. Briefly define: -
 - (a) Sabotage, (b) Vitamin, (c) Safety First, (d) Borstal System.
- ANS. See within.

CHAPTER VII

Scientific instruments and Appliances.

THEIR CONSTRUCTION AND USE.

Accumulator. Instruments for the storage of electrical or other forms of energy. It consists of a glass vessel containing a number of lead plates and placed in dilute sulphuric acid. The cell is then charged with an electric current.

Aeroplane. A type of flying machine. It consists of one or more large surfaces called planes, which are forced through the air by propellers driven at a speed by a motor. The air is made to act from below at such an angle so that the upward* component becomes greater than its weight and this makes the aeroplane rise up. When it is flying level the total lift of the air must be equal to the total weight of the machine, and it will rise or fall according as the weight is smaller or greater than the total lift. The rudder controls the direction. Aeroplanes are usually made of wood which is covered with fabric and then painted with dope or varnish.

Altazimuth. Instrument used by astronomers to fix the exact position of a star at any time. It consists of a telescope connecting a graduated vertical circle. The whole mechanism rotates about a vertical axis, and the angle of rotation is shown by graduated horizontal circle. It is found in Greenwich Observatory.

Altimeter. Instrument designed for the compilation or measurement of altitudes trigonometrically.

Anemometer. Instrument for recording the velocity and variations of the wind. Generally four metal hemispherical cups are fixed on four arms at right angles in order to place their concave surfaces in the direction of rotation. The arms are revolved by the wind striking the concave surfaces. This turns the cog wheel and an indicator moves on a printed dial. The velocity of the wind is indicated in miles per hour.

Audiometer. Electrical instrument to test the sense of hearing.

Audiphone. Instrument for assisting hearing. It consists of a plate of thin vulcanite bent and kept by strings in a certain degree of tension. The edge is placed in contact with the front teeth, and thus by carrying the sounds to the brain makes them audible to persons with defective hearing.

Barometer. Instrument for measuring the weight of pressure of the atmosphere. It is a glass tube 3 ft. long filled with mercury and closed at the upper end, the lower end being plunged into a vessel also filled with mercury. This causes the liquid in the tube to descend a few inches leaving a vaecum at the top. The surface of the mercury rises when the air gets heavier and falls when the air gets lighter.

Camera. Instrument for throwing an image of an external object upon a screen through a convex lens. It consists of a rectangular light-tight box with a lens at one end and place for the sensitised glass plate or film at the opposite end. The image of external objects is projected by the lens on to the screen or plate within the camera.

Carburetter. Instrument for charging gases with carbon. Used in motor cars and gas engines. It is of the spray type with a float feed. A fine jet of petrol is sprayed into the mixing chamber, the supply being governed by a needle valve attached to a float in the feed chamber. Air is admitted to the mixing chamber and the mixture of air and petrol vapour passes to the engine cylinder by way of a pipe furnished with a throttle valve.

Cathetometer. Instrument for measuring small differences of level of different liquids in tubes. It consists of a horizontal telescope which slides up and down on a vertical stand provided with a divided scale,

Chronograph. Instrument for taking exact measurements of time, or for recording the moment or duration of an event. Chiefly used in timing races. A button is pressed at the start and again at the finish of a race to ascertain the duration of the race.

Chronometer. Instrument used on ships for determining the longitude of a place. It is like a large watch, poised to remain horizontal in spite of the ship's movement. It gives very accurate time in all ordinary variations of temperature.

Cinematograph. It is an adaptation of the magic lantern, consisting of a rapid succession of photographs of a moving scene which, when thrown on to a screen, exhibit a picture with all the figures in actual motion. The photographs are attached to a ribbon and as this unrolls panoram a like the scene is depicted in detailed movement. The pictures are taken on a long ribbon film of sensitised celluloid which is passed through a special kind of camera, and before each picture is taken the ribbon is jerked automatically into position in front of the lens for a fraction of a second, then an automatic revolving shutter opens for the exposure, after which the ribbon passes on again, untill the next jerk takes place for the next exposure. This is all done so quickly that one would think the ribbon was travelling through the camera all the time without stopping. When all the negatives have been taken in this way, the ribbon is wound on to a large drum and developed, after which a positive film is made from it.

Compass. Instrument for indicating magnetic meridian.

Compass, Mariner's. It consists of a magnetic needle, which always points to the meridian, mounted upon a pivot, or horizontal bowl containing alcohol and water over a card having the cardinal points marked upon it.

Dictaphone. Instrument for dictating. The letter or message is spoken into the mouthpiece of the instrument having a revolving wax cylinder upon which a record is made. The cylinder is placed on a transcribing machine and by means of a pair of receivers placed over the ears the typist can listen and type the matter dictated.

Dynamo. Electric machine for converting mechanical energy into electrical energy. It consists of electro-magnets, between the poles of which is an armature of coils of insulated copper wire, which is made to revolve by mechanical power, thus producing the electric current.

Echometer. Instrument for recording the depth of water in which fishing is taking place. It also gives the depth of water under a ship, and a hard and soft nature of the bed of the sea.

Electrometer. Instrument for measuring the quantity of electricity. It is based in principle upon the rotation of a light, delicately suspended vane between the four separate quadrants of a circular metal box, opposite pairs of which are charged to the potential difference to be measured.

Galvanometer. Instrument for measuring currents of small magnitude. Magnet fitted with a pointer is supported in the centre of a coil of one or more rounds of wire. The magnetic needle is deflected in proportion to the strength of the current.

Gyroscope. It is designed to illustrate the dynamics of rotating bodies. The gyroscopic top consists of heavy fly wheel revolving about an axle at right angles to the plane of the wheel within brass ring. The wheel is set spinning rapidly, the direction of its axis remaining unchanged unless some other force intervenes.

Heliograph. Instrument used for sending messages over long distances by reflecting the sun's rays or artificial light from a movable mirror. The mirror is fixed on a tripod, which flashes light reflections to a distant station according to a fixed code.

Heliometer. Instrument for the accurate measurement of heavenly bodies. It consists of a telescope, the object lens of which is in two separate halves, both halves being conjointly utilised, one directed on one star while the other brings another into coincidence.

Hydrometer. Instrument for measuring the density or specific gravity of liquids. It consists of a glass or thin metal bulb, to the lower end of which a smaller bulb containing mercury is attached, which forces the instrument to sink into the liquid which is to be tested. The depth to which it sinks is shown on the graduated scale.

Hydrophone. Instrument designed to detect sounds beneath the surface at sea. The receiver of the instrument is placed in the water and the sound waves are transmitted by a flex to earphones worn by the operator. It was invented for use against submarines.

Hygrometer. Instrument for measuring the moisture in the atmosphere. It consists of two thermometers placed side by side, one having the bulb covered with muslin kept wet by a thread dipping into water. By the dropping of ether on the muslin bulb a connecting evaporation is set up which enables the measurement to be taken.

Kaleidoscope. Optical instrument through which are seen symmetrical figures produced by reflections of pieces of coloured glass. It consists of a tube containing two mirrors inclined to each other at 60°, with an eye-piece at one end and a glass cell containing pieces of coloured glass at the other. These produce a symmetrical reflection of any transparent coloured substances placed between.

Lactometer. Instrument for determining the quality of milk. There are several forms of these instruments. One is a variety of hydrometer for taking the specific gravity of milk; and another is a cylindrical, graduated glass vessel for measuring the volume of the separated cream.

Linotype. Printing machine which sets up a whole line of type by a series of mechanical operations. It is a substitute for type-setting. The operator depresses a key releasing a matrix or metal plate, bearing a corresponding letter, from a magazine. The matrices are carried along to a compartment on the machine in which molten type metal is forced against the matrices to form casts of the lines of letters, the machine then returning the matrices to the magazine.

Log. Instrument for reckoning the speed of a ship. It consists of a triangular piece of wood attached to a line which is divided into spaces of 50 ft. marked off by knots and measured by a half minute sand glass, bearing the same proportion to an hour as 50 ft. bear to a mile. The modern type has a spinning action which turns a pointer upon a dial.

Loud Speaker. Instrument for transforming electric energy into sound energy. There are two main types of loud speakers. The cone type being a megaphone attached to a telephone; the moving coil type having permanent magnets, between which the coil carrying the current moves.

Magneto. Electric machine for generating the ignition spark from mechanical power. It consists of two coils of wire, wound upon a core of soft iron and rotated between the poles of a magnet. The current in one coil is regularly interrupted by the action of a contact breaker, inducing in the other coil a current which passes across the electrodes of the sparking plug. This produces a spark.

Manometer. Instrument for measuring the pressure of gases. It is a 'U' shaped tube partially filled with liquid. If the pressure on both surfaces is equal, the height in both limbs remains the same, but with increasing pressure the liquid rises in one limb.

Marconigraph. Instrument for receiving and transmitting signals from a distance by means of electricity, using as a medium the currents and waves of air or ether instead of wires.

Metrocrome. Instrument for the measurement of colour. It consists of three hollow wedges of glass of identical capacity and angle, and so arranged between two screens that any portion of their tapering sides may be presented at will to an aperture through which a ray of light may be thrown.

Metronome. Instrument for beating time during the performance of a musical composition. There is a rod kept upright by a bullet in inverted suspension before a wooden box. It is wound up like a clock.

Micrometer. Instrument for accurate measurement of very small spaces. It consists of two very fine wires stretched across the field of view one of which is fixed and the other movable. It is usually attached to the eye-pieces of a microscope or telescope.

Microphone. Instrument for intensifying sound. It establishes an electric current between two sensitised conducting bodies and is aided by telephone. It is used for telephonic communications in broadcasting and in gramophone recording.

Microscope. Instrument used for examining minute objects by magnification. The simple microscope consists of a small tube in a big tube. At one end it has a lens called the object glass, and at the other another lens, called the eyepiece. The object glass focuses the image of the object at the focus of the eyepiece and the eye-piece produces a virtual and magnified image.

Microtome. Instrument for cutting thin sections of object for microscopic examination.

Milometer. Instrument indicating total mileage travelled.

Odometer. Instrument for measuring distances travelled by wheeled vehicles.

Optophone. Instrument for changing light rays into their equivalent sounds. It is for the use of the blind for reading books. It consists of a revolving disc having eight holes proportional to the vibrations of the notes of an octave. Light directed upon the printed page is interrupted and passes through the apertures of the dise on a selenium (a light-sensitive element) tablet connected with a telephone receiver. This permits of the letters being heard with a characteristic sound.

Paravane. An instrument towed at a depth regulated by its vanes or planes, to cut the moorings of submerged mines.

Pedometer. Instrument for registering the number of steps taken by a person in walking, thus determining the distances covered. In appearance it resembles a watch. A weight, which swings with the movement of the body, causes the mechanism to revolve, recording the movement on a dial.

Periscope. Optical instrument for enabling an observer to see objects on the other side of an obstacle without exposing himself. It consists of two mirrors at an angle on a frame, the upper mirror reflecting an image to the lower set and thence to the eye. It is generally used in trench warfare and in submarines.

Phonograph. Instrument for reproducing and recording sounds. It consists of revolving wax cylinder with a spiral groove cut in its surface which is covered with tin foil, the grove forming the path of a needle connected with a diaphragm. Sound waves entering a receiver set up vibrations in the diaphragm and cause the needle to indent the tin foil. Photometer. Instrument for measuring the intensity of light.

Photophone. Instrument for transmitting articulate appeach to a distance along a beam of light.

Polariscope or Polarimeter. An optical instrument used for showing the effect of various substances upon polarised light and generally used as an attachment to the microscope for the study of the characters of thin sections of rocks and minerals.

Potentiometer. Electrical instrument used for the measurement of the electromotive force of a cell or the difference of potential. It consists of a wire or coil of uniform resistance stretched over a scale and through a constant current from a general or is passed.

Pyrheliometer. Instrument for measuring the intensity of solar heat. The solar radiations are received on a blackened platinum strip connected with another similar strip heated by electricity and are joined to a thermocouple. The amount of current required to give equality of temperature is proportionate to the solar intensity.

Pyrometer. Instrument for measuring high temperatures above those registered by ordinary thermometers.

Radiometer. Instrument for measuring the radiant energy of light and heat. It consists of four horizontal arms of fine glass poised so as to revolve easily on a point and is eaclosed in a glass or metal tube almost exhausted of air. The arms move under the influence of light and heat according to the strength of the rays.

Rain Gauge. Instrument for measuring the rainfal. It is a metal funnel 8 inches across leading down into a vessel placed to catch the rain that falls upon and through the funnel. The instrument is placed a little way above the ground in some open spot, and the rain that falls into the funnel every

day is measured. From this amount the quantity of rain can be calculated in inches or in tons. An inch of rain corresponds to a hundred tons of water on an acre of land.

Rheostat. Instrument devised for varying an electricaresistance in a circuit and used in diverse forms for controlling direct-current motors, as motor starters and in wrieless apparatus. The circuit is connected with a movable arm whose free end is moved over a series of brass studs each connected with a resistance coil and the end one with the circuit.

Safety Lamp. Used in coal mines for safety against the inflammable fire damp or gas which accumulates in the workings. It has a hollow cylinder of glass below and gauze above surrounding the flame, thus enabling the fire damp to pass through and burn without exploding.

Saxophone Musical wind instrument with 20 finger keys. It is fitted with a single reed and is able to imitate almost any kind of sound.

Seismograph. Instrument for recording the force of earthquake shocks. It is a clockwork apparatus with a duplex pendulum and records the direction and velocity of seismic waves.

Semaphore. Apparatus used for signalling chiefly on warships. It consists of an upright post with two arms turned on pivots by means of levers or cords. The different positions of the arms indicate different letters of the alphabet.

Sextant. Instrument for measuring angles between distant object. It is specially used in navigation and surveying. It consists of a graduated are representing a sixth of a circle, a telescope, and a mirror at the centre of the circle and attached to a movable arm bearing at its end an index which moves over the graduated scale, and also a fixed half-silvered mirror.

Spectrometer. An instrument like a spectroscope, by means of which the angular deviation of a ray of light in passing through a prism can be accurately measured.

Spetroscope. Instrument forming, investigating and ascertaining the composition of spectra of luminous bodies. It consists of a tube through which the light enters to qlens and then by means of the lens is formed into a parallel beam, which, passing through a glass prism, is resolved into a spectrum. A telescope is attached for enlargement or photography.

Speedometer. Instrument which indicates the speed of vehicles.

Spherometer. An instrument for measuring the sphericity of portions of spherical surfaces $e.\ g.$, lenses.

Sphygometer. Instrument for counting arterial pulsations.

Stereometer. Instrument for measuring the specific gravity of bodies.

Stereoscope. An instrument in which each of two pictures is examined by a separate lens and the two lenses are inclined so as to shift the images towards one another and thus to ensure or to facilitate the blending of the two images into one standing out in relief with solidity.

Stethoscope. Instrument used in medical diagnosis for hearing sounds from the lungs, heart or other internal organs. It consists of a cylinder, one end having a funnel-shaped opening which is placed against the chest, while the other end is held to the listener's ear. In its modern form it consists of two flexible rubber tubes ending in ear-pieces.

Taximeter. An instrument attached to cabs for indicating the fare due for any distance travelled.

Telegraph. Electrical apparatus devised to transmit messages to a distance. Generally a magnetic needle at the receiving station is deflected by an electric current sent by a conducting wire from the transmitting station. There are several kinds of instruments. The Morse Digney recording instrument, which is largely used, is a kind of clock-work arrangement in which the slight clicking sounds are sufficient to interpret the message. The letters are indicated by various dots and dashes. From 60 to 100 words per minute can be transmitted by this method. There is another system called Multiplex Telegraphy by means of which many messages can be transmitted over the line at the same time.

Telemeter. Instrument for determining distances in surveying and in gun practice. It is designed to give without any calculation whatever the distance of objects from 250 to 3000 yards. It is based upon the angular measurements of a triangle whose base is the instrument, whose apex is the object and whose distance is to be measured.

Telephone. Instrument by which sound is transmitted and reproduced at a distance. It consists of a thin disc of iron vibrating in front of a magnet surrounded by a coil of insulated copper wire which is connected with a similar coil at a distant place. Currents of electricity are induced when speaking into the mouthpiece of the instrument. These currents are transmitted through the line and thus, sounds are reproduced.

Telescope. Instrument for viewing distant objects. It consists of a small tube, to one end of which a convex lens, called the eye piece, is attached to a bigger tube which ends in the object glass. The object glass is directed towards the object and its image is formed within the focus of the eye piece which magnifies the image. A refracting telescope gf thers rays together near the eye-piece and is limited as to size, but the reflecting telescope collects rays on a larger mirror and these are thrown back to the eye-piece. The object glass of refractors rarely exceed 26 inches in diameter, but reflectors are made up to 100 inches in diameter.

Theodolite. Instrument for measuring angles in both horizontal and vertical planes. It consists of a telescope capable of being rotated in a vertical and a horizontal plane the movement being read off by means of two graduated circles. A compass and a spirit level are incorporated, and the instrument is supported on a tripod.

Thermometor. Instrument for ascertaining the temperature of bodies. It consists of a glass tube with a small bore containing mercury or alcohol, which expands or contracts by variations in the temperature; and the state of the atmosphere the body liquid or gas with regard to heat is indicated by a scale on the surface of the tube. Various forms of thermometer are used for particular purposes.

The chief scales of temperature are (1) Fahrenheit, (2) Centigrade and (3) Reaumur.

- In the Fahrenheit thermometer the freezing point is marked 32 degrees, and the boiling point 212 degrees. The distance between these points is divided into 180 degrees.
- (2) In the Centigrade thermometer the freezing point is marked o degree and the boiling point 100 degrees. The distance between these points is divided into 100 degrees.
- (3) In the Reaumur thermometer the freezing point is marked o degree and the boiling point 80 degrees. The distance between these points is divided into 80 degrees.

From the above we have at once 180 degrees $F\!=\!100$, degrees $C\!=\!80$ degrees R.

Formula of conversion :-

Reaumur to Centigrade ... \times 5 \div 4

Reumur to Fahrenheit ... \times 9 \div 4+12

Fahrenheit to Reamur ... - 32 \div 9×4

Fahrenheit to Centigrade ... - 32 \div 9×5

Centigrade to Reamur ... \times 4 \div 5

Centigrade to Fahrenheit ... \times 9 \div 5+32

Tortion Balance. Instrument for measuring the density of the earth at different points on the earth's surface.

Questions and Answers.

(Indian Police Service, 1930)

- (). 1. Briefly describe how a gramophone works.
- Ans. The motor rotates the records. The needle rapidly passes over the indentations in the record and thereby sets the diaphragm vibnating. This makes the column of air in the sound box vibrate, thus producing sound.

(Indian Civil Service, 1930)

- (), 2. Why is a compass of use as an indicator of direction?
- Ans. It consists of a magnetic needle which always points to the meridian.
- Q. 3. How is a photograph made?
- Ans. The object to be photographed is focused by means of a lens in the camera so that a clear image of it may fall upon a sensitive plate. The plate is then put in the place of the screen and exposed. To make the plate negative, it is developed and then fixed in a dark room. From this negative prints are taken on sensitised paper and are in turn developed, fixed and washed. These prints are called photographs.

(Indian Military Academy, 1935)

- Q. 4. What are the following and for what are they used?
 - (a) stethoscope, (b) metronome, (c) paravane, (d) hydrometer, (e) barometer,
- Ans. See within.

(U. P. Subordinate Excise Service, 1938)

- Q. 5. Distinguish between the following:-
 - (a) A thermometer and a radiometer.
 - (b) A galvanometer and a potentiometer.

- (c) A polarimeter and a spectrometer.
- (d) A hydrometer and a hygrometer.
- (e) A micrometer and a spherometer.

Ans. See within.

(II P Naib Tahsildars, 1938)

O. 6. Explain: -(1) barometer; (2) microphone; (3) stethoscope;

(4) micrometer; (5) sextant.

Ans. Sec within.

(Imperial Secretariat, 1939)

Q. 7. In a Fahrenheit thermometer the boiling point exceeds the normal temperature of human body by approximately—

Which is correct?

Q. 8. Explain the difference between (1) a seaplane, (2) aeroplane (3) baloon, (4) airship.

Ans. See within.

Q. 9. What are the main parts of a motor car?

Ans. Carburettor, exhaust pipe, cylinder block, camshaft, sparking plug, inlet pipe valve fan, oil gauge, autovac, piston, connecting rod, fly wheel, selectots, mainshaft, layshaft, gearbox. withdrawai gear, clutch spring, clutch plate, filter, sump, crankshaft, crank case, oil pump, magneto.

Q. 10. What is a governor?

Ans. Governor is a device or attachment for regulating and controlling the speed of an engine and other moving machinery.

(Naib Tahsildars, 1940)

- Q. 11. If you think necessary, correct the CAPITAL words in the following :—
 - (a) A HYGROMETER measures the specific gravity of water.
 - (b) A submarine's position is revealed by its GYROSCOPE.
- O. 12. Correct the statements if you think any of them are false :-
 - (a) A micrometer is an instrument for measuring very very small distances.
 - (b) A microphone is an instrument for turning sound waves into electrical waves,
 - (c) A microscope is an instrument for rendering very small sounds audible.
 - (d) A marcongiram is another name for a Radio or Wireless set.
 - (e) A carburetter is a device for supplying petrol or petrol vapour at a constant rate to a petrol engine.

Ans. See within.

(Naib Tahsildars, 1941)

- Q. 18. What coloured light is used in a dark room for developing films?
- Q. 14. What is the name of science which deals with the human mind?

 Ans. See within.

CHAPTER VIII.

Geography

IMPORTANT TERMS.

Afforestation. The planting of land with trees.

Antipodes. Term denoting place diametrically opposite to each other on the earth's surface. A line joining them passes through the earth's centre. New Zealand is approximately the antipodes of Great Britain.

Aphelion. When the earth is farthest from the sun it is said to be in aphelion. This takes place on or about June 21.

Apogee. The point in the moon's orbit at the greatest distance from the earth.

Artesian Well. When a permeable bed of rock lies between two beds of impermeable rocks and is open at both ends the rain water enters it at the open ends filling the whole of the permeable rock. If a boring or hole be made through the impermeable bed into the permeable bed the water gushes out of the hole itself. Such a boring is called an Artesian Well. They are so called because they were first discovered at Artois in France. Such wells are found in Australia, Algeria and Quetta.

The fountains of Trafalgar Square in London and many of the great London breweries are supplied with water by Artesian wells. Avalanche. It is a huge mass of snow slipping down the steep side of a mountain into the valley below.

Axis. The imaginary line round which the earth rotates is called its axis.

Azores. Three groups of hilly islands in the Atlantic occean belonging to Portugal.

Beafort Notation. It comprises the isolated letters on a weather chart showing the condition of weather in a neigbourhood of a country.

Black Earth. Dark coloured, fertile soil covering parts of South Russia.

Blizzard. A fierce storm of bitter frosty wind and fine blinding snow prevailing in the western parts of U.S.

Bora. A strong cold wind from the Alps which prevails in the North Adriatic.

Bore. Tidal wave of great height which rushes with great violence up the estuaries of certain rivers at the period of spring tides.

Buffer State. Is a state that separates two states e.g. N. W. F. P. is a Buffer State between India and Afghanistan.

Buys-Ballot's Law. The tendency of the winds to curve inwards towards the low pressure area was noticed by Buys-Ballot and the winds are said to obey "Buys-Ballot's Law."

Campos. Level open plains of East Brazil.

Chinook. It is a warm wind which blows from the Rocky Mountains eastward over the neighbouring provinces of Canada. It considerably modifies the winter season. Continental Shelf. The submerged part of land which is adjacent to the continent and which is not more than 600 feet deep. In these areas the richest fishing grounds are found.

Contours. Imaginary lines connecting places of equal height above sea level.

Crater. The cup-like basin at the top of a volcano.

Cyclone. A circular or rotary storm caused in the area of low air pressure in which the isobars indicate a steady decrease of pressure towards the centre.

Dam. An embankment or barrier of wood or massonry built across a river or lake. The notable dams are those in the Nile at Aswan and Asyut, the Great Senaar dam in the Sudar, and the Lloyd dam in India.

Date Line. Is meridian or hypethetical line 180° from Greenwich on each side of which the date of the day differs.

Doldrums. Low-pressure belt of the equatorial calms where the N. E., and S. E., trade winds meet.

Earthquake. A violent upheaval and dislocation of the earth's crust. The terrible earthquakes were those in Sicily in 1908, when Messina was destroyed; in Japan in 1923; in China and Italy in 1933; in Behar in 1934; in Quetta in 1935 and in Turkey in 1939.

Equator. Imaginary line drawn round the globe midway between the poles.

Equinox. Period when the equator lies in the plane of the earth's orbit, and days and nights are of equal length in all parts of the world. The sun is seen directly overhead at midday on two days in the year, March 21, and September 23, and on these days the sun rises at 6 in the morning and sets at 6 in the evening all over the world. These dates are respectively called Vernal Equinox and Autumnal Equinox.

Estuary. Mouth of a river, where river meets the sea.

Ferrel's Law. According to this if a body moves in any direction on the earth's surface except east or west, it is deflected, owing to the earth's rotation, to the right in the northern hemisphere and to the left in the southern hemisphere. It is a principle governing the direction of winds and current.

Fog. When warm moist air meets cold air or coldwater, some of the water vapour is condensed on the particles of dust which remain floating in the air near the surface of the earth thus producing a fog.

Frost. Deposition of small ice crystals on exposed objects on or near the ground due to the freezing of water which condenses out of the atmosphere on objects which have a temperature below that of freezing point.

Geysers. Hot springs which discharge huge streams of boiling water. They are caused by the production of steam under the surface of the earth. They are common in Iceland, New Zealand, and Yellow Stone Park of America.

Glaciers. They are rivers of solid ice which descend very gradually down the valleys and slopes of mountains and after passing the snow-line melt, and disappear in streams of water.

Golden Gali. Channel that leads from the Pacific ocean into San Francisco.

Great Bank. This is a submarine plateau near the coast of Newfoundland. It is very rich in fish, cod and herring.

Great Dogger Bank. Lies near the east coast of England. It is one of the most valuable fishing grounds in the world. Millions of fish are caught here by thousands of fishermen.

Great Wall. This was built to keep out the wild tribes of Mongolia from invading China from the North east. It is about 1,250 miles long, from 10 to 30 feet high and wide enough to allow four horses being driven abreast on the top of it.

Gulf Stream. It is a famous current of warm water which issues out of the Gulf of Mexico, and crossing the Atlantic washes the shores of Western Europe. It is from 40 to 100 miles wide, over 3,00 feet deep, flows at the rate of ive miles an hour in the middle part of its course, and has a surface temperature 85 degrees Fahrenheit.

Hinterland. The land which lies behind a sea port or sea board and to which it owes its size and importance as such.

Horse Latitude. Belts of high atmospheric pressure over the ocean in the N. Hemisphere between the N. E. Trade winds and the S. W. Variables, and in the S. Hemisphere between the S. E. Trade winds and the N. W. Variables.

Hurricane. Violent tropical storm accompanied by sudden changes of the wind. It is common in the W. Indies chiefly during August and September.

Ice berg. Are huge masses of floating ice which have become detached from the ice fields of the polar regions and have drifted out to sea.

Isobar. Line upon a map passing through places where the atmospheric pressure is the same.

Isotherm. Line drawn upon a map passing through places where the temperature of the air is the same at a stated time.

Kuro Sivo. Is a cold current in the Pacific corresponding to the Gulf Stream in the Atlantic. It flows pest the eastern shore of Japan, and is called the Kuro Sivo (the Black stream) from its dark-blue colour. It is also called the Japanese current. It then moves towards the shores of North America. The climate of Japan and British North America is greatly modified by this current.

Lagoon. A stretch of shallow water opening out upon the sea. The most familiar example is that of Venice, which is built on lagoons.

Lands of The Mid-night Sun. Are places within the Arctic and Antarctic circle which remain in continuous light of rosme period during their respective summers.

 ${\bf Latitude.}~$ The Angular distance of a place north or south of the equator.

Leap year. Year of 366 days occuring every fourth year. The astronomical year of 3654 days with three minutes over, is adjusted by omitting leap year at the proper long intervals.

Longitude. The angular distance of a place east or west of the prime meridian.

Meridian. A semi-circle drawn from the north-pole to the south-pole, cutting the equator at right angles. The meridian which passes through Greenwich is called the *Prime* Meridian.

Milky Way. A luminous band stretching across the sky, especially in autumn when it stretches east and west close to the Zenith. It consists of a dense belt of stars but not uniform.

Mirage. An optical illusion in which an observer sees images of distant objects either apparently below the ground level or high up in the atmosphere. It is chiefly seen in desert lands or in Sahara regions.

Nadir. That point of the lower hemisphere of the heavens directly opposite to the *Zenith*; the point directly under the place where we stand.

Neap Tide. When the sun and the moon attract the earth at right angles the tide produced is comparatively lower than usual. Such tides are called the Neap Tides.

Nebula. Cloudy or misty patches in the heavens. Some are globular clusters of stars, while others are composed of gases of very feeble density.

Node. Astrological term for the place where the orbit $_{\infty}$ of the moon or a planet intersects the plane of the ecliptic.

Oasis. A place in a desert area rendered fertile by the presence of wells or subteranean water. The best known oases are those of the Sahara and the Libyan deserts of Africa.

Pampas. A violent wind that blows in the Pampas regions of Argentine and Uruguay.

Perihelion. When the earth is nearest to the sun it is said to be in perihelion. This is about December 22.

Phases of the Moon. The term meaning the varying appearances of the moon. The moon revolves round the sun and so she always changes her position. Sometimes she has the shape of a crescent, sometimes she is half a sphere and sometimes a full sphere.

When the moon is between the earth and the sun it is new moon. When half of her bright side is turned towards the earth it is half moon, but when the whole of her bright side faces the earth it is full moon.

Prairie. The vast tract of grassy plains in central North America.

Rift Valley. A long and narrow opening with steep edges caused by the subsiding of a part of land. The Dead Sea, the Red Sea, Lake Tanganyika and Lake Nyasa are deep portions of the Great Rift Valley in Africa, which is the longest and most remarkable feature of its kind in the world.

Savanna. Land covered with natural grass. It is found in tropical countries.

Simoon. A hot suffocating wind which prevails in the great Sahara Desert and in the deserts of Arabia.

Sirocco. The name given in Sicily to a burning wind which comes across the Mediterranean from Africa.

Snow Line. Is the lowest height at which snow remains throughout the year without melting.

Solstice. Artronomical term indicating the point at which the sun is at its greatest distance from the equator. June 21, on which day the sun reaches the Tropic of Cancer, is called the Summer Solstice; and December 22 when it reaches the Tropic of Capricorn is called the Winter Solstice.

Sounding Line. Is an instrument by which the depth of the sea is measured. $\label{eq:sounding}$

Spring Tide. When the sun and the moon attract the earth in a straight line they produce the highest kind of tide, called the Spring Tide. Such tides occur at the new moon and full moon.

Stalactite. A deposit of limestone, hanging from the roof of a cave, formed by the dripping of water.

Stalagmite. A deposit of lime on the floor of a cave caused by the dripping of water from the roof.

Standard Time. The places situated in the east or west have different local times and so in travelling east or west we have to correct our watches at all places. To avoid this confusion the local time of a central place is used throughout a given area. The time is known as the Standard Time. By it the world is theoretically divided into belts and zones of 15° each representing an hour. Within each zone time is uniform, but it changes one hour when the next zone is reached. It is used in many parts of the world instead of Greenwich Time. The U.S. and Canada have five zones of such time. For India the central place is near Allahabad which is 82½ East of Greenwich.

Tornadoes. Are local cyclonic storms of great violence but of small extent. They travel at the rate of between 20 and 40 m, p. h. from 5 to 30 minutes. They are prevalent in the basin of the Mississippi and Ohio. They are known in China Sea as Typhoons, where they occur from July to November.

Treaty Ports. The jealousy of the Chinese excluded all foreigners from China. They would not allow them to reside there, but in recent times a number of ports' have been opened where Europeans are allowed to reside and carry on trade. These ports are called "Treaty Ports."

Troughs. Regions where the ocean is very deep. The most famous troughs or deeps include the Japan or Tuscarora Deep and the Challenger Deep in the west Pacific.

Tundras. The vast treeless plains of Northern Russia with small lakes and morasses scattered here and there but almost devoid of vegetation.

Volcano. An opening in the crust of the earth through which hot material, such as lava, steam, ashes, are ejected. The chief volcanic centres are Italy and Sicily (Vesuvius, Etna, Stromboli), The Andes, Dutch East Indies and Japan. Weathering. Changes are caused by rain, river ice, frost, etc., on the surface of the earth and certain material is broken away at one place and decomposed at another. This breaking up or decomposition of rocks under the action of wind and weather is called weathering.

Zenith. The highest point in the heavens directly above our heads.

STELLAR SYSTEM

Constellation. In astronomy it is the name given to certain grouping of stars. The partition of the stellar expanse into areas characterised by specified stars can be traced back to a very remote antiquity. It is believed that the ultimate origin of the constellation figures and names is to be found in the corresponding systems in vogue among the primitive civilizations of the Euphrates valley. These were carried westward into ancient Greece by the Phoenicians, and to the lands of Asia Minor by the Hittites and that Hellenic culture in its turn introduced them into Arabia, Persia and India.

According to Creation Legend there are 36 constellation—12 Northern, 12 Zodiacal and 12 Southern. These conservations were arranged in three concentric annuli; The Northern ones in an tinner annulus sub-divided it to 60 degrees, the Zodiacal ones into a medical annulus of 120 degrees, and the Southern ones into an outer annulus of 240 degrees.

The constellations usually employed are divided into three groups—North of the Zodiac (28), in the Zodiac (12) and South of the Zodiac (49).

Stars. It is the general term for the luminous bodies seen in the heavens. They are much farther away and do not move round the sun.

To a casual glance it is clear that the stars are not uniformly distributed over the sky, but have a tendency to congregate near the great belt of cloud-like forms which encircle the heavens, and which is known as the Milky Way or Galaxy.

Stars are divided into four categories :-

- 1. Variable stars.
- 2. New or temporary stars.
- 3. Double or binary stars.
- 4. Fixed stars.

Although the majority of stars are unchanging in magnitude, there are many exceptions. Stars whose brightness fluctuates are called *Variable stars*. The number amounts to over 4,000. Many of these stars seem to vary quite irregularly; others are periodic. Of the periodic variable stars, the lengths of the periods range from 3 hours 12 minutes, which is the shortest yet determined to 610 days, the longest. The best known of long-period variables is *Mira*. This was the first variable star to be discovered in 1536 by David Fabricius. The most important of short period variables is Algol. This class of variable is characterised by the fact that for the greater part of the period the star shines steadily with its maximum brilliancy, but fades away for a short time during each period.

In the New or Temporary stars the brightness is very short-lived, and in a few months they cannot be seen at all.

The Double of Binary stars are of different degrees of brightness and differ in colour.

The Fixed stars include all other familiar stars.

Sirius. Is the brightest of all the fixed stars and is also the nearest. It is known as the Dog star.

The points in the heavens directly over the North and South Poles are called the Celestial Poles. There is a bright star near the celestial North Pole called on that account the Pole Star and which, being over the North pole of the earth, always appears in the same position.

Towards the north a group of seven bright stars is seen. This group or constellation is known as the Great Bear or the Plough. The two stars known as the Pointers always point to the Pole Star.

Orion. Is one of the most conspicuous constellations consisting of three stars of first magnitude, four of the second and many of inferior magnitude. The most important are Regel, Betelgeuse and Bellatrix. Of these, Betelgeuse is easily distinguished by its bright yellowish-red colour in contrast to all the other important stars of the constellation. The Orion Nebula can be seen with the naked eye just below the belt; faint extensions of it have been photographed filling practically the whole constellation.

The Aurora Borealis. Is a phenomenal series of arches or bows of light seen at the North and South Poles each arch being of a different colour like the rainbow.

Difference between a planet and a Star.

Planets are mere worlds circling round the sun and deriving their light and heat from it; but stars are fixed bodies and are themselves suns like our own sun.

SOLAR SYSTEM.

It is the group of heavenly bodies comprising the sun and the bodies which move around the sun as a centre of attraction, of which the Earth is one. These bodies may be classified as follows:—

(1) The sun. It is distinguished as containing much the greater part of all the matter comprising the system, being more than 600 times as massive as all the other bodies combind. It is its great mass which makes it the central one of the system. It is the only incandescent body of the system, and the only one that shines by its own light.

- (2) Planets. The stars which revolve round the sun in nearly circular orbits are called the planets. They have no light of their own but shine by reflecting the light which they receive from the sun. The bodies of this class consist of eight major planets moving round the sun at various distances, and of an nnknown number of minor planets, much smaller than the major planets, forming a separate group.
- (3) Satellites Or Secondry Planets. They revolve around the major planets accompanying them in their revolutions around the sun. The moon is a satellite.

The major planets are eight in number and separated into two groups of four each, between which the minor planets, for the most part, revolve. The arrangement for the major planets with the number of their respective satellites in the order of distance from the sun is as follows:—

The first group in order—the smaller major planets—comprises:—

Mercury, with no known satellite;

Venus, with no known satellite;

The Earth, with two satellites;

Mars, with two satellites.

Outside this group lies the zone of minor planets or asteroids:-

Jupiter, with seven satellites;

Saturn, with ten satellites;

Uranus, with four satellites;

Neptune, with one satellite.

A remarkable feature of the Solar System which distinguishes it from all the known systems in the Universe, is the symmetry of arrangement and motion of its greater bodies. Jupiter. Is the largest planetary body and has a diameter eleven times that of the Earth. It has four moons

Venus. Is nearest to the Earth and the most brilliant, which is seen after sunset and shortly before sunrise.

Mercury. Is the fastest and smallest planet, nearest to the sun.

Mars. Is called the fiery planent. It exhibits well-known markings, and to the naked eye appears to change its shape and form frequently.

Neptune. Forms the outer boundary of the Solar System. It has a moon of its own.

Saturn. Has eight moons of its own. It is famous because of its "ring system." consisting of two bright rings.

Meteors. Bodies of another kind which belong to the Solar System are the meteoric streams which give rise to occasional showers of meteors, falling stars, or fireballs and are all the same class of object, the distinction being only one of size. They are visible in varying numbers on every night of the year, and are sometimes so abundant as to be quite spectacular.

Comets. Luminous celestial bodies moving about the sun. Comets which revolve in elliptical orbits round the sun as focus, and return to view at periodic intervals, may be considered members of the Solar System.

Ceres. Largest of the minor planets. It is the planet that was first discovered.

The Southern Cross. A group of stars shaped like a cross, visible in the southern hemisphere, pointing to the south.

Eclipses

Solar Eclipse. Occurs when the moon comes between the sun and the earth and the shadow of the moon falls on the surface of the sun.

Lunar Eclipse. Is caused when the earth passes between the moon and the sun.

Solar eclipses can only take place at new moon but lunar eclipses occur only at full moon.

INDUSTRIES OF THE WORLD

1. Fishing

The largest fishing grounds are in (1) North Atlantic, (2) Northern Pacific, (3) South-east of the U. S., (4) East of Malaya, (5) Eastern shores of Australia and Argentina, and (6) Southern shores of South Africa.

The important fish that are caught in these waters are cod, salmon, herring and sardines.

The Pacific Ocean is the most important Salmon fishing ground of the world.

The Iceland Banks and the Newfoundland Banks are most important for the bulk of the world supply of Cod. Newfoundland cod fishing grounds are the largest in the world. The exports are chiefly from Norway, Newfoundland, Canada and U. S.

Herrings are taken in the North Atlantic, chiefly on the east coast of U. S. and Canada and also in the North Sea. This is essentially the poor man's fish.

Japan is the most important fishing nation of the world. Great Britain and U.S. are next in importance.

Hokkaido is the most important fishing ground of Japan.

The North Atlantic and North Pacific are the chief fishing ground of the world.

Great Britain, Newfoundland and Norway are the chief producers of Cod Liver Oil.

2. Forestry

The forests of Soviet Russia constitute about 1/5th of all the timber reserves of the world. Canada, Brazil and the U. S. possess the next important reserves.

Most of the timber is obtained from fir and pine. The timber (fir and pine) exporting countries are:—Canada, Russia, Norway, Sweden and Finland.

Oak is exported form American and European countries.

Mahogany is exported from Central and South America, the best quality comes from Hayti.

Teak is exported from Burma and Siam.

Rubber is also one of the most important products of forests. The United States is the largest consumer of rubber. Rubber trees owe their origin from the seeds of the "Heveabraziliensis."

Gutta Percha is also a plant product and is obtained from the juice of several trees found in the East Indies and the Malaya Peninsula.

Turpentine oil is obtained from the U.S., Finland, Russia, France, Austria and India. It is a semi-fluid, sticky resin, exuded from cuts made in the trunks of Pine trees.

Wood Tar and Pitch are obtained from Sweden and Russia.

Camphor is obtained from Formusa, China, Japan and Borneo. It is a kind of gum obtained from the wood of the Camphor tree.

Wood bulb. The U.S. is the largest producer, followed by Canada and Sweden. The U.S., Great Britain and Japan are the chief importers. It is used in the manufacture of paper and cellulose.

Gums and Resins are usually formed by the drying of saps or by the transformation of plant tissues.

3. Agriculture

Agriculture falls into three groups:-

- (1) Crop farming, which includes—(i) Humid farming, (ii) Dry farming, and (iii) Irrigation farming.
 - (2) Horticulture, which includes—(1) Vegetable gardening and (ii) Fruit gardening
 - (3) Animal Husbandry (Pastoral farming) including-
 - (i) Cattle farming, (ii) Dairy farming, (iii) Poultry farming and (iv) Bee farming.

1. Crop Farming-

- Humid farming, i.e., agriculture in regions where annual rainfall is above 20 inches. Such areas are Europe, America and Asia.
- (2) Dryfarming i. e., production of crop without irrigation. The most important dry farming area of the world is in the United States. Other regions are Australia, Canada, South Africa and Western Asia.
- (3) Irrigation Farming. The largest area under irrigation exists in India. The second in importance is the U.S. Other regions are Russia, Japan, Egypt, Mexico and Italy.

2. Horticulture. (Raising of vegetables and fruits)

The U. S., California, France and South-West England specialize in horticulture.

The U.S. produces the largest amount of apples, followed by Canada, Australia and New Zealand. The U.S. also produces the largest amount of oranges followed by Spain and Italy.

3. Animal Husbandry or Pastoral Farming

The important pasture lands of the world are found in Australia, South Africa, North and South America, and Western Asia.

Slaughtering and meat packing are important industries in the U. S., Europe, Argentina and Australia.

Chicago (U. S. A.) is the world's biggest slaughter centre.

The largest exporter of pork and lard is the U. S., followed by Denmark, Netherlands, Ireland and Canada, the largest importer being the United Kingdom. Germany, France and Cuba are the other important importers.

The important countries which produce mutton are New Zealand, Australia, Argentina and Uruguay.

Wool, which is the most important product from the sheep, is largely produced by Australia, South Africa and the U.S. (merino wool); Uruguay and Argentina are next in importance.

Crossbred wool is produced by Argentina, New Zealand, U. S., Australia, Uruguay and Great Britain.

Dairy Farming. There are three main dairy regions of the world—(1) N. E. coast of the North America, (2) N. W. coast of Europe and (3) S. E. coast of Australia and New Zealand. The first named region is especially noted for cheese production.

New Zealand holds a leading position among dairy produce exporters. 'Glaxo' is a produce from this place.

Milk exporters are Netherlands, U.S., and Switzerland.

 $Butter\ exporters$ are Denmark, New Zealand and Australia.

Cheese exporters are Netherlands, New Zealand and Canada.

Poultry Farming. Denmark, Netherlands, Ireland, Poland and Belgium are exporters of eggs. Europe is the largest producer of eggs in the world. The largest importers are Great Britain and Germany.

Bee Keeping. Northern Europe and the U.S. are the largest producers of honey.

Silk worm rearing for silk production can only thrive on the leaves of mulberry trees.

Raw Silk is obtained by unwinding the silk from the cocoons, the threads from several cocoons being reeled into a single stand. The cocoons are softened by being placed in warm water and the tangled outer portion, called "floss", is brushed off and form silk "waste".

Spun Silk or "Schappe Silk" is made from pierced cocoons from which the moths have emerged, and from waste silk. It is manufactured by cleaning and carding the waste and then spinning it into thread in the same manner as cotton. The silk that is obtained by reeling is called "Thrown silk".

4. Mining

Iron and Steel. The most important sources of iron ore supply are—

- (i) The North Central United States (Lake Region).
- (ii) North Western Europe (Sweden and England).
- (iii) Western Europe (France and Spain).

The United States is by far the most important producer of pig iron and steel in the whole world. The most important centre for iron in the U. S. is the Pittsburgh region. Great Britain has been a pioneer in the iron and steel industry. Germany is the second largest iron and steel producer in the world and the largest exporter of steel goods.

France is the largest exporter of iron ore in the whole

manganese. The most important sources of manganese on the world are Russia, India, Gold Coast, Brazil and Egypt. Russia occupies the first position among the world producers of manganese ore, India being second. The Central Provinces are the most important manganese producing region in India. Balaghat, Nagpur and Bhandara are the most important districts. Most of the exports from India go to the U.S., France and Netherlands. The most important importer of manganese ore is France. Other important importers are the U.S., Germany, Belgium, the United Kingdom and Norway.

Copper. The most important regions of copper ore production he in the two Americas and Africa. Germany and the United Kingdom are the largest importers. The United States of America is the largest exporter of manufactured copper, while Belgian Congo is the largest exporter of unrefined copper.

Aluminium. The United States of America is the largest producer of Aluminium. Canada, Norway and Switzerland are the Chief Exporters of aluminium, while the United Kingdom, Germany and the U. S. A. are the chief importers.

Tin. The Malaya States are the world's leading producers of Tin ore. The largest exporters are the Strait settlements and Bolivia (S. America); while the largest importers are U. S., Great Britain and Europe.

Coal. The United States is the largest coal producer in the world. Of the various coal regions in the U.S., the Appalachian coal field is the most important. Great Britain is the largest exporter of coal in the world; Poland and Germany come next. In Europe the important coal importing countries are France, Italy and Baltic countries.

Petroleum. There are three main belts of petroleum in the world. The first and the most productive belt runs from the Appalachians through the mid-states of U. S. A.— Mexico to Venezuela. The second belt is the West Asiatic belt, running from Persia through Iraq to the Caspian Sea and Black Sea regions in Russia and Roumania. The third occupies the south-eastern part of Asia running from Assam through Burma to the islands of the East Indies. The U.S.A. is by far the largest producer of petroleum. Venezuela and Russia are the second and the third largest suppliers of world's supply. The United States and Venezuela are the largest exporters of oil, while the United States is also the largest importer of oil. The United Kingdom and Germany are the next largest importers.

5. Textiles and Crops

Cotton. It is the most important of the textile industries. Cotton occupies a unique position in the world. In the U. S.

'cotton is the King', being one of the most profitable crops. In the United Kingdom, 'cotton is the bread,' as it gives employ. ment to several millions of people. In Japan cotton is the tower', as it is shaking the position of powerful countries in the whole world. In India cotton has been the mainstay of the recent political movement. The greatest concentration of the cotton industry is in three centres; Great Britain. II S. and Japan. The other important centres are Germany. France and India. Great Britain is the greatest cotton manufacturing centre in the world. The industry is highly localized in Lancashire. Great Britain has also the largest number of spindles in the world. The U.S. is the second largest manufacturer of cotton goods in the world. The consumption of cotton is the largest in the U.S. in the whole world. The most important importers are the United King. dom, Japan, Germany, France, Italy and Czechoslovakia.

Wool. Great Britain is the largest woollen manufacturing country in the world. Australia and New Zealand are the chief source of wool imports into Britain. London is the chief wool market of the world.

Silk. The biggest manufacturer of silk are the U.S. France, Japan, Italy, Germany and Great Britain. The U.S. is the largest centre where the chief seat of the industry is at Paterson, New Jersey, within 15 miles from New York, the biggest silk market of the world. The U.S. is the largest consumer of silk goods, and imports silk and tissues from all over the world. Great Britain is the next largest consumer. France, Japan and Italy are the exporters of finished goods. The most important producers of artificial silk are Japan, the U.S., Italy and Great Britain. The U.S. is also the largest importer of artificial silk. Great Britain is the next largest importers; Japan and Italy are the biggest exporters.

Jute and Linen. Jute manufacture is carried on mostly in India, Great Britain and U. S. The Linen industry is important in Europe only, where Northern Ireland (Belfast) is the greatest centre. Other important centres are in Scotland and France. Practically the whole of the supply of Jute

comes from India (Bengal, Bihar, Assam and Nepal). Most of the exports of Jute go to Great Britain, Germany, France, the U. S. A. and Italy. Nearly half the crop of India is manufactured at Calcutta into Gunny Cloth'.

Chemical Industry. The most important centres are Great Britain, Germany, France and the U.S.

Wheat. The land mass of *Burasia is by far the biggest* wheat supplier of the world, contributing more than two-thirds of the world's supply. *Canada* is the largest exporter of wheat, followed by Russia, the U. S. A. and Argentina.

Barley. Europe is the largest producer of barley, where the U.S. S. R. is the foremost. The U. S. S. R. and Roumania are the two largest exporters, and Germany and the United Kingdom the largest importers.

Rice. In China and Japan the production of rice is the largest. India, Indo-China, and Siam are the largest exporters. China, Japan. British Malaya and the Dutch East Indies are the largest importers. In Europe, Germany and France import the largest amount.

Sugar. The area under cane is the largest in Cuba. India is a close second, followed by the Philippines and Java. Other countries are U. S., Australia, Brazil, etc. The largest producer of beat sugar is Germany, followed by Russia, Czechoslovakia, U. S. A. and France.

Hemp. The largest producers are Russia, Italy and Korea. Russia produces more hemp fibre than all the rest of the world. Great Britain, U.S.A., Germany, France and Japan are the largest importers and Italy is the largest exporter.

Flax. Almost all the fibre flax is grown in Europe: Russia and the Baltic countries producing practically the whole. Belgium, Ireland, Germany, France and Japan are important markets for the flax fibre, while U. S., Netherlands, Germany and the United Kingdom are important markets for the seed.

Tea. China, India, Ceylon, Dutch East Indies, Japan and Formosa are great producers of tea. The United Kingdom is the largest importer of tea, where the consumption per head is 42 lbs. annually. The other countries are U.S., Australia, Russia and Canada.

Coffee. Brazil is by far the largest producer of coffee in the whole world. It produces about two-thirds of the total world production. Other important producers are Columbia, Venezuela, Equador, the Dutch East Indies, Mexico, Hayi and India. The largest exporter is Brazil; Columbia and the Dutch East Indies are the next important exporters. The U. S. A., Germany, France and the Nether-lands are the most important importers.

Cocoa or Chocolate. Gold Coast of Africa, Brazil and Columbia are the biggest producers. The United States, Great Britain, Germany, France and the Netherlands are importers, and Brazil, Columbia and Trinidad are the most important exporting countries.

CHIEF MINERAL PRODUCTS OF INDIA AND WHERE THEY ARE FOUND

Coal—Raniganj; Jherria; Giridih in Bihar; Warora, Chanda and Mohpani in the Central Provinces; Umaria in the Rewa State; Hyderabad and Assam.

Iron—Salem in Madras; Rajpur in the Central Provinces; Mysore State and Chhota Nagpur.

Gold-In the gold fields of Kolar and Mysore.

Petroleum-Upper Burma and Assam.

Salt—Sambhar Lake in Rajputana and Salt Range at Khewra in the Punjab; Karachi; Kathiawar coast and Madras-

Manganese—Near Vizagapattam in Madras; Mysore; Central Provinces and Bombay Presidency.

Tin-Tenasserim in Burma.

Mica-Chhota Nagpur, Madras and some parts of Bihar.

Lime-Sutna in Rewa and Sylhet.

Rubies-In Burma.

Silver—In Northern Shan States of Burma and little in the Kolar gold fields.

CHIEF CROPS CULTIVATED IN INDIA AND WHERE THEY ARE GROWN

Rice—In the plains of Bengal; Madras; the United Provinces; Burma; Bihar and the Surma and the Brahmaputtra valleys.

Wheat—In the United Provinces; the Punjab; and parts of Central Provinces and Sind.

Sugarcane. In the Punjab; the United Provinces; Bihar; Bengal and Madras.

Cotton. In the Gujrat and Kathiawar plains of Bombay, the Central Provinces and Berar, Hyderabad, Madras and the Punjab.

Jute. In the lower valleys of the Ganges and the Brahmaputra; Bengal and Assam.

Tea. In Darjeeling; Assam; the Kangra district of the Punjab; Dehra Dun in the United Provinces; and the Nilgiris.

Barley. In the Punjab and the United Provinces.

Coffee. In Mysore; Travancore; Cochin; and the Nilgiris.

Millets. In Sind; Rajputana; the Punjab and the Deccan.

Maize. In Northern India.

Pulse. In almost all parts of the country.

Opium. In Patna; Bihar; the Ghazipur and Benares districts of the United Provinces; the Punjab; and Madras,

Tobacco. In Rangpur in Bengal; Monghyr in Bihar; Trichinopoly and Dindigul in Madras; and Rangoon in Burma.

Oil-seeds. All over India, chiefly in Bengal, Bihar, United Provinces, and the Punjab.

CHIEF EXPORTS OF INDIA AND WHERE THEY ARE SENT

Rice. To the United Kingdom; Germany; Japan; East Africa; Natal; France; Holland; and the Straits Settlements.

Wheat. To the United Kingdom.

Tea. To Great Britain; Canada; Australia; and Russia.

Coffee. To Great Britain and France.

Opium. To China and the Straits Settlements.

Cotton. To Great Britain; the United States; Japan; Italy; France; Belgium.

Jute. To the United Kingdom; France; the United States: Australia; Argentina.

Hides & Skin. To Great Britain; the United States; Japan; France.

Oil seeds. To Great Britain; France; Holland; the United States; Japan; America.

CHIEF IMPORTS OF INDIA AND FROM WHERE THEY ARE RECEIVED

Cotton goods. From Great Britain and Japan.

Metal and Machinery. From Great Britain; the United States; Belgium; Germany.

Sugar. From Java; Mauritius; Formosa.

Mineral Oil. From the United States; Baku; Persia.

Woollen goods. From the United States; Baku; France.

Silk goods. From Japan; China; Italy; France.

Matches. From Norway; Sweden; Japan.

Motor cars. From Canada; United States, United Kingdom; Italy.

Chemicals. From Germany.

CONDITIONS FAVOURING THE GROWTH OF CROPS

Rice and Jute. Level land where water stands; heavy rain; alluvial soil and hot and damp climate.

Wheat. Cold in the beginning, warmth and dryness at the time of ripening and rainfall at intervals; also clayey and alluvial soil.

Cotton. Black soil and warm climate.

Tea. Plenty of rain and a warm and moist climate; slopes of mountains where water drains easily. The shrub requires frequent showers of rain to bring out new leaves.

Sugar-cane. It does not require so much water as rice but the conditions favouring its growth are the same as those of rice.

Cotton, jute, silk, and hemp come under the category of fibres. Tea, coffee, opium, tobacco come under the class of drugs and beverage. Rice, wheat, millets and sugar-cane come under the class of food stuffs.

HOW ARE THE FOLLOWING OBTAINED:

Aluminium. Sulphuric acid, alumina, an alkali and water.

Camphor. Is a kind of gum which is obtained from the wood of the Camphor tree. To obtain Camphor, the wood is cut up into small chips which are distilled with water. The camphor is condensed and later purified.

Celulose. It is a carbohydrate and constituent of nearly all plants and vegetable structures. It occurs in the fibres of linen and cotton.

Cement. Mixture of chalk and clay.

China. Is obtained from clay, fire wood or coal.

Cinchona. It is prepared from the bark of a tree and brought into India from Peru.

Felt. Is prepared from wool, hair, and fur.

Glass. Is prepared from the sand, potash and soda.

Glue. Is prepared from bones, hides and skins and boiling water.

of sap or, as in the case of the Kauri gum, by the transformation of plant tissues. Some are obtained, like rosin, by artificial distillates of sap.

Lac. It is a resinous matter deposited on certain trees by a small insect. The branches of the tree where deposits are found are broken off and washed in warm water. The solution on further treatment yields lac.

 $\mbox{\bf Opium.} \ \ \, \mbox{\bf It}$ is the dried juice that oozes out of the poppy plant.

Paper. Is prepared from straw, rags, wood pulp, grass, bamboo, etc.

Quinine. Is prepared from the bark of the Cinchona tree.

Rum. Molasses and alcohol.

Rubber. Is a plant product from the seeds of the "Heyeabraziliensis", the rubber tree growing in Brazil.

Shellac. A resinous matter deposited on certain trees by a small insect.

Silk. Is obtained from cocoons of silk worms, which feed on the leaves of Mulbury.

Soda Water. It is prepared from water and carbon dioxide gas.

Solder. Is composed of lead and tin.

Turpentine. Is exuded from cuts made in the trunks of several trees belonging to pine family.

IMPORTANT CANALS OF THE WORLD

Sarda Canal. (U.P.) The work was started in 1921. The Sarda River irrigation scheme was finally put into service on December 11, 1928. The system as a whole contains some 650 miles of main canal and branches, 3,600 miles of distibutaries, and 110 miles of escapes; and irrigates over 11/3 million acres. It is 350 feet wide at the head. Nearly 4,000 bridges have been constructed over it

Panama Canal. This canal was opened in 1914 for shipping. It is 50 miles long, 500 feet wide and the depth varies from 40 to 48 feet. The time taken to pass through the Canal is about 10 to 12 hours. 1s was dug by the United States Government to join the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The sea journey between New York and San Francisco has been cut short by about 9,000 miles; between London and San Francisco by about 6,000 miles, between New York and the ports of China, Japan and Australia by about 4,000 miles. Thus the Eastern United States have come nearer to the Pacific ports of North and South America, and also to China and Japan and Australia. It is not a sea level canal

like the Suez Canal, but ships are raised to a height of 85 feet by a system of locks.

Suez Canal. It is the biggest ship canal of its kind. This was opened in 1869 by the French Engineer, Firdinand de Lessepps, connecting the Red Sea to the Mediterranean Sea. It was first projected in 1852. The total length of the canal is 101 miles, with a minimum width of 147 ft. 8 in., the maximum draught of water allowed for vessels using the canal is 33 ft. The average time for transit through the canal is 13 hours 15 minutes. The canal shortens the distance between London and Bombay by 5,000 miles, and the time taken by ships is only 16 days. It took 10 years to complete at a cost of £20,000,000. Since the opening of this canal, trade between Asia, Australia and countries of western Europe has greatly increased.

The Sault Sainte Marie Canal or Soo Canal. Is the greatest ship canal in the world. It was constructed to avoid the fall of the St. Mary river between Lake Superior and Lake Huron in Canada.

Buckingham Canal. It is the most important navigation canal running on the east coast of India.

Kiel Canal. This is an important navigation canal built by the Germans, and connects the North Sea with the Baltic Sea. It is nowadays an international canal. It is 61½ miles long and 40 ft. deep. It shortens the sea route between London and the Baltic ports by 240 miles-

The Grand Canal. This was built in the seventh century and is 700 miles long. It lies between Peking and Hang-Chan and connects the Yang-tse Kiang, Hwango-Ho and Peiho. It is the largest artificial waterway in the world.

IMPORTANT PLAINS OF THE WORLD

Tundras. The swampy plains near the Poles are called Tundras. It is the cold desert area in the extreme north of America, Asia and Europe. It remains frozen for about nine months, and has a long winter and a short summer. Fishing and hunting are the chief occupations of the people.

Steppes. These are vast treeless plains of Russia extending from the Caspian Sea eastwards. They are very hot in summer and very cold in winter and have no rainfall.

Llanos. They are the vast plains of the Orinoco basin in S. America. In the dry season they are a desert but in the rainy season there is an abundance of grass.

Pampas. These are the wide, treeless, grass-covered plains of the La Plata river system in S. America. They are the most extensive pasture lands in the world.

Selvas. They are the vast impenetrable forests of the Amazon Valley in South America. It is a region of great heat and heavy rainfall, and is the largest forest in the world.

Lombardy Plains. They are the most fertile parts of Italy waterd by the river Po. They grow corn, fruits and mulberry plants over which silk worm is reared.

Indo-Gangetic Plain of India. It lies in the south of the Himalyas stretching from the Sulaiman Mountains to the Garo and Lushai Hills. Its width is from 100 to 500 miles. This plain is flat and alluvial with deep and rich soil. Hence it is very productive. It is one of the most thickly populated parts in the world.

IMPORTANT STRAITS OF THE WORLD

Palk Straits separates India from Ceylon.

Sunda Strait separates Sumatra from Java.

Malacca Strait separates Sumatra from the Malay Peninsula.

Strait of Gibraltar separates Spain from Africa.

Strait of Bonifacio separates Corsica from Sardinia.

Strait of Messina separates Italy from Sicily.

Strait of Dardenelles connects the Aegean Sea with the Sea of Marmora.

Strait of Dover connects the North Sea with the $\operatorname{Eng-lish}$ Channel.

Behring Strait separates Asia from America.

Florida Strait separates Cuba from Florida.

Strait of Bosphorus connects the Sea of Marmora with the lack Sea.

IMPORTANT MOUNTAINS OF THE WORLD

(with their heights)

Mountain	Range	Country	Feet
Everest	Himalayas	India	29,141
Goodwin-Austin	(K 2) ,,	,,	28,250
Kanchan Junga	**	,,	28,146
Nanga Parbat	,,	,,	26,620
Kamet	, , ,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	25,447
Sahama	Andes	S. America	21,480
Chimborazo	,,,		20,498
McKinley	Alaska	N. America	20,300
Mount Logan	Rockies	,,	19,539
Mount Elias	11	**	19,500
Mount Blanc	Alps	Europe	15,781

IMPORTANT RIVERS OF THE WORLD

(with their lengths)

River	Outflow	Country	Miles
Mississipi	Gulf of Mexico	U. S. A.	4,502

Amazon Nile Yang tse Kiang	Atlantic Mediterranean North Pacific	S. America Africa China	4,000 3,600 3,400
Yenisei Congo Niger	Arctic Ocean Atlantic Gulf of Guinea	Siberia Africa Africa	3,300 3,000 3,000
Obi Hoangho Amur	Arctic Ocean North Pacific	Siberia China Manchuko	2,700 2,600 2,500
Volga Madeira Danube	Caspian Sea Amazon Black Sea	Russia Brazil (S. Am.) Europe	2,400 2,000 1,725
Euphrates Indus Brahmaputra Ganges Thames	Persian Gulf Arabian Sea Bay of Bengal North Sea	Iraq India ,,, England	1,700 1,700 1,680 1,500

IMPORTANT ISLANDS OF THE WORLD

(In order of area)

guala. Newfoundland (Bri.) Greenland (Danes) New Guinea (Netherlands) Iceland (Indep.) Borneo (Netherlands) Hokkaido (Japanese) Madagascar (French) Ireland (Indep.) Sumatra (Netherlands) Haiti (Indep.) Tasmania (Bri.) Great Britain (Bri.) Celebes (Netherlands) Ceylon (Bri.) South Island (Bri.) Vancouver (Bri.) Prince of Wales (Bri.) Java (Netherlands) North Island (Bri.) Formosa (Japanese) Sicily (Itahan) Cuba (Indep.)

IMPORTANT SEAPORTS OF THE WORLD

Alexandria (Egypt) Genoa (Italy)

Montreal

(Canada)

Amsterdam (Netherlands)	Glasgow (Scotland)	New Castle (Australia)
Antwerp	Hamburg	New York
(Netherlands)	(Germany)	(U. S. A.)
Bombay (India)	Hongkong (China)	Philadelphia (U. S. A.)
Bristol (England)	Liverpool (England)	
Buenos Aires (Argentina)	London ,,	San Francisco (U. S. A.)
Calcutta (India)	Manchester "	Singapore
Cardiff (England)	Marseilles (France)	Sydney (Malaya)
Colombo (Ceylon)	Monte Video	Wellington (Australia)
	(Hungary)	(New Zealand)

IMPORTANT LAKES OF THE WORLD

(with their lengths)

Lake	Country	Miles
Caspian Sea	Asia	680
Tanganyika	Africa	420
Superior	N. America	412
Nyasa Michigan Baikal Balkash	Africa N. America Siberia	350 335 330 323
Aral	Trans Caspia	265
Winnipeg	Canada	260
Erce	N. America	240
Ontario	N. America	220
Victoria Nyanza	Africa	200
Titicaca	S. America	120
Great Salt Lake	U. S. A.	75
Wular	Kashmir, India	13

IMPORTANT BRIDGES OF THE WORLD

(with their lengths)

Sydney	Harbour	Bridge	(Australia)—Biggest	Single-Span
	arc	h bridge	in the world, 3,770 ft.	

San Francisco—Oakland (U. S. A.), 43,600 ft.—Biggest in the world both suspension and cantilever.

Tay Bridge (Scotland) Howrah (India) 1,530 ft. 10,286 ft.

Forth Bridge (Scotland) Mahanadi (India) 6,912 ft. 14 miles.

Golden Gate (U. S. A.) Bulawayo (Rhodesia, S. Afr.) 8,940 ft.

Hardinge (India) 5,400 ft. Sone Bridge (India) 10,052 ft.
Storstrom Bridge (Denmark) opened 1937, over 2 miles—
Longest in Europe, Railway and highway.

Lower Zambesi (E. Afr.), 12,064 ft,—Largest Railway bridge.

IMPORTANT OCEANS AND SEAS OF THE WORLD

(with their depths)

OCEANS		SEAS		
Name	Feet	Name	Feet	
Pacific	32,089	Behring	13,422	
Atlantic	27,962	Mediterranean	12,276	
Indian	22,968	Okhotsk	10,545	
Arctic	13,200	Red Sea	7,254	

IMPORTANT CITIES OF THE WORLD

(in order of population)

London (England) Paris (France) Philadelphia (U. S. A.)

New York (N. America) Moscow (Russia) Vienna (Austria)

Tokyo (Japan) Berlin (Germany) Leningrad (Russia) Detroit (U. S. A.) Osaka (Japan) Rio De Janeiro

Chicago (N. America)

Buenos Aires (Argentina) Calcutta (India)

(Brazil).

IMPORTANT DAMS OF THE WORLD

- (1) Assuan, (Egypt)
- (2) Krishnarajasagara, (Mysore)
- (3) Lloyd Dam, (India)
- (4) Mettur Dam, (S. India)
- (5) New Croton, (America)
- (6) Nizamsagar, (Hyderabad)
- (7) Sennar, (Africa)
- (8) Grand Coulse Dam (Completed in March 1941)

IMPORTANT FALLS OF THE WORLD

- (1) Southerland, New Zealand, 1904 ft.
- (2) Tugela, Natal, 1,800 ft.
- (3) Ribbon, California, 1,612 ft.
- (4) Kolambo, S. Africa 1.400 ft.
- (5) Gavarnie, (France), 1,385 ft.
- (6) Takkakaw (Br. Col.), 1,200 ft.
- (7) Kaieteur Falls, British Guiana, 822 ft.
- (8) Victoria Falls, on the river Zambesi in Africa, 400 ft.
- (9) Great Falls, on the river Orange in Africa, 300 ft.
- (10) Niagara Falls, Canada, 167 ft.

IMPORTANT RAILWAY TUNNELS

Simplon (Switzerland-Italy) 15 miles.

Tana (Japan) 13½ miles.

Florence-Bologna (Italy) 113 miles.

St. Gothard (Switzerland-Italy) 91 miles.

Lotschberge (Switzerland) 91 miles.

Mont Cenis (France-Italy) 74 miles.

IMPORTANT RAILWAY STATION PLATFORMS

Sonepur (O. T. R., India) 2415 ft.

Kharagpur (B. N. R., India) 2,350 ft.

Bulawayo (Rhodesia Railway) 2,302 ft,

Lucknow Station (E. I. R., India) 2,250 ft.

Manchester-Victoria Exchange (L. M. S. R.) 2,194 ft.

Bezwada (M. S. M., India) 2,100 ft.

COUNTRIES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIES

Country Industry

France ... Textiles.

Germany ... Chemicals, Steel and Textiles.

China ... Silk.

Japan. ... Toys, Textiles and Shipbuilding.

Canada ... Pulp, Agriculture, Mining of gold, silver, lead and zinc.

Belgium ... Glass, Textiles, Sugar and Lace of

Brussels, Machines and Bruges.

Austria ... Machinery, Textiles, Leather and

Fancy goods.
Chile ... Copper Nitrate.

Finland ... Wood, Paper and Textiles.

India ... Agriculture, Textiles, Jute, Tobacco,

Gold, Iron and Manganese.

Mexico ... Petroleum.

Portugal ... Wine and Cork.

Russia ... Petroleum and Textiles.

Spain ... Coal and Lead.

Sweden ... Matches, Timber and Lumber.

Turkey ... Tobacco and Cotton

Switzerland ... Watches, Clocks and Embroidery.

United Kingdom ... Cloth and Coal mining.

United States ... Machinery, (Automobiles), Gold, Coal

AREAS OF HEAVY & DEFICIENT RAINFALL

1. Heavy rainfall:-

- (i) The western coast of India from the Tapti to Cape Comorin.
- (ii) The plains of the Ganges and the valley of the Brahamaputra.
- (iii) South-east of Nepal near Darjeeling.
- (iv) The lower Irrawadi valley and the western coast of Burma.

2. Deficient rainfall:-

- (i) The Punjab; (ii) British Baluchistan; (iii) The Indus valley: (iv) Kashmir:
- (iii) The Indus valley; (iv) Kashmir;
 (v) Sind; (vi) Western Rajputana and
- (vii) The North-West Frontier Province.

CHIEF RACES OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE

- (1) The Tibeto-Burmans; (2) The Kolarians;
 - The Dravidians; (4) Aryans.

CHIEF LANGUAGES OF INDIA.

- (1) Hindi; (2) Bengali; (3) Gujrati; (4) Punjabi;
- (5) Marathi; (6) Oriya; (7) Tamil; (8) Telegu;
- (9) Kanarese, (10) Kashmiri; (11) Assamese.

CHIEF HARROURS OF INDIA

On the West Coast:—[1] Karachi, [2] Bombay, [3] Goa, [4] Cochin.

On the East Coast:—[1] Madras, [2] Calcutta, [3] Rangoon.

CHIEF INDUSTRIES OF INDIA

[1] Textile; [2] Jute; [3] Tea; [4] Tobacco;

[5] Opium; [6] Hides and Skins; [7] Glassware;

[8] Paper; [9] Leather; [10] Wood.

MILLS & FACTORIES IN INDIA

Cement Factories. Katni (C. P.); Wah (Panjab); Dalmianagar (Bihar).

Flour Mills. Punjab, U. P. and Sind.

Timber and Rice Mills. Burma.

Paper Mills. Titagarh and Raniganj (Bengal). Lucknow, (U. P.). Poona (Bombay).

Match Factories. Rangoon, Mandalay, Sahadra near

Resin Factories. Jalloo (near Lahore), Bareilly (U.P.), Carpets. Mirzapur [U.P.].

Ivory. Delhi and Jaipur.

Gold brocades. Benares (U. P.).

Cotton and Textile. Bombay, Ahmedabad, Cawnpore (U. P.), Sholapore (Bombay).

Woollen. Cawnpore (U P.), Dhariwal (Punjab).

Iron and Steel. Jamshedpur (Bihar); Asansol (Bengal). Sugar. Hardoi, Lucknow, Jarwal Road (Gonda), Rosa

(Shahjahanpur), Hargaon (Sitapur), Pilibhit, Champaran. Leather. Dayalbagh (Agra) and Cawnpore.

SOME IMPORTANT PLACES

and why they are noted,

Adam's Bridge. A narrow strip of Sea between Dhanush-kodi in India and Talaimannar in Ceylon.

Adelaide. In Australia, is one of the most attractive cities in the world. Has a fine University.

Aden. Is a strongly fortified seaport on the extreme southern coast of Arabia, near the entrance to the Red Sea. It is a military and coaling station.

Adyar. Is situated in the suburbs of Madras, where the late Dr. Annie Besant founded her Theosophical Institute and Theosophical Library.

Aix-les-Bains. In France, is a fashionable resort and famous for baccarat play and sulphur baths.

Ajanta. In the Hyderabad dominions, is famous for caves, containing ancient Indian sculpture and fresco painting.

Amsterdam. In Holland, is a commercial capital, built on piles and is intersected by canals.

Angora. A newly built capital city of the present nationalist Turkey.

Asansol. In Bengal, is a centre of coal industry.

Aswan. In Egypt, has the greatest dam across the river Nile.

Athens. [Greece] City full of temples, both superb and magnificient, that have immortallised it.

Baku. A Caspian seaport in Russia which exports petroleum.

Bardoli. In the Surat district, is famous for Mahatma Gandhi's satyagrah movement.

Batavia. In Java, is full of temples amongst which Boro Boder is one of the wonders of the world.

Belfast. In Ireland, is noted for linen manufacture and ship-building.

Bethlehem. In Palestine, is the birthplace of Jesus Christ.

Bhandardera Dam. It is the highest dam in India, which has been constructed on the Western Ghats on the river Pravara, a tributary of the river Godavari. It stores 10,800 million cubic feet of water and supplies irrigation to 5,700 acreas of land in the Ahmadnagar district of the Bombay Presidency.

Bijapur. Is a famous town in the Bombay Presidency, known for its fort and for the remarkable whispering gallery.

Bolpur. In Bengal, has Tagore's Shantiniketan or School.

Brindisi. Is a port of call on the eastern coast of Italy as is the terminus for the overland route. Steamers call here to carry mails and passengers to and from the Suez Canal.

Brouges. (Belgium) Possesses a dreamland spot 'Lac d'Amour' (Lake of Love) and is a silent spectre of departed glories.

Bucharest. In Rumania, is a city of pleasure. It is known as 'Little Paris'.

Buenos Aires. Is the capital of the Argentine Republic, and is the largest and most important city of South America.

Cairo. On the Nile, is the capital of Egypt, and the largest city in Africa. Near it are situated the wonderful Pyramids, which are visited by tourists every year.

Carnarvon. In Wales, has a fine old Norman castle built by Edward I. In it the first Prince of Wales was born.

Chaco. A tract in northern Argentina which is part of a large district named the Gran Chaco. Had been for the last few years a scene of guerilla warfare between Parauguay and Bolivia.

Chicago. In America, stands on the Lake of Michigan. It is the greatest grain and meat market in the world. It is connected with every part of the country by railways and waterways and is the greatest lake-port in the world.

Cincinnati. Is an agricultural centre in North America.

Cologne. In Germany, is the greatest commercial town on the Rhine. It has a very fine cathedral, second in point of size and beauty to St. Peter's at Rome. It manufactures the scent called Eau-de-Cologne.

Colorado. In Canada, is a health resort and has a tuber-culosis sanitorium.

Conoor. In Madras, has a hospital for the treatment of patients bitten by rabid animals.

Croydon. In London, is an important air port.

Cuba. It is a republic but has been greatly developed by the United States. It produces one-third of the world's supply of cane sugar. It is also famous for its tobacco.

Detroit. In the United States of America, has the finest and biggest masonic temple in the world and is the "City of Motor Cars".

Dhanbad. In Bihar, has a Mining College.

Dogger Bank. One of the submarine banks of the North Sea where the fish of the sea live. It is never frozen on account of the influence of the Gulf Stream drift.

Ellora. In Hyderabad, is noted for its sculptured cave temples.

Epsom. Town in England, is famous for horse racing especially the "Derby."

Erzerum. Commands the routes from Persia, from the Black Sea and from Baghdad, and is an important commercial and strategical centre.

Farces. Twenty-two small islands midway between Scotland and Ireland.

Fez. Is the capital of Morocco, which is noted for its red caps worn by the Turks. It has the chief residence of the Sultan.

Florence. On the Arno in Italy, is noted for its beautiful buildings and art galleries. It is the birthplace of the Italian poets, Dante and Amerigo Vespuci.

Gallipoli. In European Turkey, is on the Dardanelles, It is noted for its manufacture of morocco leather.

Geneva. Stands at the outlet of Lake Geneva in Switzerland and is noted for its watches and jewellery. It is the headquarters of the League of Nations.

Gibraltar. Is called the "Key to the Mediterranean" and is a naval station and a packet station for vessels bound for India.

Glasgow. In Scotland, is famous for machinery making and textiles.

Golden Gate. Channel that leads from the Pacific Ocean into San Francisco Bay. It is so called because of its beauty.

 ${\bf Golden\, Horn.}\,\,$ Peninsula on the Bosphorous forming the harbour of Constantinople.

Golkunda. In Hyderabad, (Deccan), is noted for its ruins.

Greenwich. Is an outport to London, noted for its observatory.

Guntur. In the Madras Presidency, is a leading cotton mart and centre of tobacco trade.

The Hague. Is the political capital of Holland. A Peace Conference met here twice and an international arbitration was set up recently.

Harappa. In the Montgomery district of the Punjab, is famous for its excavations.

Havana. The capital of Cuba, is noted for cigars.

Hollywood. The chief seat of the motion-picture industry in California.

Hong Kong. A small island opposite to Canton, belongs to the Bruish. It is one of the largest ports in the world, and is the centre of trade between China and Europe. It guards the British trade route to Japan and North China. It is an important naval station and strongly fortified.

Honolulu. The capital of the Sandwich or Hawaii Islands, is the meeting place of sea routes from San Francisco, Vancouver, Sydney, China and Japan. It belongs to the United States of America.

Iron Gate. A narrow gorge between the Carpathians and the Balkans. It is a part of the Danube's course.

Jamshedpur. In Chhota Nagpur, is the site of Tata's Iron and Steel Works.

Kandy. Is the chief town of Ceylon and is famous for its fine botanical garden.

Karakorams. Mountains immediately north of India, and the meeting place of three empires—India, China and U.S.S.R.

Kasauli. A hill station in the Punjab, is noted for its Pasteur Institute, where people bitten by rabid animals go for treatment.

Kodaikanal. Is famous for its observatory which specialises in the study of the Physics of the Sun, and is specially equipped for its spectroscopic osbservations and research.

Kolar. In Mysore, is noted for its gold mines.

Leeds. In England, is noted for its English Woollens.

Lloyd Dam. It is the largest mass of masonry in the world, and is constructed in the Western Ghats on the river Nira, a tributary of the River Kistna. It supplies irrigation in the districts of Poona and Sholapur in the Bombay Presidency.

Los Angeles. In U. S. A., is a city of cinema stars.

Lyallpur. In the Punjab, has one of the biggest Agricultural Colleges in India.

Lyons. In France, is noted for silk manufacture.

Manchukuo. It is an independent state since 1933 under the tutelage of Japan. Formerly it was a Chinese Province, and was called Manchuria.

Mandi. Has the Punjab Hydro-Electric Project.

Mauna Loa. A famous active volcano on the Hawaiian Islands.

Mauritius. In the Indian Ocean, is a British possession and a port of call. It grows cane-sugar, most of which is sent to India.

Mettur Dam. A big dam has been constructed at Mettur on the river cauvery. It is 200 feet high and stores 20,000 million cubic feet of water, and a canal 88 miles long has been constructed. It adds 1½ lakh tons of rice to the Madras Presidency and has also checked the flood of the river Cauvery.

Mohenjo-Daro. In sind, is famous for its excavations.

Mont Pele. It is a valcano in the French island of Martinique. It burst into activity in 1902 and turned the whole island into a wilderness of smoking ashes.

Monte-Video. Is the capital and port of Uruguay which exports preserved meat.

Morocco. An Independent state of Africa, is noted for its leather. It is now a French Protectorate.

Mosul. In Mesopotamia at the head of the navigation of the Tigris, stands at the meeting of the caravan route for Persia, the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. Pertroleum is found near it.

Mount Abu. Is the residence of the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana. It is the highest peak of the Arawali, and has a beautiful sanitorium. It is noted for its marble temples of the Jains.

Munich. Is the jovial old city on the Banks of the Isar. Full of breweries, is famous for making lenses, and has famous picture galleries. In 1934, VII International Reads and Highways Congress was held here, and again in September, 1936.

Murshidabad. In Bengal, is noted for its silk manufacture.

New Orleans. Stands at the mouth of the Mississipi, and is the largest cotton port in the world.

New York. Is the commercial capital of the United States and the largest and richest city in the New World. It has many buildings of 25 storeys which are known as "sky scrapers".

Nice, In France, is a health resort, capital of King Carnival, and famous for baths and sports.

Nuwara Eliya. It is the finest hill station in Ceylon. Ottawa. Is the capital of the Dominion of Canada, and has a large timber trade. The Imperial Economic Conference was held here.

Oval. A Cricket field in England.

Periyar Project. The Mardas Government has constructed a dam across the river Periyar and made a tunnel through the Western Ghats, through which the water is led to the East Coast Strip where it irrigates the district of Madura.

Pittsburg. In U. S. A., is noted for iron and steel goods.

Polish Corridor. It is a 50 mile strip of land on the Baltic Sea granted by the Peace Treaties to Poland to give her access to the Sea.

Port Blair. In the Andaman Islands, is used as a penal station for Indian convicts.

Port Said. At the northern entrance of the Suez Canal, is a coaling station and the chief port of Egypt.

Prome. In Burma, is noted for its rice fields and beautiful gardens.

Purnea. In Bihar, was the headquarters of the Houston expedition for the flight over Mt. Everest.

Rio-de-Janeiro. Is the capital of Brazil, has a good harbour and is the trading centre for coffee.

Riviera. In France, is a winter health resort along the northern coast of the Gulf of Genoa.

Runnymede. Meadow in England. Magna Charta was signed here by King John.

Sabarmati. Is a town in the Bombay Presidency on the river Sabarmati and is a place famous for being the seat of the non-co-operation movement.

Sanchi. A village in Bhopal State, is famous for its topes.

Sevile. In Spain, possesses wondrous monuments of Moorish architecture.

Singapore. At the head of the Malacca Strait, occupies a position of very great importance as the meeting of sea routes from different directions. It is a military station.

St. Helena. Is an Island in the South Atlantic belonging to Britain. It is famous for Napoleon Bonaparte's imprisonment.

Sukkar Barrage. It is the greatest work of its kind in the world. It was opened in January, 1932. The scheme consists of construction of a large dam across the Indus and excavation of several main canals, with their branches, distributaries, etc. The Barrage is a huge river regulator consisting of 66 arches, each 60 ft. wide. It cost about Rs. 20 crores and irrigates about 54 million acres of land annually. The total length of main canals, branches, distributaries etc., is over 6,400 miles.

Sydney. In Australia, is the capital of New South Wales and has fine buildings, gardens and streets. It is called "The Queen of the South."

Taxila. In the North Western Punjab, is famous for its excavations by Sir John Marshall.

Tokyo. In Japan, is famous as a picturesque capital, and for its museums, 200, palaces and temples.

Trafalgar. In Spain, is famous for naval battle and the death of Nelson.

Trinidad. Is a small island near the mouth of the Orinoco River in South America. It is a British possession and has very valuable oilfields.

Venice. In Italy, is called the "Queen of the Adriatic." There are no roads, carts and carriages, but canals and boats, and these boats, called gondolas, carry people from house to house.

Verkhoyansk. In Northern Siberia, is the coldest place in the world.

Vladivostok. Is a Russian naval station on the Pacific and is the terminus of the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Wardha. In C. P., is an important cotton market. Indian National Congress was held here in 1938.

Washington. Is the capital of the United States of America and "a city of magnificent avenues and public buildings."

Waterloo. In Belgium, is noted for the Battle of Waterloo in which the Duke of Wellington defeated Napoleon Bonaparte.

Witwaters Rand. A high ridge across the Transvaal. It contains inexhaustible gold mines.

Woolwich. On the Thames in England, is a naval station and has the Government arsenal.

Zanzibar. Is the largest city in East Africa, possesses $\ensuremath{\mathfrak{g}}$ magnificent harbour.

TOWNS ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIES

Ahmedabad [Bombay] Amritsar [Punjab] Bangalore [Mysore]

Baku (Russia)

Bareilly (U. P)

Belfast (N. E. Ireland)

Benares (U. P.) Bhagalpur (Bihar)

Bombay

Buenos Aires (Argentina)

Calicut (Madras) Campore (U. P.)

Chicago (America)

Cologne (Germany) Dacca (Bengal)

Detroit (U. S. A.) Darjeeling (Bengal) Dhariwal (Punjab)

Dindigul (Madras) Gadag (Bombay)

Guiranwala (Punjab) Glasgow (Scotland)

Hawana (Cuba)

Hollywood (U.S. A.) Hubli (Bombay)

-Cotton, spinning.

-Woollen shawls.

-Textiles, carpet and leather.

-Petroleum.

-Woodwork.

-Linen manufacture and shipbuilding.

-Silk and brassware.

-Silk.

-Textiles.

-Dairy produce.

-Soap.

-Textiles: leather.

-Agricultural implements. Greatest grain and meat market.

-Eau-de-Cologne, (a scent).
-Shell carving, boat building and jute.

-Motor car manufacture.

-Tea and quinine.

-Woollen factories.

-Cigar and tobacco.

-Cotton and silk weaving.

... Iron safes, almirahs, & rice,

... Machinery and textiles.

... Tobacco and cigars.

... Motion pictures.

... Cotton and silk weaving.

Jamshedpur (Chhota Nagpur) ... Iron and steel. Johannesburg (S. Africa) ... Gold mines.

Katni (C. P.) ... Ceiment.
Kolar (Mysore) ... Gold Mines.
Ludhiana (Punjab) ... Shawls and hosiery.

Lyons (France) ... Silk industry.

Mauritius (Indian Ocean) ... Sügar. ... Carpets.

Moradabad (U. P.) ... Utensils and calico painting.
Morocco (Africa) ... Leather.

Multan (Punjab) ... Carpets and silk.
Munich (Germany) ... Lenses.
Melbourne (Australia) ... Chocolate.

New Orleans (U. S. A.) ... Cotton. Nottingham (England) ... Lace industry.

Pittsburg (U. S. A.) ... Iron and Steel.

Raniganj (Bengal) ... Coal mines; Paper Mills. Saharanpur (U. P.) ... Fruit gardens.

Shikarpur (Sind) ... Carpets.
Sheffield (British Isles) ... Cutlery.

Sialkot (Punjab) ... Sports goods. Surat (Bombay) ... Cotton, silk brocade and em-

broidery. Srinagar (Kashmir) ... Woollen shawls.

Sylhet (Assam) ... Tea, iron and shell carving.
Titagarh (Bengal) ... Paper and Jute.

Trichnopoly (Madras) ... Cotton, tobacco, goldsmith work, pith modelling and cigarettes.

Trivandrum (Travancore)
Tuticorin (Madras)
Venice (Italy)
Viena (Austria)

Tuticorin (Madras)

Wood carving.

Conch shell fishery.

Glass manufacture.

Glass manufacture.

Yenangyaung (Burma) ... Petroleum. Zanibar (E. Africa) ... Clove industry.

Winter and Summer Headquarters of the Provinces of India.

Province Winter Summer
Bengal Calcutta Darjeeling.

Madras	Madras	Otacamund,
Bombay	Bombay	Mahableshwar,
United Provinces	Lucknow	Naini Tal.
Punjab	Lahore	Simla.
Assam	Shilllong	Shillong.
Bihar	Patna	Ranchi.
Orissa	Cuttack	Puri.
N. W. F. Province	Peshawar	Nathia Gali.
Central Provinces	Nagpur	Pachmarhi.
British Baluchistan	Quetta	Ziarat.
Ajmer and Merwara	Ajmer	Mount Abu.
Andaman and Nicoba Islands	r Port Blair	Port Blair.
Delhi	Delhi	Simla.

Summer resorts in India

with their heights above sea level

Leh (Kashmir)		11,538 8,000	ft.
Darjeeling (Bengal) Murree (Punjab)	***	7,453	ff.
Ootacamund (Madras)		7,400	ft.
Simla		7,224	ft.
Chakrata (U. P.)	***	7,022	ft.
Kodaikanal (Madras)	•••	7,000	ft.
Dalhousie (Punjab)	•••	6,740	ft.
Mussoorie (U. P.)	• • •	6,705	ft.
Naini Tal (U. P.)		6,500	ft.
Coonoor (Madras)		6,100	ft.
Ranikhet (U. P.)	•••	6,069	ft.
Quetta (British Baluchistan)	•••	5,500	ft.
Almora (U. P.)	***	5,500	ft.
Srinagar (Kashmir)	•••	5,500	ft.
Shillong (Assam)		4,987	
Mount Abu (Rajputana)	•••	4,500	ft.
Bangalore (Mysore)		4,000	ft.
Pachmarhi (C. P.)	•••	3,500	ft.

Military Stations in India

Punjab.—Attock, Rawalpindi, Sialkot, Lahore Cantonment, Jullundur, Ferozpur and Ambala.

United Provinces.-Meerut, Bareilly, Lucknow, and Naini Tal.

Central India. Mhow and Nimach.

Bombay.-Poona and Belgaum.

Hyderabad State. -- Secundrabad.

Mysore.—Bangalore. Madras.—Bellary.

British Baluchistan.—Quetta.

COINS USED BY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Country	Coin	Country	Coin
Abyssinia	Talari	Holland	Florin
Albania	Franc	Hungary	Pengo
Argentina	Peso	India	Rupee
Austria	Schilling	Iraq	Dinar
Belgium	Belga	Italy	Lira
Brazil	Milreis	Japan	Yen
Bulgaria	Lev	Mexico	Pesco
Canada	Dollar	Netherlands	Florin o Gulden
Chile	Peso	Norway	Krone
China	Tael	Persia	Pahlavi
Columbia	Pesooro	Portugal	Escudo
Czecho- slovakia	Crown	Roumania Russia	Leu Roubel
Denmark	Krone	Spain	Peseta
Egypt	Piastre	Sweden	Krona

Finland	Mark	Switzerland	Franc
France	Franc	Turkey	Lira
Germany	Reichmark	United State	s Dollar
Greece	Drachma	Yugoslavia	Dinar
PEOI	LES OF DIFF	ERENT COUN	TRIES
People	Country	People	Country
Afridi	Asia	Kurds	Kurdistan
Akka	C. Africa.	Magyars	Hungary
Bantu	S. Africa	Mahsuds	N. W. F. Triba
Basques	Western		territory
	Pyreness	Maoris	New Zealand
		Mohawks	N. America
Bedouine	Arabia	Moors	Spain
Berbers	N. America (Barbary)	Moplahs	Malabar
Black Jews	Cochin		(Bombay)
Boers	S. Africa	Negrillos	Congo Basin
Brohis	Baluchistan	Red Indians	N. America
Cockneys	London	Samoyeds	Tundra
Creoles	West Indies	Santhal	Orissa
Croates	Yugoslavia	Slovenes	Yugoslavia
Dyaks	Borneo	Swahili	E. Africa
Eskimos	Siberia	Todas	Nilgiris
Flemings	Belgium	Tungas	Ural
Hottentots	S. Africa		Mountains
Hova	Madagascar	Wallon	Belgium

NATIONAL EMBLEMS OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

Zulus

S. Africa

Australia ... The Kangaroo Canada ... The Maple Leaf

Central Asia

Khirgis

China
Denmark
England
France
Germany
Greece
India
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Mexico
Scotland
South Africa
Spain
U. S. A.

Wales

... Narcissus
... The Beach
... The Rose
... The Lily
... The Cornflower
... Violet
... The Lotus
... The Shamrock
... The White Lily
... The Chrysanthemum
... Cactus

.. The Thistle
.. The Spring Bok
.. The Pomegranate

... The Golden Rod ... The Daffodils

Changed Geographical Names

OldNean OldNew Ankara Persia Tran Angora Christiana Oslo Petrograd Leningrad, (Norway) Oucenstown Cobb Constantinople Istanbul (Ireland) U. S. S. R. l~ormosa Taiwan Russia Irish Free State State of Eire Chosen M anchuria Manchukuo Mesopotamia State of Iraq Siam Thailand Pekin Peiping Tripoli Libva

National Names of Countries

Abyssinia Austria Belgium China Finland Germany Greece Holland

... Oesterreich
... La Belgique
... Chung Kuo
... Suomi
... Duetschland
... Hellas
... Netherland

Ethiopia

Hungary	Magyaroszag
Japan	Nippon
Norway	Norge
Poland	Polaska
Salonica	Thessaloniki
Spain	Espagna
Switzerland.	Helvetia

PROVINCES OF INDIA

(Population and Area)

(The figures of population are in thousands)

Province		Population		Area in
		1931	1941	sor. miles
1.	Bengal	50,114	60,814	77,521
2.	United Provinces	48,408	55,021	106,248
3.	Madras	44,205	49,342	142,277
4.	Bombay	17,992	20,858	77.221
5.	Punjab	23,581	28,419	99,200
6.	Bihar and Chhola			
	Nagpur	32.37I	36,340	42,335
7.	Orissa.	8,026	8,729	13,700
3.	Central Provinces	. ,		
	and Beras	13.323	16,832	92,920
9.	Assam	8,623	10.205	55,014
10.	N. W. F. Province	2,425	3,038	13,518
11.	Sind	3,387	4,537	45,378
12.	British Baluchistan	464	503	54,238
13.	Delhi	636	917	573
14.	Aimer-Merwara	507	584	2,711
15.	Coorg	163	169	1,593
16.	The Andaman and			
	Nicobar Islands	29	34	3,142
	IMPOR	TANT ED	FIFES	

Balmoral. Highland house of the King and Queen of England.

Belvedere. Viceregal House at Calcutta.

Broadway. The main thoroughfare in New York City.

Brown House. Headquarters of the Nazis.

Buckingham Palace. Royal residence in London.

Carlton House. Residence of the Prince of Wales in Loution.

Castle Ashby. Residence of the Marquess of Northambton.

Charterhouse. A famous school in Aldersgate Street in London.

Chatham House. Headquarters of the London Institute of International Affairs.

Charavorth. Residence of the Duke of Devonshire in Derbyshire.

Chequess. Country residence of British Prime Minister.

Colosseum. The name of the Flavian amphitheatre at Rome,

Crosby Hall. Famous London building. At present serves as a hall of residence for women students.

Daventry. Empire Broadcasting Station.

Daytona Beach. Motor racing place in Florida.

Downing Street. A London Street. In it are the official residences of the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the offices of the Chief Whip of the party. These form three connected houses, Nos. 10, 11 and 12. On the other side of the street is the Foreign office.

Eaton Hall. Residence of the Duke of Westminister.

Eiffel Tower. A colossal iron structure built by Gustave Eiffel in Paris. It is valuable wireless station, 985 ft, high, is of three storeys and served by lifts.

Elysee. Residence of French President.

Escurial. One of the largest palaces of the world in Spain.

Fleet Street. London newspaper centre.

Groote Schuur. Residence of the Premier of South Africa near Capetown.

Guildhall. The headquarters of the City Corporation in London.

Haffkine Institute. Plague Research Institute in Bombay.

Hampton Court. Palace on the Thames near London. It is one of the finest buildings of its kind. It contains about 1,000 rooms.

Hatfield House. Residence of the Marquess of Salisbury.

Holyrood. Royal Palace in Scotland.

Knowsley. Residence of Earl of Derby near Liverpool. The picture gallery is specially fine.

Kremlin. A large citadel in Moscow, containing the cathedral in which Czars were crowned. It is now the head-quarters of the Russian U. S. S. R. Government.

Lick. Observatory in California, one of the greatest in the world.

The Louvre. Museum and art gallery in Paris. The palace has been a museum since the time of Napoleon.

Mansion House. The official residence of the Lord Mayor of London. It stands opposite the Bank of England.

Osborne House. In the Isle of Wight, Queen Victoria's favourite winter residence and where she died. It is used as a convalscent home for naval and military officers since Edward VII gave it to the nation.

Pall Mall. Thoroughfare in London. It is so called be-

cause the game of Paille Maille was played here in the times of James II. It contains many famous clubs.

Paris Bourse. The Stock Exchange of Paris.

Parthenon. A Temple of Minerva at Athens where the renowned statue of the Greek Goddess is placed.

Pasteur Institute. It is in Kasauli, a hill station in the Punjab, where people bitten by rabid animals go for treatment. It was founded in 1888.

Quai d'Orsai. French Foreign Office.

Rotton Raw. Thoroughfare in Hyde Park, London, reserved for horse riding.

Scotland Yard. Headquarters of the Metropolitan Police. In the 19th century the police made their headquarters in a building here, and later New Scotland Yard on the, Thames Embankment was built for their administrative work. Here are the offices of the commissioner and detective staff and a Museum.

Shantiniketan. The college founded by Sir Rabindranath Tagore at Bolpur.

St. James' Palace. This was built by Henry VIII. It was used before as the Royal Residence of the King of England. The Prince of Wales lives in a part of this building, and in its public halls conferences are held. The Round Table Conferences were conducted here.

St. Paul's Cathedral. Cathedral Church of the diocese of London. It is a renaissance building and contains many naval, military and other memorials. It stands at the top of Ludgate Hill in the heart of the city.

St. Peter's. A Cathedral in Rome. It is the principal church of the Roman Catholic religion.

Somerset House. A large Government building between the Victoria Embanisment and the Strand comprising the headquarters of the Inland Revenue and various other offices.

Taj Mahai. Musoleum at Agra in U.P., built by the Emperor Shahahan in memory of his favourite wife Munitat Mahai. It is built of white marble.

Temenny Kerl. Headquarters of Political organisation of New York.

Tower of London. A building in London on the North Bank of the Thanes. It is the oldest building in the city. Formerly it was used as royal palace, but now it is famous as a prison where many princes and nobles were imprisoned. The Crown Jewels are kept at the Tower and it has a fine collection of armone.

Vatican. The official residence of the Pope and the headquierers of Roman Catholicism. In size it is the greatest pulsee in the world. The grand corridor of the Vatican library is the longest room in the world covering over a fifth of a mile in length.

Wall Street. The greatest financial Street in New York.

Westminister Abbey. Church in Westminister, one of the finest. Gothic buildings in the world. It contains the tombs of many sovereigns, statesmen, warriors and others and a large number of memorials. It is the coronazion place of the sovereigns.

White City. Name given to an exhibition ground at Shepherd's Bush, London. Stadium was specially erected for the Olympic Games of 1908; it is now used for dog-racing in the London exhibition.

Whitehall. A street in London in which the chief Government offices are situated. It runs from Charing Cross to Parliament Street. White House. Official residence at Washington of the President of the United States of America.

White Lodge. It is in Richmond Park, London. The Prince of Wales (ex-King Edward VIII) was born here.

White Tower. The largest and most important of the buildings comprised in the Tower of London. It contains a time collection of armour.

Windoor Cerric. The famous British Royal residence on the banks of the Thames. It contains some magnificent rooms, and a priceless collection of works of arts

York House. Royal residence in London. It forms part of St. James' Palace. It was the London House of ex-King Edward VIII, when Prince of Wales.

GEOGRAPHICAL FACTS W

- 1. The largest river in the world is the Amazon (4,000 miles)
- 2. The longest river in the world is the Mississipi. (4,302 miles)
- 3. The largest island in the world is Greenland.
- 4. The largest silver producing country in the world is
- 5. The largest Republic in the world is the United States of America.
- 6. The largest city in the world is London. (Population 8,747,143)
- 7. The highest mountain peak in the world is Mount Everest. (29,141 feet)

- 8. The greatest ship canal in the world is the Suez canal (101 miles)
- 9. The smallest of all the continents is Australia:
- 10. The greatest wool-producing country is Australia.
- 11. The coldest place in the world is Verkhoyansk.

 (Russia)
- 12. The hottest place in India is Jacobabad in Sind,

以下計奏以以上,多以 10 mm

- 13. The place where the heaviest rain falls is Cherrapunji in Assam.
- 14. The greatest depth of the Ocean is 32,089 ft. (In the Pacific, off Mindinao between the Philipines and Japan)
- 15. The highest mountain in the British Isles is Ben Nevis.

 (4,406 ft.)
- 16. The longest platform in Europe is at Manchester.
 (2,164 ft-)
- 17. The highest active volcano in the world is Chimbo-
- 18. The largest salt water lake in the world is the Caspian Sea in Asia.
- 19. The longest railway station platform in the world is at Sonepur station, O. T. R. (Bihar)
- 20. The largest cinema house in the world is the Roxy in New York, can hold 6,000 people.
- 21. The country which has the largest army is Russia.

- 22. The largest fresh water lake in the world is Leke Superior in Canada-
- 23. The deepest lake in the world is Lake Baikal in Central Asia, having in some places a depth of 8,400 ft.
- 24. The tallest statue in the world is the Statue of Liberty in New York Bay, 151 feet.
- 25. The longest bridge in the world is the Tay Bridge, Scotland. (Two miles).
- 26. The longest bridge in India is on the Sone (Bihar).
- 27. The largest peninsula in the world is India.
- 28. The largest planetary body is Jupiter.
- 29. The highest town in the world is Pasco in Peru, (S. America).
- 30. The most densely populated country in the world is China.
- 31. The finest natural harbour in the world is Sydney harbour. (Australia).
- 32. The most densely populated country in Europe is Belgium.
- 33. The most thinly populated country in the world is Lapland.
- 34. The highest railway level in England is at Weatherhill. (1,444 feet.)
- 35. The highest mountain in Africa is Kilima Jijaro. (18,720 feet.)

- 38. The oldest colony in Britain is Newfoundland.
- 37. The largest sea plane is Do-X.
- 38. The largest bell in the world is the Great Bell of Moscow (weight 200 tons).
- The largest palace in the world is the Vatican. (Kome).
- The smallest country in Scotland is Kinross.
- 41. The chief lead producing region of the British Empire is Australia.
- 42. The country which produces the most inventions is Switzerland.
- 43. The highest building in the world is the Empire
 State building, New York (1,259 ft.)
- 44. The planet nearest to the earth is Venus.
- 45. The oldest existing London Newspaper is the Morning Post.
- 46. The largest diamond in the world is the Cullianan, found near Pretoria in 1905.
- 47. The costliest picture in the National Collection is
 Holbein's portrait of the Duchess of Milan.
- 48. The country which has the shortest sea-coast in Europe is Poland.
- The deepest gold mines are found in Australia, (Kalgoorlie, Coolgardie, Bendigo, Ballarat).
- 50. The longest mountain chain in the world is the Andes. (S. America.)
- 51. The loftiest mountains in the world are the Himalayas.

- 52. The largest artificial waterway is the world is the Grand Canal in China.
- 53. The hottest part of the earth is that extending from Lake Chad to Mecca and the Strait of Babelmandeb having a mean aroual temperature of 81 degrees.
- 54. The coldest part of the earth is a large narrow belt in the Arctic Ocean, midway between Behring Strait and the North Pole, with an average temperature of 0 degree.
- 55. The largest Dome in the world is Gol Gumbaz in Bijapur, 144 it, in diameter.
- 56. The greatest dam on the river Nile is at Aswan.
- 57. The greatest pork market in the world is Cincinnati in North America.
- 58. The largest cotton port in the world is New Orleans.
 (U. S. A.)
- 59. The largest desert in the world is the Sahara. (3,500,000 sq. miles).
- 60. The loftiest plateau in the world is Tibet.
- 61. The richest lowland plain in the world is the Great
- 62. The largest continent in the world is Asia. (Area, 17,000,000 sq. mues).
- 63. The Great Wall of China is 1,259 miles long.
- 64. The fastest planet is Mercury (294 miles a second).
- 65. The smallest planet is Mercury.
- 66. The biggest dam in the world is at Duineperstroi in Russia.

- 67. The oldest newspaper in the world is the official "Peking Gazette".
- 68. The highest altitude reached by an aeroplane is

 56,017 ft. by Lt. Col. Mario Pazzi, an Italian
 Aviator, 1938.
- 69. The largest tunnel in the world is that under the Pyrenees, S. W. Europe. (25 miles).
- 70. The largest ocean in the world is the Pacific, (63,986,000 sq. miles).
- 71. The biggest ship in the world is "Queen Elizabeth" (85,000 tons).
- 72. The circumference of the earth is 24,899 miles.
- 73. The largest Volcano in the world is Mauna Loa (Hawaii), 13,760 ft.
- 74. The largest army in the world is the Red Army in Russia.
- 75. The diameter of the earth from North to South is 7,900 miles.
- 76. The diameter of the sun is 8,66,400 miles.
- 77. The mean temperature of the sea is about 39½ degrees Fahrenheit.
- 78. The area of the earth's surface is 197,000,000 sq.
- 79. The population of India is 388,800,000 (1941).
- 80. The sun is at a distance of 93,000,000 miles from the earth.
- 81. The countries in Europe without railways are Albania and Iceland.
- 82. The diameter of the earth from East to West is 7,926 miles.

83. Korea has got copper as the only currency.

84. Singapore is a half-way house between India and China.

- 85. Egypt is called the "Gift of the Nile". Had there been no Nile, Egypt would have been quite barren, because the Nile brings fertilising mud.
- 86. Africa is called the "Dark Continent", partly because it is the home of the black negroes and partly because the interior of Africa remained unknown for a long time.
- 87. The Guinea coast of Africa is called the "White Man's Grave", because the climate there is very unhealthy, being hot and marshy.
- 88. Japan is called the "Great Britain of the East," because it resembles Great Britain in position.
- 89. Tanjore is called the "Garden of South India."
- 90. Teak is called the "King of Indian forest tree."
- The Himalayas are called the "Human Equator of the Earth", because they have cut off India from the rest of Asia.
- Madras is called the "City of Magnificient distances", because it has plenty of room to expand.
- The Hwang-Ho is called the "Yellow River", hecause it brings loess, a kind of yellow soil, from the central tablelands.
- 94. The Yangtse Kiang is called the "Blue River."
- 95. The Nilgiri Hills are called the "Blue Mountains."
- 96. Hammerfest in Norway is called the 'Land of the Midnight Sun."
- 97. Switzerland is called the "Play ground of Europe."
- 98. The Gulf Stream is called the "River in the Sea".
- The vast prairies of Northern Australia are called the "Never-Never-Land."

- 100. Rome is called the "Eternal City" and "City of Seven Hills."
- 101. Aherdeen is called the "Granite City."
- 102. The Hwang-Ho is called the "Sorrow of China," on account of destructive floods causing much loss of life and property.
- 103. Switzerland is called the "Kashmir of Europe."
- 104. Venice is called the "Queen of the Adriatic."
- 105. The Strait of Babelmandeb is called the "Gate of Tears."
- 106. The Pamirs are known as the "Roof of the World."
- 107. New Zealand is called the "Great Britain of the South", because there are many points of rese # blance.
- 108. Berar is called the "Home of Cotton Plant", because it has black soil which is best suited for the growth of cotton.
- 109. Chhattisgarh plain is called the "Threshing Floor of the Central Provinces,"
- Ireland is called the "Emerald Island or Green Island", because it produces beautiful and green vegetation.
- 111. Japan is called the "The Land of the Rising
- 112. London is called "a wilderness of bricks and
- 113. Tokio is called "a wilderness of bamboo and paper."
- 114. Brunn in Austria-Hungary is called the "Leeds of Austria."
- 115. Sydney is called the "Queen of the South."
- 116. Turkey is called "The Sick Man of Europ.e"
- 117. The Punjab is called "The Land of five Rivers,"
- 118. Benares is called "The City of Ghats and Temples."

- 119. Lahore is called "The City of Colleges."
- 120. Great Britain is called "The Workshop of the World", owing to its being essentially an industrial country.
- 121. Tibet is called "The Forbidden Land."
- 122. Bahrein in the Persian Gulf is called "The Isle of Pearls."
- 123. Aden is called the "Gibraltar of the Indian Ocean", because it commands the approach to the Red Sea through the Strait of Babelmandeb.
- 124. Detroit is called the "City of Motor Cars."
- 125. Herat is called the "Key of India", being the meeting place of several routes between India, Russia. Central Asia and Persia.
- 126. Australia is known as the "Land of the Golden Fleece", because millions of sheep are reared there.
- 127. Palestine is called the "Holy land."
- 128. Korea is called the "Hermit Kingdom."
- 129. Zanzibar is called the "Island of cloves."
- 130. Siam is called the "Land of White Elephant."
- 131. Belgium is called the "Cockpit of Europe."
- 132. Korea is also known as "Land of Morning Calm."
- 133. Canada is called the "Land of Maple."
- 134. Stockholm is called the "Venice of the North."
- 135. Lhassa is known as the "Forbidden City."
- 136. Bucharest is known as "Little Paris."
- 137. Average elevation of land above sea level is 2,800 ft.
- 138. Average depth of ocean below sea level is 12,500 ft.
 - 139. Mean temperature of the earth is 39,50 F. H.

140. The sun reaches the meridian at 12 o'clock only four times a year—viz., April 15, June 14, September 1 and December 25, and at all other times is fast or slow from 1 to 16 minutes.

141. The lengths of the longest and shortest day in the northern hemisphere are June 21 and December 21. At the equator, the shortest days are March 21 and September 22 and the longest days are June 21 and December 21.

142. At the equinoxes, March 21 and September 22, the sun is exactly over the earth's equator and day and night are

everywhere practically equal.

143. The time taken by the earth to make a circuit of the sun is 365 days, 6 hours and 13 minutes.

144. The average temperature of the sun's surface is estimated to be 12,000°F.

145. The diameter of the earth is 7,900 m. Its circumference is 24,900 m. Its superficial area is 196,950,000 sq. miles of which 139,440,000 sq. miles is water area and 57,510,000 sq. miles land area.

146. The equatorial circumference of the earth is 24,901 1 English miles, divided into 360 degrees of longitude,

each of 69:17 English or 60 geographical miles.

147. There are about 1,000,000 square miles of lake and river surface on the land and 19,10,000 square miles of islands in the seas.

148. The diameter of the earth at the equater is 7,926,677 miles and through the poles, 7,899,899 miles.

149. The equator passes through the following countries:—

Malay Archipelago :-

(1) Sumatra, (2) Borneo, (3) Celebes and (4) Moluccas. Africa:—

 French Equatorial Africa, (2) Belgian Congo, (3) Uganda and (4) Kenya Colony. South America:-

(1) Ecuador (2) Colombia and (3) Brazil.

150. Birth rate is the highest in Egypt, Straits Settlements and Mexico, but the corresponding death rates are also high.

151. Grand Coulee Dam is the biggest project of its kind in the world. It was completed in March 1941 at a cost of £32,500,000 and irrigates 1,200,000 acres of land in the Pacific North-West.

152. The Gen Sherman tree in the forest Sequoia National park, California, is the largest and oldest living thinging the world and its age is estimated between 4,000 and 5,000 years.

FACTS ABOUT INDIA

- 1. Only 2 per cent. of $\,$ India's population $\,$ understand English.
- 2. India manufacturers 100,000,000 yards of cotton textiles annually and $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions of pairs of boots.
- 3. In peace time India's standing army consists of about 55,000 British and 150,000 Indian troops. The total figure during war was 1,000,000 and untapped Indian reserves of suitable man power for the fighting forces were estimated at between 30,000,000 and 40,000,000.
- 4. India holds World's monopoly for the cultivation of the jute.
- 5. The cotton textile industry is the largest industry in India.
- 6. There are twentythree universities in India, of which three are in Indian States, the first university was founded in Calcutta in 1857 and the last in Saugor in 1946.
- India has the largest monopoly in the lac industry of the world.

- 8. India possesses the largest cattle population in the world's total population.
 - 9. India is the world's second largest producer of cotton.
- 10. India is the second biggest coal and iron ore producer in the British Empire.
 - 11. India is the world's leading producer of sheet mica.
- 12. The first Cotton Mill in India was erected in Calcutta in 1818 and the Bombay Mill was started in 1854.
- 13. The iron industry began in India in 1876 at Barakar near Asansol but the real beginning was made with the formation of Tata Company at Sakchi ,renamed Jamshedpur) in the Singhbhoom district in 1907.
- 14. The first paper-making machine in India was erected and operated by a famous missionery, Dr. William Carey, over a century ago at Serampore on Hooghly River.
- 15. India's population according to the 1941 Census is 388,900,000, while in 1931 it was 388,119,000, an increase by 15 per cent. over the last census figure.
- 16. Infant mortality in India, though not the highest in the world, is higher than that in any country in Europe except Rumania.
- 17. Birth rate in India is $34^{\circ}5$ per 1,000 per annum of the population and death rate is $22^{\circ}4$ per 1,000 per annum of the population.
- 18. About 90 per cent. of the people of India arre in intimate touch with Agriculture. It gives emyloyment to about 2/3rd of the total population of the country.
- 19. Rice is the leading crop of India and occupies 30 per cent. of the total cultivated area of India.
- 20. About 40 per cent. of the total quantity of tobacco produced in the world grows in India.
- 21. India is the largest producer of tea in the world. About 76 per cent. of the total area lies in Assam.

22. Central Provinces is the largest producer and supplies more than 60 per cent. of India's total Manganese production.

23. There are about 968 district and local boards in

India and 759 municipalities.

24. India has 82,700 miles of metalled roads.

25. India leads the world in the production of groundnuts and occupies second position in regard to linseed.

26. India is the largest cane-sugar country in the world.

27. United Provinces has always had more large towns than any other province.

Important Traders with their pet names

Allsopps Beer. Alpha Sensola Rugs, etc. Shoes. Bata Cafiaspirin. Baver Beer. Beck - Alarm time piece. Big Ben Brooke Bond Tea. Fountain Pen. Black Bird Bicvcle: Gun. B. S. A. Cheverolet - Cars. Gin. Coates - Motor Car. Crueusot Schneider - Petroleum, Steel. Deterding Ditmar Lantern. Waterproof Duckback - Tyre. Dunlop - Textiles. Dhariwal Edsu - Fabrics. Exshaw - Brandy. Firestone Tyres. Flex Shoes. Flit Mosquito Killer. Ford Motors. Gillette Safety razor. - Soaps and Safes. Godrei

Goodyear Glava

Haig & Buchanan Horrockses Huntley and Palmers

Kelly

Kodak

Ku-ko Lalimli

Lever Brothers

Lifebnov Lily Lipton

Merk Oakes

Pears Parker

Phillips Players Polsons

Ralli Brothers

Remington R. C. A. Reaume Rodgers

Schering Scissors Shalimar

Swan Shell

Shola Tennents Tate and Lyle

Thacker Thomas Cook

Underwood Valet

Waterman

Tyres.

Biscuit and Dry Dairy Producte

Whisky.

Cotton. Biscuits.

World Directory.

Films and Photographic goods.

Kerosene oil fan

Textile. Soap. Soan.

Biscuits. Tea.

Medicines. Cigars.

Soap, Encyclopaedia.

Fountain Pens. - Radios. - Cigarettes.

- Coffee, Butter, etc. - Cotton and wheat. Typewriters.

- Radio. Thermometer. - Knives, forks.

 Medicines. - Cigarettes. - Paint.

- Fountain Pen and ink. - Petrol.

- Hats. Beer.

Sugar. - Indian Directory.

Shipping.Typewriters.

Safety Razor.

Fountain Pen, ink.

West End White Horse Wills Yule Zeal Zig Zag Watches.Whisky.

Cigarettes.
Engineering.
Thermometer.
Cigarette paper.

European Republics

Estonia.-1917

Lithuania,-February 1918.

Union of Socialist Soviet .- February 1918.

Germany.-November 9, 1918.

Poland.-November, 9, 1918,

Austria.-November 12, 1918.

Czechoslovakia.-November 14, 1918.

Latvia.—November 18, 1918.

Finland.—Separated from Russia on December 16, 1917, and became republic on July 17, 1919.

Turkey,—Grand National Assembly was voted on November 1, 1922. First President of New Turkish Republic was elected on November 29, 1923.

Spain. -- April 14, 1931.

Philippines.-July 4, 1946.

COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD						
Country	Capital (S	Area Sq. miles)	Population			
Abyssinia Afghanistan Albania Argentina Australia Austria Belgium Brazil	Adis Ababa Kabul Tirana Buenos Aires Canberra Vienna Brussels Rio de Janeiro	350,000 245,000 10,600 1,078,278 3,000,000 32,000 11,752 3,285,000	11,000,000 10,000,000 1,003,068 12,561,361 6,623,302 6,530,000 8,213,443 41,560,147			

	Country	Capital	Area	Population
			(Sq miles)	
	Bulgaria	Sofia	39,880	5,500,000
	Burma	Rangoon	261,610	15,000,000
	Canada	Ottawa	3,648,500	11,012,734
	Chile	Santiago	286,322	4,276,700
	China	Chungking	2,906,475	457,835,475
	Czechoslovakia	Prague	54,000	14,600,000
	Danzig	Danzig	754	415,000
	Denmark	Copenhagen	16,570	3,500,000
	Egypt	Cairo	385,000	15,904,525
	England	London	50,874	39,947,931
	Estonia	Reval	18,500	1,116,500
	Finland	Helinski	144,300	3,580,000
	France	Paris	212,600	41,834,923
	Germany	Berlin	225,000	78,700,000
	Greece	Athens	50,000	7,196,960
	Hungary	Budapest	59,830	13,507,993
	India	Delhi	1,700.000	388,800,000
	Italy	Rome	119,000	42,527,561
	Japan	Tokio	260,000	72,222,700
	Netherlands	Amsterdam	12,590	8,183,327
	Newfoundland	St. Johns	42,734	265,000
	New Zealand	Willington	104,000	1,640,401
	Norway	Oslo	124,964	2,800,000
	Palestine	Jerusalem	10,000	1,466,536
	Poland	Warsaw	1,50,000	34,775,698
	Purtugal	Lisbon	35,490	6,825,883
Ope	Rumania	Bucharest	72,425	17,400,000
	Russia (U S.S.R.)	Moscow	8,150,000	192,695,710
	South Africa	Pretoria	472,350	7,000,000
	(Union)		- 1	
	Spain	Madrid	194,000	26,000,000
	Sweden	Stockholm	173,150	6,000,000
	Switzerland	Berne	15,980	4,000,000
	Tibet	Lhassa	463,200	
	Turkey	Ankara	294,492	16,158,010
	United-States	New York	3,750,000	122,775,000
	Eugoslavia	Belgrade	96,150	16,000,000

Ouestions and Answers

(Naib Tahsildars, 1938)

- Q. 1. Name what power or nation has the following places:— (1) Java, (2) Goa, (3) Hangkong, 4. Hawaii, (5) Formosa.
- Ans. I Netherlands. 2. Portuguese. 3. British, 4. U. S. A. 5. Japan.
- Q. 2.. In what seas or oceans are the following:-
 - (1) Azores, (2) Seychelles, (3) Balearic, (4) Phillipines?
- ANS. (1) Atlantic, (2) Indian Ocean, (3) Mediterranean, (4) Between Pacific and China Sea.
- Q. 3. In what countries are the following situated?
 - (1) Haifa, (2) Mdnich, (3) Sikar, (4) Barcelona, (5) Amoy?
- Ans. (1) Palestine, (2) Germany, (3) India, (4) Spain, (5) Chica.
- Q. 4. Name the railway lines on which the following places are found?
 - (1) Bihta, (2) Bahraich, (3) Dibrugarh.
- Ans. (1) E. I. R., (2) O. T. R. (3) E. B. R.
- Q. 5. In what big Indian towns are the following situated:-
 - (1) Temple of Jagannath, (2) Golden Temple of Sikhs, (3) Fort St. George?
- Ans. (1) Puri, (2) Amritsar, (3) Madras.
- Q. 6. In what countries are the following coins used :-
 - (1) Lira, (2) Peseta, (3) Yen?
- Ans. See within.

(U. P. Secretariat, 1938)

Q. 7. Name the Capital City of Burma.

Ans. Rangoon.

Q. 8. What and where are the following found:—
(1) Vatican, (2) White House, (3) Croydon, (4) Havana, (5) Harappa, (6) Kremlin?

Ans. See within.

Q. 9. With what industries are the following associated:— 1. Nagpur, 2. Sialkot, 3. Titagarh, 4. Dindigal?

Ans. See within.

Q. 10. Which is higher-Mussorie or Naini Tal?

Ans. Mussoorie.

Q. 11. Where is gold found in the U. P?

Ans. Kumaun division.

Q. 12. What is the population of U. P.

Ans. 55,021,000 (1941).

(Imperial Secretariat, 1938)

Q. 13. Name the following:-

(a) Largest city in the world; (b) Largest city in the continent of Europe; (c) Highest mountain in Europe; (d) Largest province in India (ura); (c) Largest province in India (population); (d) The Sea in which Danube falls; (g) The Sea in which the Volga falls; (d) Chief sliver producing country in the world; (d) Capital of New Zealand; (d) Largest island (upart from Australia); (k) Three Valcanoes.

Ans. See within.

(Imperial Secretariat, 1939)

Q. 14. With what cities do you associate the following:-

(4) Kremlin, (5) White House, (c) Westminister Abbey (d) Taj Mahal, (2) St. James' Palace?

Ans. See within.

(Indian Military Academy and the Royal Indian Navy, 1939)

Q. 15. (a) Which is the highest mountain in India, (b) Which is the most populated province in India, (c) Which is the longest river of India, (d) What is the capital of Czechoslovakia?

Ans. See within-

(U. P. Police, 1939)

Q. 16. How are the following noteworthy?

(1) White House, (2) Balmoral, (3) 10, Downing Street, (4) Whitehall, (5) Quaid' Orsay.

Ans. See within.

Q. 17. In what parts are the following people to be found?

(a) Todas, (b) Bhils, (c) Santhal, (d) Kurds.

Ans. See within.

(Naib Tahsildars, 1941)

Q. 18. Name a province of India from which we get in large quantities:—

(a) tea, (b) coffee, (c) cotton, (d) jute, (e) wheat, (f) sugar.

Ans. See within.

O. 19. To what are the following terms applied:-

(a) The playground of Europe; (b) China's Sorrow;

(c) The Roof of the World; (d) The Emrald Isle;

(e) The City of Sky-Scrapers.

Ans. See within.

Q. 20. Give the name of the chief industry associated with each of the following towns:—

(a) Jamshedpur, (b) Ahmedabad, (c) Digboi, (d) Dhanbad, (e) Kolar.

Ans. See within.

Q. 21. Name a leading industry associated with :-

(a) Mirzapur, (b) Jamshedpur, (c) Monghyr, (d) Turin,

(e) Los Angeles.

Ans. See within.

(U. P. Secretariat, 1942)

Q. 22. Indicate at least two countries in the world which are the biggest suppliers of each of the following mineral and vegetable products which are the basic materials of modern industerialism:—

(a) Tin, (b) Aluminium, (c) Zinc, (d) Nickel, (e) Petrol, (f) Cotton, (g) Rubber, (h) Jute.

Ans. See within.

(Naib Tahsildars, 1944)

Q. 23. What is an Equinox? Ans. See within.

(U. P. Civil Service, 1944)

Q. 24. Name the planets in the solar system.
Ans. See within.

(Excise Inspectors, 1944)

O. 25. Give the names of :-

(a) the longest river in India,

(b) the biggest city in India.(c) the highest waterfall in India.

Ans. See within,

(Excise Inspectors, 1945).

Q. 26. Give the names of :-

(a) The highest mountain in India.

(b) The largest lake in India.

(c) The largest Indian State.

(d) The largest British Province in India.

CHAPTER IX.

Inventions, Discoveries & Expeditions.

INVENTIONS

Aeroplane-Was invented by Mr. Samuel P. Lagley.

Aeroscope-Was invented by Thomas M. Leka.

Astrology—The Chaldeans are believed to have invented astrology.

Balloons—Were invented by G. Shephered in 1851. A height of about 7 miles was reached by James Glaisherand Cox-well; the former became insensible and the latter had to open the valve with his teeth.

Barometer-Was first made by Torricelli in 1643.

Bicycle-Was invented by Karl Von Drais.

Burner-Was intented by Bunsen.

Calendar-Was introduced by Romulus in 873 B. C.

Canals—In 1758 the Duke of Bridgewater obtained an Act of Parliament allowing him to make a canal six miles long from his coal mines at Worsley to Manchester. His scheme was thought mad at first, for his canal had to cross the valleys of the Mercy and Irwell by an aqueduct 200 yards long. But in the long run the canal was so successful that others were soon made.

Chloroform-Was invented by Sir James Harrisson.

Chronometer-Was invented by Sir John Harrison.

Cinematograph-Was invented by Thomas Edison.

Clock—One was sent by Pope Paul I to Pepin, King of France, in 760 A. D. Pacificus, Archdeacon of Genoa, invented one in the ninth century. The earliest complete clock of which there is any certain record was made by a Saracen mechanic in the thirteenth century. One was constructed

in 1326 by Richard, Abbott of St. Albans, and another was set up by John Visconti at Genoa in 1353. Vick made a perfect one at Paris in 1370. The first to go accurately in England had the maker's initials "N. O." and was set up at Hampton Court in 1540.

Coin—Gold and silver were used by the Lydians, and also coined by Pheidon of Argos in 862 B. C. Brass was coined at Rome under Servius Tullius in 573 B. C.; silver by Fabius Pictor in 269 B. C.; Julius Caesar was the first to have a portrait on coins. English coinage was reformed by Edward VI in 1547-53: the first gold coin was struck by Henry III in 1257; the first gold florin was struck in 1357.

New coinage. Up to the time of Charles II silver money was made simply by cutting the metal with shears and shaping and stamping it with a hammer. In the later part of Henry VIII's reign he raised £ 50,000 by mixing a great deal of alloy with the silver of which coins were made, In Charles II's reign a mill worked by horses began to be used for making coins. In 1883 a hoard of Saxon silver coins was dug up in Rome bearing the stamp of Alfred's grandson. Copper coinage was introduced into the Bengal Presidency in 1835 and into the Madras and Bombay Presidencies in 1844. The Act of 1906 provided for the coinage of a nickel coin.

Compass (Mariner's Compass)—Was brought to Europe by Marco Polo, a Venetian, in 1260 A. D. The suspension of needle was introduced by Flavio Gioja of Naples in 1302. Its variation was discovered by Columbus in 1402. The box and hanging compass was invented by William Barlow in 1608.

Congreve Rocket—Was invented by Sir William Congreve.

Curfew Bell—Ringing of the bell at 8 o'clock at night was introduced by William the Conqueror in 1068.

Dynamite—An explosive compound invented by **Alfred Nobel,** was tried and approved at Merstham on July 14, 1868.

Films-Were invented by Louis Airne Augustinle

Gramophone-Was invented by E. Berliner.

Gun-Automatic quick firing gun by Hiram Maxim.

Harmonium-was invented by Debain in 1840.

Helium-was invented by Sir William Ramsey.

Kindergarten-by G. W. Froebel.

Knitting Machine-was invented by William Lee.

Life Boat-was invented by Lionel Lukin in 1790.

Lighting Conductor—was invented by Benjamin Franklin.

Linotype-For casting type by machinery was invented

by Ottmar Mergenthaler of Baltimore in 1888.

Lithography—The act of writing on stone and printing therefrom was discovered by Alois Sennefelder about 1799 and was introduced into England a few years later.

Logarithms-Were invented by Baron Napier.

Magic Lantern-Was invented by Kircher in the seven-

teenth century.

Matches—In 1680 Godfrey Hanckwitz conceived the idea of wrapping phosphorus in brown paper, rubbing it until it took fire, and then igniting the end of a stick which he had dipped in sulphur.

Metalled Road-By John Macadam early in the 19th

century.

Micrometes—Was invented by William Gascoigne and improved by Huyghens in 1652. Sir Joseph Whitworth made one in 1858 to measure the millionth part of an inch.

Microphone-Was invented by Professor Hughes in 1878.

Microscope—Was invented by Jansen in Holland in 1590, and improved by Galileo, Fontana and others. They are of three kinds—Solar, invented by Dr. Hooke; Diamond, made by Andrew Pritchard in 1824 and Binocular, which

was constructed by Professor Ridell in 1851 and improvements were made by Wenham in 1861.

Mirrors—Were made of burnished metal in ancient times, brass usually. Silver mirrors were introduced by Praxiteles in 328 B. C. The Venetians made the first mirror of glass in the fourteenth century, but they were not made in England until the seventeenth century.

Motor Car-Was invented by G. R. Suins.

Moving Picture Machine-Was invented by Thomas Edison.

Music—The flute and concord were invented by Hyagnis in 1506 B. C. The first six of the musical notes were invented by Guy Aretino in 1025 A. D.

Penny Postage—In 1889 Mr. Hill persuaded the Government to carry out his scheme for a penny postage all over the United Kingdom.

Phonography—A system of shorthand introduced by Sir Isaac Pitman in 1837.

Photography—Has been known in regard to its general principles since the days of the alchemists, who discovered that chloride of silver turns black on exposure to light. Wedgwood had some success in chloride of silver experiments, but it was not until 1839, upon the discovery of Daguerre, which introduced the photographic camera, that any great practical results were obtained. This discovery produced the Daguerrectype. A few years later Talbot patented the Calotype, by which photographs were obtained on paper treated with a solution of silver iodide in potassium iodide and the negative was arrived at.

Postage Stamp-Was invented by James Chalmers of Dundee.

Printing—Printing from moveable types was first practically utilised by John Gutenberg at Mayence about the middle of the fifteenth century, Fust and Schoeffer being associated with him. It was introduced into England by Caxton, who set up a printing press in Westminster in 1475. Gothic characters were first used, being superseded by Roman letters in 1518. The mechanism of the printing press was

crude up to 1801, when the first iron press was invented by the third Earl of Stanhope. Steam printing dates from 1814, Mr. John Walter of the Times newspaper being the first to use the steam press invented by a German named Konig. This press printed 1,100 sheets per hour. Improvements were subsequently introduced by Applegarth and Cowper, and great strides were made in 1858 when the Hoe machine, which turned out 20,000 impressions an hour was put on the market. Then came the Walter Press, which printed on continuous rolls of paper from curved stereotyped plates. In connection with printing the Linotype invention has been of great utility, and another and somewhat analogous machine is the Monotype.

Printing Press—In 1476 William Caxton brought to England the first printing press. The Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophiers was the first book he printed in England

in 1477.

Radiometer-Was invented by Sir William Crookes.

Radium-Was invented by Madame Curie.

Railway—On September 15, 1830, first great English railway was opened between Liverpool and Manchester. George Stephenson, the son of a poor collier, who had risen to be a leading engineer, had triumphed over all difficulties and made a locomotive engine, which moved a train at the rate of 35 miles an hour along a line of rails.

Revolver—Was invented by Samuel Colt.
Safety Lamp—Was invented by Sir Humphrey Davey.
Safety Locks—Were invented by Joseph Bramah.

Sewing Machine—The first really practical invention of this machine was that of **Bliss Howe**, an American mechanic of Cambridge, in 1841, though many attempts had been made to produce such a machine between 1780 and 1840. It was introduced into England in 1846.

Spectacles—Believed to have been invented by Alexander de Spina, a monk of Florence, in 1285.

Spinning Jenny—Was invented by James Hargreaves. Spinning Wheel—Was invented by Samuel Crompton. Steamer—In 1807 two Americans, Fulton and Livingston, moved a vessel up the Hudson from New York to Albany by means of a steam engine, and in 1813 a steam tug towed two vessels along the Clyde Canal. Steam carriages had also been attempted but with little success. The first steam vessel on the Thames was brought by Mr. Dodd from Glasgow in 1815. A steamer, Rising Sun, built by Lord Cochrane, crossed the Atlantic in 1818. The first voyage to India by steam was made on the Enterprise by Capt. Johnson who sailed from Falmouth on August 16, 1825; the Captain received £ 10,000. Capt. Ericsson's screw steamer, Francis Bogden, speed 10 miles per hour, was constructed in 1837.

Steam Engine—Was invented by James Watt in the eighteenth century.

Steam Hammer-Was invented by James Nasmyth.

Steam Turbine-Was invented by Sir C. A. Parsons.

Stereoscope—Was invented by Sir Charles Wheat-stone.

Submarines—The French first introduced them. All the belligerent countries have largely accelerated their pace of submarine building since the war began.

Telegraph—The first practical telegraphic instruments were invented by Gauss and Weber in 1833, and by Sir Charles Wheatstone in 1836, although the idea of using electricity for transmitting intelligible messages was first suggested towards the close of the eighteenth century. The Morse digney recording instrument, which is now most largely used, is a kind of clock work arrangement in which the slight clicking sounds alone are sufficient to interpret the message, the letters being indicated by various combinations of dots and dashes. From 60 to 100 words per minute can be transmitted by this method. Of late years various systems of Multiplex telegraphy have been devised, by means of which many messages can be transmitted over the line at the same time. The most important and interesting of recent telegraphic developments have been in connection with Wireless Telegraphy introduced by Signor Marconi.

Telephone—Wheatstone conveyed the sounds of a musical box by means of a deal rod in 1821. Philip Reis exhibited a partially articulate electric telephone at Frankfort in 1861. The articulating telephone was invented by Professor A. Graham Bell in 1876.

Telescope—Was first constructed by John Lipperbey and Zacharias Jansen, spectacle makers of Middlesburg, in 1608. One was constructed by Galileo, increasing in power till he discovered Jupiter's satellites etc., in January 1610. Greatly improved by Huyghens, who discovered the ring and satellites of Saturn, etc, in 1655-56. It was improved by Gregory in 1663. The reflecting telescope was invented by Newton in 1668. With a single lens it was invented by E. W. Tschirnhausen in 1690. Sir William Herschel completed his 40 ft. focal length telescope in 1789. The Earl of Rosse's erected by him at Parsons town, Ireland, in 1824-25, was 6 ft. in diameter. Mr. Lassel constructed one by which he discovered the satellite of Naptune in 1846. Further improvements were made later on.

Television-Was invented by John L. Baird.

Thermometer.—Galileo invented a thermometer, when he used alcohol in a closed tube in 1612. Robert Hook suggested the freezing point of water as the starting point of the scale in 1665. Halley proposed the boiling point as the upper fixed point of the scale in 1693 and the use of mercury in place of alcohol. Fahrenheit introduced his scale in 1714; Reaumur introduced his in 1730; and Celsius introduced his known as the Centigrade.

Torpedo--Was invented by Robert Whitehead.

Tramway—Was first established in New York by John Francis Train in 1858, and the first English Tramway was opened in 1860 at Birkenhead. The first London Tramway was established at Bayswater in 1861. It was not until after 1870, when an act to facilitate the construction of tramways was passed, that any great extension of roads took place. Between 1870 and 1880, 233 miles of tramways were constructed in England and Wales. A steam cable tramway

was opened in Highgate Hill in 1884. In later years, however, electricity has gradually superseded other forms of motive power on tramways.

Typewriter—A writing machine for the blind was exhibited in Paris by M. Foucault in 1855, and several were invented by Wheatstone. Successive improvements were made by Messrs. Remington in America in 1873. There are several kinds of machines—Remington, Yost, Smith, Underwood, Oliver, Barlock, Royal and others.

Vaccination-Was invented by Edward G. Jenner.

Watch—It was used for astronomical observation in 1500 by Purbach. The pendulum watch was invented by Dr. Hooke in 1658. The repeating was invented by Barlowe in 1676; Harrison's first time-piece was produced in 1735. The Marino watch was invented by John Harrison in 1725. The Pocket watch was invented by Philip Hele in 1477.

White Ray—It is a search-light with a remarkable power of illumination, which enables doctors to diagnose diseases of earlier stages. Changes caused by infection which would be imperceptible to the X-Ray can thus be detected before they reach the critical stage of development. It is the discovery of Dr. W. J. Cameron, a Scotsman, engaged in research work in Chicago.

Wireless-Was invented by Heinrich Hertz.

Wireless Waves-Were invented by James Clarke Maxwell.

X-Rays-Were invented by Professor Rontgen.

DISCOVERIES

The period from 1450 till about the sixteenth century has been called the Age of Discovery, because during that period several important discoveries were made.

The effect of these discoveries was that people began to build bigger ships and to go on long voyages to bring stuffs, fruits, spices and jewels for which the denaissance had created a great demand in Europe. They also started on voyages of adventure to discover a new route to the East. The first European people who started on voyages of discovery and adventure were the Portuguese and Spaniards.

In 1486 Bartholomew Diaz, a Portuguese, sailed as far south as the Cape, which he named the Cape of Storms-

In 1492 Christopher Colombus, a native of Genoa, tried to find his way to India ocross the Atlantic, and discovered those islands off the American coast which he called the West Indies.

In 1497-98, a Portuguese named Vasco de Gama discovered the sea-route round the Cape of Good Hope.

In the same year John Cabot, the first English explorer, sailed from Bristol to explore the north-western seas. Sailing up the coast of Labrador and among the icebergs, where the Polar bears were feeding he opened up the codfisheries of Newfoundland.

In 1500, a Portuguese discovered Brazil, and in the next year Corte Real sailed all the way along the eastern coast of North America.

In 1513 Balboa discovered the Pacific.

In 1520, Magellen sailed round the world, passing through the straits of Magellan, which were named after him, crossing the Pacific to the East Indian Islands and from there across the Indian Ocean to the Cape, reaching Portugal again up the west coast of Africa.

In 1534 Canada was discovered by Jacques Cartier.

In 1553, an expedition set out under Sir Huge Willoughby and Richard Chancellor and sailed up the coast of Norway, where great storm separated the two ships. Willoughby and his comrades were frozen to death off Lapland, but Chancellor sailed round the North of Norway into the White Sea, where he landed, and travelled through Russia.

In 1576, Frobisher, a west country seaman sailed northwards to try and find a north west passage to India, and discovered the Straits in Hudson Bay, which still bear his name. In the same year (1576) the brave Sir Humphery Gilbert made a voyage of discovery to America, and another in 1583, when he took possession of Newfoundland and was afterwards lost with his ship and all on board.

Raleigh, Hawkins and Drake are all names famous for discoveries on the sea, though Hawkins is unfortunately chiefly remembered as having been the first to carry slaves from Africa to America in 1562. All these men led the way to new countries and open out new roads for commerce.

In 1577 Drake made the first voyage round the world.

In 1584 Virginia was discovered.

In 1616 Drik Hartag discovered the west coast of Australia.

In 1642 Tasman made a voyage round the western and southern coasts of Australia and founded Tasmania.

In 1770 Captain Cook sailed round the north island of New Zealand and reached the eastern coast of Australia and on his recommendation the British Government colonised Australia in 1788.

In 1849 gold was discovered in California, and in 1851 in Victoria and Australia.

Colonel Fawcett went in search of 'City of Gold' in the forests in the east of Andes in South America. He left England for the last time in 1924 with the financial aid of the Royal Geographical Society, but nothing bas been heard of him since 1925.

Michael Leahy made about ten journeys in the unknown interior of New Guinea in search of gold during 1930—1934.

Michael Terry led not less than twelve expeditions in search of mineral deposits in the heart of Australia during 1923—1934.

During the last quarter of the century the Archeeological Department has disclosed many of the varied records of Indian History. A number of discoveries have been made and are still in progress. The most important of them are at Mohen-

jodaro in Sind, Harappa in the Punjab, Taxila in the Northwestern Punjab, Nalendra in Bihar, Paharpur in Bengal and Nagarjunikonda in Madras.

OTHER DISCOVERIES

Antiseptic Treatment-Discovered by Lord Lister (1867)

Aspirin—Was first made by Dresser (Germany) in 1899.

Atomic Theory-Propounded by John Dalton.

Bacteria-By Van Leenwenhock (1680).

Caesium-Discovered by R. W. Bunsen.

Ceres-This planet was discovered by Piazzi Giaseppe.

Chloroform—The utility of Chloroform as an anaesthetic was discovered by Sir James Young Simpson.

Circulation of blood-Discovered by William Harvey.

Comet-Discovered by Edmund Halley.

Insulin—Specific for relief diabetes was discovered by-Banting (Canada) in 1922.

Law of Gravitation-Discovered by Sir Issac Newton.

Malaria-Discovered by Sir Roland Ross.

Mercurous Nitrate-Discovered by Sir P. C. Ray.

Oxygen-Discovered by Joseph Priestly.

Rubidium—Discovered by R. W. Bunsen.

Specific Gravity—Discovered by Archimedes.

Thallium—Discovered by Sir William Crookes.

Vaccination—This system was discovered by Edward Jenner to prevent small-pox.

Yellow Fever—Parasite of the disease was discovered by H. Noguchi (Japan) in 1918.

Most Important Discoveries of 1945

- (1) The atom bomb—and the $\,$ practical release of nuclear energy.
- (2) Verification of the transuraum in chemical elements 93, 94, 95 and 96.

(3) Use of the drug, steptomycin.

(4) The proximity fuse for bombs developed in U.S.

(5) Loran, an aid to navigation based on timed radio signals.

(6) Psychological warfare methods which speeded the Japanese surrender.

(7) British development of Bal, successful anti-dote for arsenic poisoning.

(8) The rodent poisons 1080 and Autu.

(9) The Russians' successful 'transplantation of hearts' in warm-blooded animal.

(10) Proposals towards establishment of a National Science Foundation.

FOUNDERS

Aligarh University-by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.

Arya Samaj-by Swami Dayanand,

Bengal Chemical Works-by Sir P. C. Ray.

Botany—by Aristotle in 347 B. C.

Brahmo Samaj—by Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

Buddhism—by Lord Buddha.

Confucianism -- This religion is popular in China and was founded by Confucius.

Christianity-by Jesus Christ.

Indian National Congress-by Hume.

League of Nations-by Woodrow Wilson.

Mahommadanism-by Prophet Mohammad,

Nazi Party-by Adolf Hitler.

Pasteur Institute-by L. Pasteur.

Ram Krishna Mission—by Swami Ram Krishna Param Hansa.

Roman Empire-by Charlemagne.

Salvation Army-by General William Booth.

Servants of India Society-by G. K. Gokhale.

Shorthand—Sir Issac Pitman founded the Pitman system of phonographic shorthand.

Sikhism-by Guru Nanak.

Y. M. C. A.—by Sir George William in 1844. Zionism—by T. Herzl.

EXPEDITIONS

. Arctic Expeditions

This exploration began in the 15th century, started on the search for a N. E. and N W. passage to the Pacific, and the earliest discoveries of land in the Arctic were made by Frobisher, Hudson, Davis, Baffin and others. In 1818 George III offered a reward of £ 20,000 to any one who should make the N. W. passage, and Scoresby, Ross, Parry, and Franklin all became associated with Arctic expeditions. Ross and Parry went out in 1818, and then came Sir John Franklin's ill-fated expedition in 1845. In 1878-79 Nordenskiold sailed through the N. E. passage. British, American, Russian and Scandinavian explorers vied with each other in their efforts . to find further land. Lieut. Greely made an important expedition in 1881-84, and those of Nares and Markham added valuable information. Dr. Nansen's crossing of Greenland in 1888 and his subsequent journey with the Fram in 1893-96 were memorable events.

In 1897 Andree tried to reach it by balloon, but lost his life and his traces were discovered in 1930. The pole was actually reached on April 6, 1909, by Robert E. Peary. In 1926 Amundsen flew over the pole. The Italian dirigible "Italia" was lost in an attempt in 1928. Captain Amundsen set out in search of the "Italia", but was never heard of again.

Antarctic Expeditions

In 1901 Scott sailed to Cape Adare on the Ross Sea. The land which he discovered was named after King Edward VII.

In 1908 Shackleton reached within 100 miles of the pole and in 1909 made an advance of over 400 miles to the South-over any previous expedition.

Amundsen was, however, the first to reach the pole, who arrived there on December 16, 1911. A month later Scott with his companions, reached it, but met his death on the return journey. In 1911 another expedition under Dr. Mawson and Prof. David reached the magnetic pole. In 1914 Shackleton made some adventurous journeys and again in 1922, but died on the way home. In 1929 Sir Hubert Wilkins led another expedition followed by an American expedition under Byrd. Both these explorers flew over the pole. In 1935 the American explorer Dr Lincoln Ellsworth with Dr Holliok-Kenyon, set out a 2,000 mile flight across the Antarctic. Missing from 24th November they were rescued by the Royal research ship "Discovery II" at the Bay of Whales on the 10th January, 1936.

Kamet Expeditions

In 1932 several expeditions were undertaken. A British expedition under the leadership of F.S. Smythe succeeded in limbing the Kamet peak (25,447 feet high) in the Himalayas. In May, 1937, a party under the leadership of Mr. Ridley set out to attempt the ascent. Blizzards, avalanches and a mistake in tactics compelled the party to return after reaching a height of 23,500 feet.

Nanga Parbat Expedition

Perhaps the strongest mountaineering expedition party that has ever visited India made a determined attempt to reach the highest peak of Nanga Parbat, about 26,000 feet above the sea level. The expedition, under the leadership of Herr Willie Marke, who previously led an expedition to the Caucasus, arrived in Bombay on May 9, 1933, and consisted of nine members, seven of whom were Germans, while two were Americans, including a lady Journalist, Miss Elizabeth Knowlton. Several determined attempts to reach the summit were brought to an end by the break-up of the weather before they attained success. Another attempt of

1934 proved disastrous. In May, 1937, another attempt was made to climb Nanga Parbat by a German expedition headed by Dr. Wien, but the entire party with the exception of Dr. Luft perished. An attempt by Herr Paul Bauer in 1938 proved unsucessful.

Nanda Devi Expedition

Nanda Devi is 25,560 ft. high, and lies in the Garhwal district of the United Provinces. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to reach the summit since 1883, by Graham Longstaff, and Ruttlege. In 1934 Shipton and Tilman succeeded in reaching the height of 21,000 ft. They went again and explored the southern end of the valley upto 20,000 ft. A joint British American party led by Graham Brown and Tilman successfully scaled Nanda Devi for the first time on August 29, 1936.

Everest Expeditions

Attempts to climb *Mount Everest* were made in 1921, 1922, 1924, 1933, 1936 and 1938.

The preliminary expedition for the reconnaissance of the approaches to Mount Everest carried out its work in the most complete manner under the leadership of Lt. Col. C. K. Howard-Bury. On the experience of the reconnaissance expedition the second expedition to Everest was organised in 1922 and set off under the leadership of Brig. Genl. the Hon. C.G. Bruce, Cap. G. I. Finch and Cap. J. G. Bruce, succeeded with the help of oxygen in reaching the height of 27,300 ft. During this expedition seven men were killed when an avalanche swept them off an ice cliff some 60 feet high.

Again in 1924 the expedition was headed by Brig. Genl. Bruce. But owing to his illness Lt. Col, E. F. Norton took on the command. Lt Col, E. F. Norton and Dr. T. H. Somerwell reached a height of 28,200 feet. Then a final attempt was made by G. L. Mallory and A. C. Irvine. They left the 25,000 feet Camp with three porters who carried loads for them up to 6,800 feet. After two days they left the camp and were never seen again. Again on the third day,

for the third time, Odell climbed up to the 27,000 feet Camp but could find no trace of Mallory and Irvine and vacated the mountain.

An Everest Committee was formed in 1933 under the aegis of the Royal Geographical Society and the Alpine Club, and Mr. Hugh Ruttledge accepted its invitation to take charge of an expedition. The party included Mr. P. S. Smythe, leader of the successful Kamet expedition of 1931. After several unsuccessful attempts the expedition had to be abandoned.

An extraordinary attempt to climb Everest was made in 1934 by Maurice Wilson, a young airman- Having penetrated Tibet in disguise he marched to Everest and with a few porters succeeded in reaching 21,000 ft. He then went on alone but nothing was heard of him until his body was discovered by Mr. E. E. Shipton's party in 1935.

Early in 1935 the Tibetan Government granted permission for a further attempt to take place from June 1935 to June 1936 inclusive. Having no sufficient time to organise an attempt, a small party under the leadership of Mr. E. E. Shipton was sent to collect certain data regarding the snow and weather conditions and an examination of alternative routes, etc. During the course of his reconnaissance two dozen peaks over 20,000 feet high were ascended.

The Sikh expedition in 1936 was led by Mr. Hugh Ruttledge and included Messrs Shipton, Smythe, Wyn Harris and Lieut. Smith Windham. The expedition encountered exceptionally bad weather and unusual conditions, and the attempt had to be abondoned when Shipton and Wyn Harris were carried down by an avalanche and nearly lost their lives.

In 1938 a seventh expedition consisting of Tilman, Shipton and others failed to climb Everest reaching upto 27,000 feet.

Another attempt to reach the unconquered summit of Monnt Everest is to be made early in 1947 by the 38 years old British Mountaineer Eric Shipton. He will lead the smallest expedition consisting of six men, all experienced climbers.

Karakorum Expeditions

The Karakorum Expeditions comprised of Madame Dyrhenfurth, Hans Ertl, Albert Hooker and Prof. Dyrhenfurth and several others set out in 1934. This expedition was truly international having Swiss, Germans, Italians, Austria ans and Americans amongst its 14 members, and its objects were threefold. Firstly, scientific; secondly, to make a romantic film based on a story written by Prof. Dyrhenfurth : and thirdly, to make a genuine film of Himalayan climbing taken by Ertl. Madame Dyrhenfurth has gained the distinction of climbing higher than any other women, she having reached the height of 24,700 feet. Ertl and Hooker actually took over 20,000 metres of Cinema film and more than 2,000 still photographs during the various ascents. The expedition had been completely successful, though the difficulties encountered were enormous, one of the greatest being the unreliability of the Kashmiri and Balti porters. Only three porters were induced to proceed to the most advanced camp, which was at a heght of a little over 22,000 feet and only one of them would proceed further.

All four peaks off the mountain Queen Mary were climbed by the expedition. Prof and Madame Dyrhenfurth, Ertl and Hooker climbed the ice peak which is 24,700 feet and the highest peak of 25,600 feet. The Golden Throne, a mountain 23,900 feet high was climbed by Ghiglione, Belaieff and Rock, and later Ertl and Hooker also ascended the middle peak and the Golden Throne mountain.

In 1935 an attempt to scale a peak (25,400 feet) in the Wertern Karakorums was made by Lieut, J. Walker and others, A series of blizzards were experienced but the party reached a height of 24,500 feet

The French expedition which was made in 1936, encountered very bad weather and accomplished little.

In 1938 C.S. Housten climbed 26,000 feet of K 2 (Karakorum.). In the same Year J. B. Harrison and R. A. Hodgkin climbed upto 25,000 feet of Masherbrum peak of Karakorum.

Kanchenjunga Expeditions

The first attempt on Kancheniunga was made in 1905 but ended in disaster. Lt. Pache and three porters were killed by an avalanche. The second attempt, in 1927, was made by a solitary American. F. F. Farmer, who lost his life. In the same year, a determind attempt (the third) was made by a party of Bayarian Mountaineers led by Paul Baur. A height of over a 25,000 ft, was reached on the northest spur before had weather forced the party to retreat. In 1930, a fourth attempt was made by a International expedition led by Professor G. Dyrhenfurth. The party attempted the mountain from the Nepal side, but were repulsed by an ice avalanche, killing one of the porters. Subsequently they ascended a number of peaks including the Ramthang Peak (23,200 ft.) and Jonsong Peak (24,344 ft.). The fifth attempt in 1931 was made by - Bauer and his party, but failed. H. Schaller and a porter were killed by a fall during the expedition.

The most remarkable ascent of 1936 was that of Siniolchu, a peak once designated as the "embodiment of inaccessibility" in the Kanchenjunga range. This was made by a small German party under the leadership of Herr Paul Bauer.

Gepang Goh Expedition

The Punjab Expedition party under the leadership of Prof. Abdul Hamid Beg, Leader of the Himalayan Expedition to Lahaul went to Gepang Goh in 1938.

Questions and Answers

(Indian Forest Service, 1930)

Q. I. Who invented the phonograph and to what country does he belong?

Ans. Thomas Alva Edision, an American.

Q. 2. Who discovered (a) X-rays, (b) Radium?

Ans. See within.

(Imperial Secretariat, 1931)

Q. 3. (a) Who designed the Sucz Canal?

(b) Who invented Painting?

(c) Who invented the Steam Engine?

(d) Who invented the Railway?

(e) Who introduced Vaccination?

Ans. See within.

(Imperial Secretariat, 1933)

Q. 4. Who invented: (i) Wireless Telegraphy, (ii) The Theory of Relativity, (iii) Vaccination, (iv) The Steam Engine?

Ans. See within.

(Indian Military Academy, 1934)

Q. 5. By whom or where, and at about what time, were the following inventions made: (1) The Telescope, (2) Printing, (3) Steam Engine, (4) Phonographs, (5) Mettalled Road?

Ans. See within.

(E. I. Ry. Examination, 1935)

Q. 6. (a) Who is the founder of Brahmo Samaj?

(b) Who founded the Servants of India Society?

Ans. See within.

(U. P. Secretariat, 1938)

- O. 7. Who were the founders of-
 - (1) Indian National Congress, (2) Servants of India Society.
 - (3) Bengal Chemical Works, (4) Ram Krishna Mission.
 - (5) Aligath University?

Ans. See within.

(U. P. Naib Tahsildars, 1938)

O. 8. Who discovered-

(1) Wireless, (2) Vaccination, (3) X'ray, (4) Stem lo 20motive, (5) Circulation of blood?

Ans. See within.

(Indian Military Academy & R. I. Navy, 1939)

- Q. 9. State in a single sentence in each case the scientific discoveries you associate with the following names:—
 - (a) Galileo, (b) Pasteur, (c) Edison, (d) Curie, (e) Ross,

(f) Jenner, (g) Harvey, (h) Marconi.Ans. See within.

O. 10. (a) Who engineered the Suez Canal?

(b) Who built the Taj Mahal at Agra?
(d) Who invented wireless telegraphy?

Ans See within

(Rangers, 1940)

Q. 11. With what inventions or discoveries the names of the following are associated? (a) Madame Curie, (b) Robert Stephenson, (c) Sir Ronald Ross, (d) Marconi, (e) Rontgen (f) Pasteur, (g) Deisel, (h) Orville Weight,

Ans. See within.

(P. C. S., 1941)

Q. 12. Describe briefly :-

Climbing expeditions to Everest, Nanga Parbat or Nanda Devi.

Ans. See within.

CHAPTER X.

Indian Constitution

The Minto-Morley Reforms

By the Government of India Act, 1858, the Government of India was transferred from the Company to the Crown, abolishing the dual Government by the Board of Control and by the Court of Directors. The Act declared that India was to be governed directly by, and in the name of, the Crown acting through a Secretary of State.

The Minto-Morley Reforms were introduced by the India Councils Act, 1909. The Act enlarged the Legislative Councils and introduced for the first time the elective principle. The restriction on the right to propose resolutions or to divide the Council on the budget was removed and members were given the right to discuss matters of general public importance. The strength of the Council was increased from 126 to 370, having 135 elected members in place of 30, with a non-official majority in every provincial Council. Power was also conferred to constitute Executive Councils in the provinces under the control of a Lieutenant Governor.

The Montford Reforms

The Government of India Act, 1919, and the rules framed under it came into general operation in January 1921. This Act was the outcome of an inquiry conducted in India in 1917-18 by Mr. Montague, Secretary of State and Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy. The main object of the Act was to devise a plan which would render possible the introduction by successive stages of a system of responsible government in British India. The first steps towards responsibility were to transform the Provincial Legislative Council into a body of sufficient size, with a sufficiently large elected majority to

represent public opinion in the province adequately and to create an electorate. The first tranchise rules enabled the Legislative Council to extend the franchise to women.

The essence of the changes introduced in 1919 may be said to have consisted firstly, in the definite transfer of responsibility for certain administrative subjects from the Government of India to the Provincial Governments, and, secondly, of the sub-division of such subjects as were delegated to the Provincial Governments into two groups one of which was "reserved" within the control of the Governor working with Executive Councillors, appointed by the Crown, and thus responsible, ultimately, to the Secretary of State and to the British Parliament and people; while the other was "transferred" within the control of the Governor working with Ministers, selected from among the elected members of the Provincial Legislature and responsible, through that body, to the Indian electorate.

Other changes that were introduced by the Government of India Act, 1919, were bicameral legislatures at the centre; removal of the limit of the number of the members of the Governor-General's Executive Council; and the appointment of a High Commissioner for India in England to represent the Government of India as far as Indian trade and commerce was concerned, and to help Indian students abroad. The supremacy of the Secretary of State in Council, however, continued unabated, but provision was made for devolution of powers by means of rules. The Act provided for the appointment of a Commission at the end of ten years to report upon the working of the reforms and to suggest means for further progress.

Further Reforms

In November 1927 His Majesty's Government announced the appointment of a Statutory Commission consisting of Sir John Simon as Chairman and six other members to report about the matters referred to in section 84-A of the Government of India Act, 1919. Lord Irwin made an announcement on October 31, 1929, regarding the appoint-

ment of a Round Table Conference after the Report of the Simon Commission was published. The report was published in June 1930. The first Round Table Conference was inaugurated by His Majesty the King-Emperor on the 12th November 1930. The second session of the Conference was held between September 7 and December 18, 1931. The Communal Award was announced on 16th April 1932, and the third Round Table Conference met on the 13th November 1932, and the session closed on the 24th December 1932. On March 18, 1933, His Majesty's Government published their White Paper indicating with greater precision and in fuller details their proposals for an Indian Constitution.

(Details of the Simon Commission, Round Table Conference, Communal Award and White Paper will be found elsewhere in this book.)

A Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament was set up to consider the proposals contained in the White Paper, which commenced its sittings in July 1933 and submitted its report to Parliament in November 1934. The Government of India Bill was introduced in Parliament in December 1934 and received the Royal Assent on August 2, 1935. The Act came into force from April 1, 1937.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1935

Brief outlines of the changes

The Government of India Act, 1935, repeals the Government of India Act, 1919, and inaugurates the New Constitution on a fedral basis. A large measure of responsibility is introduced in the Central Government, although that responsibility is subject to safeguards, restrictions and reservations. The Governors' Provinces are granted autonomy and the present dyarchic system disappears.

The present Unitary form of Government, embracing only British India, gives place to an all India Faderation comprising the Indian States as well, with a Central Government composed of representatives of British India and the States, exercising jurisdiction over the whole of India in respect of almost all matters of common concern between

British India and the Indian States.

The Acts of 1915 and 1919 provided for an electorate of approximately 3 per cent. of the total population, the franchise being based mainly on a property qualification. The New Constitution has extended the existing franchise so as to enfranchise about 10 per cent. of the total population of British India. The New Act secures representation for women, for the depressed classes, for industrial labour and for special interest and for the bulk of the small land-holders, small cultivators, urban ratepayers, as well as a substantial section of the poorer classes. Under New Constitution women have a much wider franchise.

It creates provinces with independence of their own, and assigns to them a certain exclusive share of the activities of Government. Two new provinces are created—(1) Sind is separated from Bombay and (2) Orissa is separated from the

Province of Bihar and Orissa.

There is a transfer of all subjects to the control of the legislature. The subjects which are classified as provincial will be exclusively dealt with by the Provincial Governments, which will have the power to make laws for peace and good government. There are no more "reserved" subjects. All subjects are now "transferred". Generally the Ministers will be entrusted with the administration of their own departments. So far they were merely advisers of the Governor. They will now be effective executives. Only in those spheres where Governor will retain special responsibility will be have the right to act independently of the Ministers should be differ from their views.

There will be no nominated members and no official members in the Assembly—all members of the Lower House will be elected. The Governor will have the right to fill some

seats in the Provincial Councils wherever they exist.

The Government of India Act also establishes a Statutory Railway authority, and a Federal Court having original and appellate jurisdictions. It abolishes the Council of the Secretary of State for India called the Council of India. The new Constitution introduces bi-cameral legislatures in certain provinces. Burma ceases to be part of India.

The most important features of the New Constitution in India are:—(a) Federation of India, (b) Provincial Autonomy, (c) Responsible Government, (d) Safeguards, (e) Separation of Burma.

The Federation of India

The Federation of India will be a union between the Governors' Provinces and those Indian States whose Rulers signify their desire to accede to the Federation, by a formal Instrument of Accession, under which the Ruler transfers to the Crown, for the purposes of the Federation, his powers and jurisdiction in respect of those matters which he is willing to recognise as Federal matters. A State will be deemed to have acceded to the Federation if His Majesty has signified his acceptance of the declaration of the Ruler.

There will be, in the case of the states, a federal sphere of activities with which the Governor-General as the Executive Head of the Federal Government, will be concerned, and a non-Federal sphere relating to Paramountcy and allied matters, with which the Federal Government will have nothing to do, and which will be dealt with by the Viceroy.

Federation of India will be established by a proclamation of His Majesty on presentation of an address to His Majesty by each House of Parliament and Rulers of the States, representing not less than half the aggregate population of the States and entitled to not less than half the seats to be allotted to the States in the Federal Upper House, having signified their desire to accede to the Federation by the execution of the Instrument of Accession.

The Federation of India will comprise—

- (1) The 11 Governors' Provinces which will become autonomous units.
 - (2) The Chief Commissioners' Provinces.
 - (3) The Indian States which have acceded, or may after the inauguration of the Federation, accede to it.

THE FEDERAL EXECUTIVE Governor-General

The Executive Authority of the Federation vests in His Majesty the King, and will be executed on his behalf by the Governor-General either directly or through officers subordinate to him. All executive Acts will run in the name of the Governor-General.

The Act imposes upon the Governor-General the following special responsibilities:—

(a) The prevention of any grave menace to the peace or tranquility of India or any part thereof;

(b) The safeguarding of the financial stability and credit of the Federal Government;

(c) The safeguarding of the legitimate interest of minorities:

- (d) The securing to, and to the dependants of, persons who are or have been members of the public services of any rights provided or preserved for them by or under this Act and the sateguarding of their legitimate interests;
 - (e) The prevention of discrimination;
- (f) The prevention of any action which would subject goods of United Kingdom or Burmese origin imported into India to discriminatory or penal treatment;

(g) The protection of the rights of any Indian State and

the rights and dignity of the Ruler thereof;

(h) The securing that the due discharge of his functions with respect to matters with respect to which he is by or under this Act required to act in his discretion, or to exercise his individual judgement, is not prejudiced or impeded by any course of action taken with respect to any other matter.

The reserved departments will be administered by the Governor-General with the help of not more than three counsellors, whose salaries and conditions of service will be prescribed by His Majesty in Council. The responsibility of the Governor-General with respect to these departments would be to the Secretary of State and thus ultimately to Parliament.

In so for as the Governor-General is required by orunder the Act, to act in his discretion, or to exercise his individual judgement, he shall, subject to the provisions of the Instrument of Instructions issued to him, be under the general control of and comply with such particular directions, if any, as may from time to time be given to him by Secretary of State.

There shall be a Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's forces in India appointed by Warrant under the Royal Sign, Manual.

Council of Ministers

The Governor-General shall have a Council of Ministers, not exceeding ten in number to aid and advise him in all matters except—

(a) The reserved departments of Defence, External Affairs and Ecclesiastical Administration, (b) in respect of functions to be exercised in his discretion, (c) where he is required to exercise his individual judgement, and (d) his functions in or in relation to, the Tribal Areas.

The Ministers are to be chosen by the Governor-General, and they will be sworn as members of the Council and shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General. The Ministers must be, or must within 6 months of their appointment as Ministers, become members of either Chamber of the Federal Legislature. The salaries of the Ministers shall be determined by the Federal Legislature.

Financial Adviser

The Governor-General may appoint a person to be his Financial Adviser, to assist him by his advice in the discharge of his special responsibility for safeguarding the financial stability and credit of the Federal Government; and also to give advice to the Federal Government upon any matter, relating to finance with respect to which he may be consulted. He will hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General. His salary and allowance shall be determined by the Governor-General.

Advocate-General

The Governor-General shall appoint a person, being a person qualified to be appointed a judge of the Federal Court, to be Advocate-General for the Federation to give advice to the Federal Government upon such legal matters and to perform such other duties of a legal character, as may be referred or assigned to him by the Governor-General, and in the performance of his duties he shall have right of audience in all courts in British India, and in a case in which federal interests are concerned, in all courts in any Federated State. He will hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General and shall receive such remuneration as the Governor-General may determine.

THE FEDERAL LEGISLATURE

The Federal Legislature will consist of His Majesty represented by the Governor-General and two chambers known as the Council of State and the House of Assembly or the Federal Assembly.

The Council of State shall consist of 156 representatives of British India, and not exceeding 104 representatives of the Indian States. Out of the British India representatives 150 will be elected, and 6 will be nominated by the Governor-General in his discretion.

The representatives of British India are to be elected on a communal basis, while those of the States will be appointed by the Rulers of the States concerned, in accordance with the relative rank and importance of the State.

The Council of State shall be a permanent body not subject to dissolution, but the members will be elected for 9 years (except in respect of the first election), one-third retiring and being replaced at the end of every three years.

The Federal Assembly shall consist of 250 representatives of British India and not exceeding 125 representatives of the Indian States.

Every Federal Assembly, unless sooner dissolved, shall continue for 5 years from the date appointed for the first

meeting, and the expiration of the said period of five years shall operate as a dissolution of the Assembly.

The system of election to the Federal Assembly in British India has been changed. Direct election has been replaced by indirect election. The representatives of British India will be elected by the Provincial Assemblies according to proportional representation with single transferable vote in the case of Hindu, Mohammedan and Sikh seats. The seats of Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Christians, and women will be filled in by the representatives of those groups in adhoc electoral colleges. Representatives of commerce and industry, labour, and landholders will be chosen by their committees. The representatives of the States will be appointed by their Rulers as in the case of the Council of State and their allocation of seats in the Federal Assembly is to be on the principle that the number of seats allotted to each State or group of states should be proportionate to the population.

The Ministers, the Councillors and the Advocate-General have a right to speak and take part in the proceedings of either House but they can vote only in the house of which

they are members.

The Council of State shall choose two members of the Council, to be called respectively President and Deputy President, and the Federal Assembly shall choose two members of the Assembly to be known as Speaker and Deputy Speaker. They will be chosen from amongst their members and their salaries will be fixed by an Act of the Federal Legislature. They may be removed from office by an adverse vote for which 14 days' notice is necessary.

Bills, other than money bills, will be introduced in either Chamber. Money Bills will be initiated only in the

Lower Chamber.

A Bill to become law must be passed by both Chambers either without amendment or with such amendments only as are agreed to by both Chambers, and must be assented to by the Governor-General, or in the case of a Bill reserved by the Governor-General for the signification of His Majesty's

pleasure. His Majestry must signify his assent within twelve-months.

A Bill assented to by the Governor-General will, within twelve months, be subject to disallowance by His Majesty.

In case of disagreement between the two Chambers, a joint session will be held. If at the joint session, the Bill, with such amendments as are agreed to in the joint session, is passed by a majority of the total numbers present and voting, it is deemed to have been passed by both Chambers.

THE FEDERAL COURT

There shall be a Federal Court consisting of Chief Justice of India and such number of other judges as His Majesty may deem necessary. They will hold office until they attain the age of 65 years. The Federal Court has both original jurisdiction and appellate jurisdiction. Its original jurisdiction extends to the determination of disputes involving a matter of legal right, where the parties before it are two or more of the following parties, namely, the Federation, any of Provinces or any of the Federated States. It has appellate jurisdiction, and an appeal shall lie from any jurigment, decree or final orders of a High Court in British India, on a certificate from the High Court that the case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Act, or any Order in Council made thereunder. Provision is also made for an appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council from the decision of the Federal Court.

THE FEDERAL RAILWAY AUTHORITY

The executive authority of the Federation in respect of the regulation and construction, maintenance and operation of railways shall be exercised by a Federal Railway Authority which will consist of seven persons to be appointed by the Governor-General.

There shall be a Railway Tribunal consisting of a

President and two other persons to be selected by the Governor-General in his discretion from a panel of eight persons appointed by him, being persons with Railway administrative, or business experience. An appeal shall lie to the Federal Court from any decision of the Railway Tribunal on a question of law, but the decision of the Federal Court will be final.

THE PROVINCES OF INDIA

The following shall be the Governors' Provinces:— (1) Madras, (2) Bombay, (3) Bengal, (4) The United Provinces, (5) The Punjab, (6) Bihar, (7) The Central Provinces and Berar, (8) Assam, (9) N. W. Frontier Province, (10) Orissa, and (11) Sind.

Burma shall cease to be part of India

In addition to these there shall be the following Chief Commissioners' Provinces:—(1) British Baluchistan, (2) Delhi, (3) Ajmer-Merwara, (4) Coorg, (5) The Andaman Nicober Islands, (6) The area known as Panth Piploda.

Aden shall cease to be part of India.

A Chief Commissioner's Province shall be administered by the Governor-General acting to such extent as he thinks fit through a Chief Commissioner. The executive authority of the Federation extends to British Baluchistan as it extends to other Chief Commissioners' Provinces: but not withstanding anything in the Act, no Act of the Federal Legislature shall apply to British Baluchistan unless the Governor-General in his discretion by public notification so directs.

Madras, Bombay and Bengal are called Presidencies. The Chief difference between a presidency and an ordinary Governor's Province is that while in the former the Governors are appointed by the Crown, usually from men of high rank and administrative experience in Great Britain, in the latter they are appointed by the Crown in consultation with the Governor-General, usually from distinguished members of the Indian Civil Service. The salary of the Presidency Governors and that of the Governor of the United Provinces is higher than those of the other provinces. Besides this, Presidency Governors enjoy the privilege of direct correspondence with

the Secretary of State on certain matters, and can appeal to him against the orders of the Government of India; and in case of short vacancies in the office of the Governor-General, the Governor of a Presidency acts as such during the Governor-General's absence.

The Governors are paid the following annual salaries :-

The Governor of M			1	
The Governor of Bo	ombay		1	
The Governor of Be	engal		۶	Rs. 120,000
The Governor of U.	P		ĺ	
The Governor of th	e Puniab		ĺ	D 100 000
The Governor of Bi			Ì	Rs. 100,000
The Governor of th	e Central Province	es and		
Berar.	o Contian I Tovino			Rs. 72,000
L'OLUL!	•••		••	1000
The Governor of A	scom the N W. 1	F. Provin-	1	
The Governor of A	Sind each	. 1101111	1	Rs. 66 000

THE PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE

The functions and powers of the Governor in relation to his Province, are identical with those of the Governor-General in relation to the Federation.

The Governor, just like the Governor-General, will exercise certain functions in his discretion and will exercise his individual judgement in certain cases. The functions which the Governor has to discharge in his discretion and the cases where he has to exercise his individual judgement are practically identical with those relating to the Governor-General, with the difference that he will have no special responsibility for safeguarding the financial stability and credit of either the Federal Government or his province, for the prevention of action which would subject the goods of the United Kingdom or of Burmese origin imported into India to discriminatory or penel treatment, and the securing of the due discharge of functions with respect to reserve departments. He has special responsibility for securing of the peace and good govern-

ment of excluded and partially excluded areas. He is to use his individual judgement in respect of any changes of rules affecting the organisation or discipline of the police force.

The Governor will also have a Council of Ministers to be chosen in the same manner as the Governor-General's Ministers. The Ministers shall be chosen and summoned by him and shall hold office during his pleasure. The salaries of ministers will be determined by the Provincial Legislature. The Governor in his discretion may preside at meetings of the Council of Ministers.

The Govenor of a Province shall be under the general control of, and comply with particular instructions given to him by, the Governor-General in his discretion, in the same way as the Governor-General is under the control of the Secretary of State for his actions which he is required to do in his discretion or to exercise his individual judgement.

The Governor of each province shall appoint a person, being a person qualified to be appointed a judge of a High Court, to be Advocate-Genezal for the Province, to give advice to the Provincial Government upon such legal character as may be referred or assigned to him by the Governor. He shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor and shall receive such remuneration as the Governor may determine.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

In each of the Governors' Provinces there will be a legislature consisting of His Majesty represented by the Governor and

(a) Two Chambers in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, Bihar and Assam and

(b) One Chamber in other Provinces.

Where there are two Chambers, they shall be known respectively as the Legislative Council (Upper House) and the Legislative Assembly (Lower House), and where there is only one Chamber, the Chamber shall be known as the Legislative Assembly.

The Lower Chamber will continue for 5 years unless sooner dissolved, and the Upper Chamber will be a permanent body not subject to dissolution, but one-third of the members thereof shall retire every three years.

The representation in the Legislative Assemblies and Councils is based mainly on the allocation of seats to communities and to specified interests. The separate electorate is based upon the Communal Award issued by the British Government on August 4, 1932, with modification under the Poona Pact. The reserved seats for the Depressed classes are to be filled by a form of double election. All members of the Depressed classes who are registered on the general electoral roll of certain constituencies will elect a panel of four candidates belonging to their own body, and the four persons who receive the highest votes in the primary election will be the candidates for election to the reserved seat, but the candidate finally elected to the reserved seat will be elected by the general electorate.

In the case of a Province having two Chambers, a Minister and the Advocate-General will have the right to speak but not to vote in the other Chamber, of which they are not members. Every Legislative Assembly will choose one Speaker and one Deputy Speaker thereof.

The Legislative Council shall choose two members to be respectively called President and Deputy President.

The Salaries of the officers of both Legislatures will be fixed by an Act of the Provincial Legislature.

A Bill shall not be deemed to have been passed by the Chambers of the Legislature of a province having a Legislalative Council, unless it has been agreed to by both Chambers, either without amendments or with such amendments only as are agreed to by both Chambers If a Bill which has been passed by the Legislative Assembly and transmitted to the Legislative Council is not, before the expiration of twelve months from its reception by the Council, presented to the Governor for his assent, the Governor may

summon the Chambers to meet in a joint sitting for the purpose of deliberating and voting on the Bill. If at joint sitting of the two Chambers the Bill, with such amendments, if any, as are agreed to in joint sitting, is passed by a majority of the total number of members of both Chambers present and voting, it shall be deemed to have been passed by both Chambers.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

There shall be a Public Service Commission for the Federation and a Public Service Commission for each Province. By agreement, one Provincial Public Service Commission may serve two or more provinces. The Federal Public Service Commission may agree to serve all or any of the needs of the Province.

The duty of the Federal and Provincial Public Service Commissions will be to conduct examinations for appointments to the services of the Federation and the services of the Province respectively.

HOME GOVERNMENT SECRETARY OF STATE

The authority of the Crown is to be exercised by the Secretary of State for India who will continue to be a member of the Cabinet of Parliament to which he would be responsible for his actions. The Act abolishes the Council of the Secretary of State, called Council of India, and makes him a Minister of the Crown responsible for all the authority vested in the Crown in relation to India.

There shall be a body of 3 to 6 persons appointed by the Secretary of State whose duty it shall be to advise the Secretary of State on any matter relating to India on which he may desire their advice.

HIGH COMMISSIONER

There shall be a High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom who shall be appointed by the Governor-General, and shall perform on behalf of the Federatiou such functions in connection with the business of the Federation and, in particular, in relation to the making of contracts as the Governor-General may direct. The High Commissioner may, with the approval of the Governor-General, undertake to perform, on behalf of a province or Federal State, functions similar to those which he performs on behalf of the Federation. A High Commissioner holds office for 5 years. The Salary is £ 3,000 to be paid out of Indian revenue.

TABLE OF SEATS

Council of State								
Province or community,	Total	General	Sche- duled castes	Sikhs	Muhammadans	Women		
Madras Bombay Bengal U. P. Punjab Bihar C. P. & Berar Assam N. W. F. P. Orissa Sind Br. Baluchistan Delhi Ajmer-Merwara Coorg Anglo-Indians Europeans Indian Christians	20 16 20 20 16 16 8 5 5 5 5 1 1 1 1	14 10 8 11 3 10 6 3 1 4 2 - 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		4 4 10 7 8 4 1 2 4 1 3 1 —	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
Total —	150	75	6	4	49	6 -		

	2 13	tatives of Labour Women's Seats.	1	20				-		. 1	. 1	1						1	0
	1	Seats for represen-	Ľ				-				- 1		- 1	- 1	1		-1		F
	II	Landholders' Seats	-	-	-		-	-	-	1	١	١	1		: 1	. 3	:	: 1	2
dia)	10	Seats for representa- tives of Commerce & Industry	2	· (**)	"	, 1	l	l	l	1	1	1	1	١	ı	1	1	3	
British India,	9	Indian Christian Seats.	61		-			-	l	-	١	l	I	l	١	1	-1	١	8
Briti	ဘ	European Seats.	-		-	-			ì		١	١	,	١ '	1	1	ĺ	. [000
s of	7	Anglo-Indian Seats.	-		-		ı	l	I	١	1	1	١	١	1	1	ľ	1	4
ative	9	Mobammadan Seats,	000	9	17	12	14	6	n	n	-3-	~	33	,—	-	1	1	1	82
esent	5	Sikh Seats.	1	١	1	١	9	1	١	1	1	1	1	1	١	l	-	1	9
y (Representatives of	4	General seats re- served for sche- duled castes	4	61	m	က	-	63	67		1		I	I	1	١	ı	1	19
embl	3	Total of General Seats.	119	13	10	19	9	16	6	4		4	-	1	-			1	105
Ass	64	Total Seats.	37	30	37	37	30	30	12	10	ıc	'n	'n		01	-	-	-1-	250
The Federal Assembly		Province	Madras	Bombay —	Bengal	United Provinces —	Punjab —	Bihar	C. P. & Berar —	Assam —	N. W. Frontier Province	Orissa	Sind	British Baluchistan —	Delhi	Ajmer-Merwara —	Coorg	Non-Frovincial Seats	Total

(211

Provincial Legislative Assemblies TABLE OF SEATS

	(2	12)
6. 6	Indian Christian	- i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i
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17 ac	nsbammaduM	
15 16 17 18 19 Seats for Women	SIFP	1111-11 11 11
15 Se	Genetal .	0204H88 H 01H
4	Seats for representatives of	2r000000 4 H0
13	University Seats	
2 2	Landholders Seats	00100040011011010
11 12	Seats for representatives or commerce, industry, min ing and planting	9 - 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	Indian Chirstian Seats	0000001 HI HI
8 9 10	European Seats	8828-8 18
8	Anglo-Indian Seats	2000
	Muhammadan Seats	28 1117 1117 104 104 114 114 114 114 114 114 114 114
5 6 7	Sikh Seats	1111211 11 11
2 2	Seats for representatives of backward areas and tribes	111111 61 21
4 eral	General Seats reserved General Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes	30 20 20 20 20 15 20 16 17
3 4 Genera	Total of General Seats	1146 1114 178 140 42 86 86 87 47 47 18
67	Total Seats	215 225 225 175 112 108 60 60
	Province	Madras Bombay Bengal Chited Provinces Punjab Bihar Central Provinces and Berar Assum North-West Frontier Province Cite Province State S

In Bombay seven of the general seats shall be reserved for Marathus, in the Pupish one of the Landholter's seats shall be a seat to be filled by a Tumand at. In Assum and Orists the sents reserved for women shall be non-communal seats,

TABLE OF SEATS
Provincial Legislative Councils

		(21	3)				
8	Seats to be filled by Governor	Not less than 8 Not more than 10 No	Not less than 3 Not more than 4	Not less than 6 Not more than 8	Not less than 6 Not more than 8	Not less than 3 Not more than 4	Not less than 3 Not more than 4
7	Euro- Indian be filled pean Chris- by Legis- Seats tian lative Seats Assem- bly	l	ı	27	1	12	ı
9	Indian Chris- tian Seats	3	1	١	١	1	ŀ
32				3	,	-	2
4	Mu- ham- madan Seats	7	25	17	17	4	9
3	General Seats	35	20	10	34	6	10
2	Total of Seats	Not less than 54 Not more than 56	Not less than 29 Not more than 30	Not less than 63 Not more than 65	United Pro- Not less than 58 vinces Not more than 60	Not less than 29 Not more than 30	Not less than 21 Not more than 22
	Province	Madras —	Bombay —	Bengal -	United Pro- vinces	Bihar —	Assam —

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

The Reserve Bank of India Act was passed by the Legislative Assembly and received the assent of the Governor-General on March 6, 1934, and the Bank began to function from April 1, 1935.

The general superintendence and direction of the affairs and business of the Bank is entrusted to a Central Board of Directors which exercises all powers and does all acts and things which may be exercised and done by the Bank. The Board is composed of (1) A Governor and two Deputy Governors to be appointed by the Governor-General-in Council after consideration of the recommendation by the Board; (2) Four Directors to be nominated by the Governor-General-in-Council; (3) Eight Directors to be elected on behalf of the shareholders on the various registers; (4) One Government official to be nominated by the Governor-General-in-Council.

The Governor and Deputy Governors are the executive heads and hold office for such term not exceeding five years as the Governor-General-in-Council may fix when appointing them, and are eligible for re-appointment-

The Bank is authorised to act as Agent for the Secretary of State in Council, the Governor-General-in-Council or any Local Government or State in India for the purchase, sale, transfer and custody of bills of exchange; securities or shares; for the collection of the proceeds, whether principal, interest or dividends, of any securities or shares; for the remittance of such proceeds by bill of exchange payable either in India or elsewhere, and for the management of public debt.

The Bank has the sole right to issue Bank notes in

British India. The share Capital of the Reserve Bank is five crores of rupees in shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up.

There are local Boards in each of the five cities of Bombay, Calcutta Delhi, Madras and Rangoon. The members of the Local Boards are of two kinds (1) Partly elected by the share holders of the respective areas (fire) and (2) partly nominated by the Central Board (upto three).

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS FOR THE NEW CONSTITUTION FOR INDIA

(1) Through Sir Stafford Cripps.
(March 1942)

"His Majesty's Government having considered the anxieties expressed in Great Britain and in India as to the fulfilment of promise made in regard to the future of India, have decided to lay down in precise and clear terms, the steps which they propose, shall be taken for the earliest possible realization of Self-Government in India.

"The object is the creation of a new Indian Union which shall constitute a Dominion associated with the United Kingdom and other Dominions by a common allegiance to the Crown, but equal to then in every respect, in no way subordinate in any aspect of its domestic and external affairs."

"His Majesty's Government, therefore, make the following declaration: —

"I. Immediately upon cessation of hostilities steps shall be taken to set up in India, in a manner described hereafter, an elected body charged with the task of framing a new constitution for India.

"II. Provision shall be made, as set out below, for the participation of Indian States in the Constitution-making body.

"III. His Majesty's Government undertake to accept and implement forthwith the constitution so framed subject only to:—

- (a) The right of any province of British India that is not prepared to accept the new Constitution to retain its present Constitutional position, provision being made for its subsequent accession, if it so decides. With such non-acceding provinces, should they so desire, His Majesty's Government will be prepared to agree upon a new Constitution giving them the same full status as the Indian Union and arrived at by a procedure analogous to that here laid down.
- The signing of a treaty which shall be negotiated bet-(b) ween His Majesty's Government and the Constitution-making body. This treaty will cover all necessary matters arising out of the complete transfer of responsibility from British to Indian hands; it will make provision, in accordance with the undertakings given by His Majesty's Government for the protection of racial and religious minorities, but will not impose any restriction on the power of the Indian Union to decide in future its relationship to other member states of the British Commonwealth. Whether or not an Indian State elects to adhere to the Constitution. it will be necessary to negotiate a rivision of its treaty arrangements so far as this may be required in the new situation.

"IV. The Constitution-making body shall be composed as follows, unless the leaders of Indian opinion in the principal

communities agree upon such other form before the end of hostilities:-

"Immediately upon the result being known of provincial elections which will be necessary at the end of hostilities the entire membership of the Lower Houses of provincial legislatures shall, as a single electoral college, proceed to the election of the Constitution-making body by the system of proportional representation. This new body shall be in number of about one-tenth of the number of the electoral college, Indian States shall be invited to appoint representatives in the same proportion to their total population as in the case of representatives of British India as a whole and with the same powers as British Indian members.

"V. During the critical period which now faces India and until the new Constitution can be framed, His Majesty's Government must inevitably bear the responsibility for, and retain the control and direction of the defence of India as part of their world war effort; but the task of organizing to the full the military, moral and material resources of India must be the responsibility of the Government of India with the cooperation of the peoples of India.

His Majesty's Government desire and invite the immediate and effective participation of the leaders of the principal sections of the Indian people in the counsels of their country of the Commonweath and of the United Nations. Thus they will be enabled to give their active and constructive help in the discharge of a task which is vital and essential for the future freedom of India."

(2) LORD WAVELL'S PROPOSALS (June-July 1945)

The main proposals were:-

(1) Formation of a new Executive council more representative of organised political opinion;

(2) Proposed new council would include equal prpor-

tion of caste Hindus and Muslims:

(3) It would be an entirely Indian council except for the Viceroy and Commander-in-chief;

(4) Portfolio of External Affairs to be incharge of Indian Member:

(5) Appointment of a British High Commissioner in India to represent British commercial or other interests;

(6) Council to work within the frame work of present

constitution.

(3) PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS PROPOSALS (March-Tune 1946)

The British Cabinet Mission cousisting of Lord Pethick Lawrence, Secretary of State for India, Sir Stafford Cripps, and Mr. A. V. Alexander arrived in India in March 1946, and stayed till June 1946.

Their proposals are:-

- (1) There should be a Union of India, embracing both British India and the States, which should deal with the following subjects: Foreign Affairs, Defence and Communications; and should have the powers necessary to raise the finance required for the above subjects.
- (2) The Union should have an Executive and a Legislature constituted from British India and States representatives. Any question raising a major communal issue in the

Legislature should require for its decision a majority of the representatives present and voting of each of the two major communities as well as a majority of all the members present and voting.

- (3) All subjects other than the Union subjects and all residuary powers should vest in the Provinces.
- (4) The States will retain all subjects and powers other than those ceded to the Union.
- (5) Provinces should be free to form Groups with executives and legislatures, and each Group could determine the Provincial subjects to be taken in common.
- (6) The constitutions of the Union and of the Groups, should contain a provision whereby any Province could, by a majority vote of its Legislative Assembly, call for a reconsideration of the terms of the constitution after an initial period of 10 years and at 10 yearly intervals thereafter.

There shall be elected by each Provincial Legislative Assembly the following numbers of representatives, each part of the legislature (General, Muslim or Sikh) electing its own representatives by the method of proportional representation with the single transferable vote:—

TABLE OF REPRESENTATION

	Section A		
Province	General	Muslim	Total
Madras	45	4	49
Bombay	19	. 2	21
United Provinces	47	8	55
Bihar	31	5	36
Central Provinces	16	1	17
Orissa	9	. 0	9
N.			
Total	167	20	187

Section B.									
Province Punjab N. W. F. Sind		General 8 0 1	Muslim 16 3 3	Sikh 4 0 0	Total 28 3 4				
	Total	9	22	4	35				
			_						

Province Bengal Assam	Section C. General 27 7	Muslim 33 3	Total 60 10
Total	34	36	70
Total for British India Maximum for Indian	States		292 93

Total ... 385

Note:—In order to represent the Chief Commissioners' Provinces there will be added to Section A the Member representing Delhi in the Central Legislative Assembly, the member representing Ajmer-Mewara in the Central Legislative Assembly, and a representative to be elected by the Coorg Legislative Council.

To Section B will be added a representative of British Baluchistan.

INTERIM GOVERNMENT

The British Cabinet Mission and the Viceroy gave an award on June 16, 1946, for the formation of Provisional Government for India in the absence of an agreement among the political parties for its constitution. They envisaged a fourteen-member cabinet which included top ranking leaders of the Congress and Muslim League-Congress Hindus (6), Muslim League (5) Sikh (1) Parsi (1) and Indian Christian (1).

Note:—Further details about the Interim Government and

Note:—Further details about the Interim Government and
Constituent Assembly will be found later in this
book.

CHAPTER XI.

History

HISTORICAL TERMS

The Black Death. It was a terrible plague which visited England in 1348 and 1349 and carried away more than one-third of the population. In the crowded streets of the towns and the hovels of the country the people died so fast that it was difficult to bury them.

Bloody Assizes. The special series of trials presided over by Judge Jeffreys, when a large number of rebels, who had been concerned in the Monmouth Rebellion, was sentenced to death without any trial. Several others were condemned to be sold as slaves. The whole number of those who perished in the Bloody Assizes was 320, whilst 841 were transported to the West India Islands to work hard under a broiling sun till they died.

Conservatives and Liberals. By the Reform Bill, passed on June 4. 1832, a great number of people were given votes who had not them before, so that the middle class had more voice in making the law, and the nation was much more fairly represented in the new Parliament elected in January 1833. The only thing to be regretted was that the reform, instead of being freely granted, when it was clear that justice required it was so long delayed. This led the people to clamour and riot, in order to get their wishes granted. It was during this struggle for reform that the old names of Tory and Whig were replaced by Conservatives for those who wished to keep to the old ways, and Liberals for those who wished to give freely what the people asked.

Crusades. They were military expeditions undertaken by some of the Christian nations of Europe with the object of wresting Jerusalem from the hands of the Turks. There were eight Crusades. They are so called because those who undertook these enterprises fixed a cross to their dress as a sign of being considered the warriors of Christ.

Divine Right. It was a theory that the King derived his authority not from the people but directly from God, to whom alone he was responsible. To resist the King was therefore declared an act of impiety.

Doctrine of Lapse. This doctrine was introduced by Lord Dalhousie because he found that almost all the princes who ruled under British protection abused their powers. The doctrine meant the refusal to acknowledge the right of a childless Raja or Nawab to transfer the sovereignty of his estate to an adopted son, and the merging of the sovereignty into the paramount power.

Domesday Book. William I ordered in 1086 that a general survey be made of England to learn how the land was divided and cultivated, and what taxes each man ought to pay. The results of this survey were entered in a book called the Domesday Book' and from it we learn how much land passed into the Norman hands. It tells us, too, that there were at that time not more than two millions of people in England. The name was derived from domus die, the name of the place where the book was deposited, in Winchester Cathedral. It also means the Day of Doom, or Judgment.

Feudalism or Feudal System. It was the system of Government based upon the tenure of land. According to this system the King was the supreme lord of the land. He divided the land among the great lords on condition of military service. Those who held lands from the King had to kneel down before him to do homage to him. The king in return bound himself to protect them in the peaceful enjoyment of their lands.

The Guerillas. In 1812 Spain swarmed with armed men, moving about separately or in small bands. These

men were called Guerillas. It is a Spanish word meaning men fighting in small companies, and not in great battles. They shot down the French wherever they found them straggling, slipping away easily amongst the hills or forests. where they were acquainted with every path. They seized money or provisions going to the enemy's army, and stole their horses and guns.

Gunpowder Plot. It was a conspiracy entered upon by a desperate band of Roman Catholics in the reign of James 1 to avenge the harsh treatment to which the Catholics were subjected in those days. Catesby and Guy Fawkes were the chief plotters. They resolved to blow up the Lords and Commons when they assembled to hear the King's speech at the opening of Parliament on November 5, 1605. Barrels of gunpowder were secreted in the vaults underneath the Houses of Parliament. The plotters wanted more money and so they let into the secret some rich men who would be likely to give them money, and one of them informed the government of the plot. Guy Fawkes and his conspirators were arrested and executed.

Habeas Corpus Act. This Act was passed during the time of Charles II. It provided that (1) no subject should be imprisoned beyond the sea; (2) no person after being released by the Court should be recommitted for the same offence: (3) ono judge should refuse a writ of Habeas Corpus Act, directing the jailor to produce the body of his prisoner in Court and to certify the cause of his detention; and (4) every prisoner should be tried in the very first or second session of

his commitment.

Hearth-Money. It was an impost put upon every hearth or fireplace in the country. Charles II was responsible for its introduction in 1662. It existed for over a quarter of a century and yielded £200,000 a year. William III abolished it.

Mad Parliament. It was held in 1258 at Oxford, when the barons compelled Henry III to appoint a council pledged to carry out certain reforms.

Magna Charta. There was a long quarrel between John on one side, and the clergy, the barons and the people of England on the other on account of John's tyranny and his arbitrary methods of Government. He employed mercenaries to help him in carrying out his plans. These barons, assisted by the clergy and the people, forced the King to sign the Great Charter on June 15, 1215. The Great Charter on Magna Charta was a document in which the grievances of the English nation were written. According to this the King could not take money when he pleased and could not punish his subjects as he pleased.

Merciless Parliament. It was the Parliament of 1388 summoned by Richard II which decreed the execution of several of the King's Ministers and the outlawry of the Duke of Suffolk.

Militia. Henry had learnt from rebellions that he must have an English army on which he could rely, and in 1181 he re-introduced the old West-Saxon law of Fyrd or military service, by which all freemen had armour, and pledged themselves to protect the King and country in times of danger. This was quite different from feudal service to a lord, and it was the foundation of the "Militia", a body of national soldiers trained as a regular army, but only called out to defend the country. In 1907 the Militia was merged in the Territorial Force.

Monroe Doctrine. A formal declaration made by President James Monroe in 1823 that no European Power should be permitted to interfere with the concerns of government of of any of the Independent States of North or South America. It also set forth that the American States would not interfere in European affairs.

Morton's Fork. Cardinal Morton, Henry VII's Chancellor, invented a dilemma by the name of "Morton's Fork." According to this, rich and poor nobles were equally plundered, for in his opinion those who lived plainly and frugally had evidently saved money; and those who lived extravagant-

ly and on a grand scale were evidently wealthy, and both could therefore afford to help the King.

Oath of Allegiance. Pope Pius IV, finding Elizabeth would have neither a legate in England nor send ambassadors to his Council at Trent, began to treat her as a rebellious sovereign and ordered the Catholics not to attend the English churches. Parliament was jealous of this interference, and passed an Act requiring every member of the House of Commons, every public officer and every parish priest to take an oath of allegiance to the Queen and deny the Pope's authority in England. This kept all strict Catholics out of the House of Commons. The Thirty-nine Articles of Faith, drawn up in Edward VI's reign, were now adopted and all the clergymen were required to sign them.

Peace or Kellogg Pact. This pact was signed in Paris on August 27, 1928, by the representatives of the principal civilised countries of the world for the renunciation of war. After a few days the original 15 signatories had been increased to over 50 nations. It consists of three articles. It was agreed that they will condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relation with one another, and that the solution of all disputes shall never be sought except by specific means. It was named after Kellogg, the Secretary of State for the United States of America.

Permanent Settlement. It was the most famous measure of Lord Cornwallis concluded in 1793, when the then existing assessment of land revenue, which had been made for ten years, was declared to be perpetual.

Petition of Right. The Commons drew up a 'Petition of Right' against illegal taxation, benevolences and imprisonment, which was a document granted by Charles I in 1628. According to this (1) no free man could be sent to prison without a cause being shown; and (2) no person could be tried by martial law in time of peace. The House of Lords agreed to the petition, and though the King struggled hard against it,

he was so pressed for money that he was obliged to give way and on June 7, 1628, it became law.

Pitt's India Bill. It was passed in 1784. It reduced the number of councillors from four to three; established in England a Board of Control consisting of six members with the Secretary of State as president. The Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief were nominated by the Court of Directors with the approval of the Crown. The Governor-General could not declare war against or enter into treaty with any of the princes of India without the express authority of the Court of Directors.

Presbyterians. Were those who wanted to do away with the Bishops and the Prayer Book, and were against congregations. They were so called because they were governed by 'Presbyters' or elders and had no bishops. Oilver Cromwell was the head of this party.

Puritans. They were the persons who desired a form of worship more thoroughly purified from the usages of the Church of Rome than that which was established in England in the reign of Elizabeth. They were earnest, self-denying men, led serious lives, and condemned swearing, gambling, drinking and other vices, which unfortunately were common in England. These men disliked all church ceremonies and thought it wrong to make the sign of the cross in baptism. With regard to the State, they upheld very strongly the liberty of Parliament.

The Reformation. It is the name given to that religious revolution which stirred the whole of England and a great part of Europe in the 16th century. It was a result of the contest between the Church and the State for supremacy. The State emerged triumphant, and the Church had to yield to subordination. Church properties were seized by the state. Great Protestant movement succeeded in England and Scotland, while Catholicism succeeded in Spain.

The Regulating Act. This Act was passed in 1774 during the administration of Warren Hastings, to ensure a better government in India.

Its provisions were:-

(1) The Governor of Bengal was made the Governor-General of British India; (2) The Governor-General had authority over the Governors of Madras and Bombay, who could neither make war nor peace without his consent; (3) A Supreme Court of Judicature consisting of a Chief Justice and three Judges was established in Calcutta; and (4) All matters regarding civil and military affairs were laid before Parliament.

Restoration. In England meant the furtherance of the cause of Protestantism under Cromwell of England by his alliance with France against Spain.

Round-Heads. Was the name given to the supporters of the Parliament in the Great Civil War. They cropped their hair short, unlike Cavaliers who wore it in long locks falling down to their shoulders.

Scutage. It was the money paid by feudal tenants in lieu of personal military service. It was instituted by Henry II in 1159 and led to the gradual disappearance of feudalism.

Serfs. These were the men who cultivated the land, possessed a small amount of land cottages, and instead of paying their rent in money, performed a number of days' work for their landlords. They existed in the time of Edward III.

Spanish Armada. A naval expedition fitted out by Philip II of Spanin in 1588 against England, commanded by the Duke of Medina Sidonia. It comprised 129 ships, of which 65 were each of more than 700 tons; it was manned by 8000 sailors and carried 19,000 soldiers and more than 2,000 canons, with food for 40,000 men for six months. Against this formidable force Elizbeth had only 80 ships, manned by 9,000 sailors under Lord Howard of Effingham. The excellent manoeuvring of the English, their fire ships, and a gale from the N. W. combined so effectively to cripple the Spanish ships that at length the Armada was scattered in helpless confusion.

Subsidiary Alliance. This system was introduced by Lord Wellesley to establish British supremacy in the whole of India by subordinating the Indian princes to the British Government in all matters of external policy, by dismissing officers belonging to other European nations, and accepting the services of a contingent of troops under the orders of the Government of India.

Triple Alliance. The alliance was the result of the policy of Bismark. Italy became friend of Austria and Germany in order to keep up the French-Anglo, and Anglo-Russian jealousies alive which were working in Egypt, Persia and the Indian Frontiers. The aim of Italy was to isolate France.

Triple Entente. It was made in self-defence by Britain, Russia and France against the Triple Alliance. These countries gave up their differences and settled their disputes in order to defeat the ends of Triple Alliance of Italy, Austria and Germany.

Wars of the Roses. The Wars of Roses were the civil wars between the House of Lancaster and the House of York for the possession of the English Crown. They were so called because the badge of the House of Lancaster was a 'Red Rose', while that of the House of York was a 'White Rose'. The cause of these wars was that when Henry VI fell ill and became mad the Parliament appointed the Duke of York as regent. When the King was better he dismissed the Duke of York and a war began. There were many battles fought, but at last the Duke of York claimed to be king by right of birth. The queen was very angry, as this would take away the right of her only son. At a great battle at Wakefield the Duke of York was defeated and slain. His elder son Edward defeated the King's party in a bloody battle at Towton, and became King as Edward IV.

Whig and Tory. There were two violent parties. The Shaftesbury party, Called 'Petitioners', who prtitioned the King to agree to the Exclusion Bill, and the 'Abhorrers', who abhorred the bill. The two parties soon gave each other the nicknames of 'Whig' and 'Tory'. Whig is a Scotch word

meaning sour milk or whey, and was first applied in derision to the Scotch convenanters of the Exclusion Bill and became the name of the popular party that opposed the Stuarts and brought about the Revolution of 1688. Tory is an Irish word meaning to pursue for the sake of plunder. It was first used for Irish robbers, but in 1679 was applied to the opponents of the Duke of York. After a little time these names were accepted by the parties to which they had been at first applied in contempt.

Yeomen of the Guard. Commonly called "Beefeaters". It is a body of foot-guards, established in the reign of Henry VIII, for the protection of the Royal Person. These soldiers are now few in numbers and their duties are those of attendants at the Tower and appearing in full dress upon ceremonial State occasions.

Indigenous sources of Hindu History before the Mohammadan conquest.

Inscriptions (epigraphic);
 Coins (numismatic);
 Buildings and Art (archaeological);
 Tradition (record in literature);
 Histories and 6. Writings of Foreigners.

SOME HISTORICAL FACTS

John Wycliff was called the "Morning Star of the Reformation", because his views greatly resembled those of the 'Reformers' in the sixteenth century.

Florence Nightingale was called the "Lady with the Lamp".

Herodotus is known as the "Father of History".

The four English Statesmen—Clive, Wellesley, Lords Hastings and Dalhousie—were called the "Makers of British India".

Sir Walter Scott was called "The Great Unknown".

John Hawkins and Francis Drake were called "Sea Dogs".

Edward VII was called the "Peace Maker".

Admiral Boscawen was known as "Old Dreadnought".

Samudra Gupta was called "The Indian Napoleon".

Ahalya Bai was called "The Saintly Queen of India".

Ranjit Singh was known as "The Lion of the Punjab".

Shivaji was known as "The Saviour of Hinduism".

Alfred was called "The Law Giver".

William II was known as "Red King of England".

Thomas Becket was known as " Dead man who won a fight".

Balban was "The greatest of the slave Kings".

Disraeli was "The mysterious man in the English Political world".

 ${\bf Dunstan} \ \ {\rm was} \ \ "The {\it first ecclesiastical statesman} \ \ {\rm of} \\ England".$

Magna Charta is termed as "The Bible of the English Constitution".

Napoleon Bonaparte was known as "The child of the French Revolution".

Louis XIV was the "Grand Monarch of Europe".

G. Garibaldi was known as "The Soldier (Sword) of the Italian Unity".

Mazzini was known as "The Prophet of the Italian unification".

Kemal Pasha was called "The Creator of Modern Turkey".

Prince Bismark is known as "The 'Maker of Modern Germany"; "The man of Blood and Iron".

Simon was the creator of the House of the Commons.

Edward 1—(1272—1307) was "The Greatest of the Plantagenets."

Henry I—(1100—1135) was known as 'The Lion of right-eousness'.

Joan of Arc was known as "Maid of Orleans."

Francis Bacon was called "The Father of Modern Science."

Lord Stanley was the first Secretary of State for India.

Sachida Nand Sinha was the first Indian Finance Mem-

Sir Robert Walpole was the first Prime Minister of England.

Sir Joshua Reynolds was the first President of the Royal Academy.

George Washington was the first President of the United States of America.

Napoleon III was the last King of France.

Robert Burnel was the first Great Chancellor of England.

Lord Canning was the first Viceroy of India.

James I was the first Stuart King.

Under Dunstan's rule as Archbishop of Canterbury the country was for the first time called "Engla-Land," the land of the Englishmen.

Cabinet Government was first introduced in the reign of George I.

Gunpowder was first used in the Hundred Years War. George I, King of England, could not speak English.

Queen Elizabeth did not marry, and was known as "the Virgin Queen of England."

Napoleon III was called the "Man of December."

The Portuguese were the first European invaders of India from the sea.

Alexander's invasion of India (326 B. C.) is the first landmark of Indian History.

IMPORTANT HINDU DYNASTIES

with important Rulers
Maurya Dynasty

... (B. C. 320-184)

1.	Chandragupta		(320-297)	
2.	Bindusara		(297—264)	
3.	Asoka		(264-223)	
Gu	ipta Dynasty		(300-600 A. D.)	
1.	Chandragupta I		(320-326)	
2.	Samudragupta		(326 - 375)	
3.	Chandragupta II		(375 - 413)	
4.	Kumar Gupta	***	(413-455)	
Va	rdhan Dynasty		(580 - 652)	
Ha	arsha Vardhan		(607-648)	
Ra	ijputs		(1000—1200)	
M	ahratta Dynasty		(1664—1748)	
1.	Sivaji 1		(1664-1680)	
2.	Sambhaji		. (1680—1689)	
3.	Sivaji II or Raja Sahu		. (1689)	
4.	Raja Ram		(1689—1700)	
. 5.	Sivaji III		. (1700—1708)	
6.	Raja Sahu (restored)		(1708—1748)	
Pe	eshwa Dynasty		. (1708—1818)	
1.	Balaji Vishwanath		. (1714—1720)	
2.	Baji Rao I		. (1720—1740)	
3.	Balaji Baji Rao		(1740—1761)	
4.	Madho Rao		(1761—1771)	
5.	Narayan Rao		. (1771—1774)	
6.	Madho Rao Narayan		. (1774—1795)	
7.	Baji Rao II	.,	. (1795—1818)	
MPORTANT MOHAMMADAN DYNASTIES OF INDIA				
	with imports	nt Rulers		

with important Rulers

1.	Ghazni	•••	(996—1116)
	Mahmud Ghazni		(997 - 1030)

(1186--1706)

2.	Ghori		(11861206)
	Mohamma	d Ghori	(1187—1206)
3.	Slave	•	(1206—1290)
	Kutubudd	in	1206—1210
	Altamash		1210—1236
	Razia Beg	um	1236—1240
	Balban		1266 1286
4.	Khilji		(1290-1320)
	Jalaluddin		(1290—1296)
	Alauddin		(1296-1306)
5.	Tughlaq		(1320—1414)
	Mohamma	d Tughlaq	1325—1351
	Firoz Tug	hlaq	1351—1388
6.	Saiyed		(1414—1451)
	Khizr Kha	n	1414—1421
7.	Lodi		(1451—1526)
	Ibrahim L	odi	1517—1526
	Moghul Em	perors and contemp	orary British
		Sovereigns.	•
8.	Moghul	— (1526—1761)	
Ba	bar	— 1526-1530— H	enry VIII.
Ηt	ımayun		enry VIII, Edward VI
	_	— 1555 . I556 J	and Elizabeth.
			izabeth and James 1.
~	nangir		mes I and Charles I.
Sh	ahjahan		narles I and Cromwell of the Commonwealth
۸ ,,	rangzeb		arles II & Willam III
	hadur Shah		
	nadur Shah	— 1707-1712— Qu — 1712-1713— Qu	
	rrukh Siyar		ueen Anne & George I
± a	arasıı Diyal	1/13-1/10 0	accu nume a deorge t

Mohammad Shah, after twoboy Emperors	— 1718-1748— George	e I &	George II.
Ahmad Shah	- 1748-1754- Georg	e II.	
Alamgir II	- 1754-1759- Georg	e II.	
Gove	rnors-General of India		
Warren Hastings			1774-1785
Lord Cornwallis	ь		1785—1 7 93
Sir John Shore		•••	1793-1798
Marquis of Wellesley			1798-1805
Lord Cornwallis			1805-1807
Lord Minto			1807-1813
Marquis of Hastings			1813-1823
Lord Amherest			1823-1828
Lord Bentinck			18281835
Sir Charles Matcalfe			1835-1836
Lord Auckland			1836-1842
Lord Ellenborough			1842-1844
Lord Hardinge			1844—1848
Lord Dalhousie			1848-1856
Lord Canning			1856—1858
Lord Canning	Viceroys of India		1050 1060
-		•••	1858—1862 1862—1864
Lord Elgin Sir John Lawrence		•••	1864—1869
Lord Mayo		•••	1869—1872
Lord Northbrook		•••	1872—1876
		•••	1876—1880
Lord Lytton		•••	1880—1884
Lord Ripon		•••	1884—1888
Lord Dufferin		•••	1888—1894
Lord Lansdowne		•••	1000-1894

Lord Elgin Lord Curzon Lord Minto Lord Hardinge Lord Chelmsfor Lord Reading Lord Irwin Lord Willingdo Lord Linlithgov Lord Wavell	n v	1894—1899 1899—1905 1905—1910 1910—1916 1916—1921 1921—1926 1926—1931 1931—1936 1936—1943 1943— TANT TREATIES
Place	Date	Parties and Provisions
Ryswick	1697	Between France, Spain and Holland, which put an end to William III's war against France, and Louis XIV acknowledged him as King of England.
Utrecht	1713	Between England, Austria, Holland and France which terminated the War of Spanish Succession; separated the French and Spanish Crowns, and admitted the enlargement of British colonies in America.
Aix-la-Chapelle	1748	Between England and France by which Madras was restored to the English.
Paris	1763	Between the English and the French by which Canada fell into the hands of the English.
Surat	1775	Between the English and Raghoba by which Raghoba offered to cede Salsette and Bassein for his throne.

d Provisions. sh and Mahrattas First Mahratta ao was acknow-
First Mahratta ao was acknow-
and Salsette and to the English.
nd and America American War of England acknow- ependence of the
sh and Tipu which Mysore Wars.
sh and Tipu which War. Tipu ceded on, 300 lakhs of ons as hostages.
lish and Baji Rao e Peshwa entered alliance with the rise to the Second d the extinction
h and the Bhonsla English obtained n Berar
sh and Scindia by ish got all the the Jumna and
glish and Ranjit blished perpetual British Govern- of Lahore.

Place	Date	Parties and Provisions		
Paris (II)	1814	Between the English and French by which Napoleon abdicated and retired to Elba. Peace was restored in the whole of Europe.		
Sagauli	1816	Between the English and the Nepal Durbar which ended the Nepal War. The English obtained Ku- maun and the Tarai.		
Yandabo	1826	Between the English and Burmese which ended the first Burmese War. Assam, Arakan and Tenasserim were ceded to the British with a crore of rupees.		
Lahore	1846	Between the English and Sikhs which ended the First Sikh War. Gulab Singh was recognised as the ruler of Kashmir and the English got the country between Sutlaj and Bias.		
Versailles	. 1919	Between the English and Germans which brought the Great European War to a close. Germany lost all her over-seas possessions.		
Munich	1938	Parts of Czechoslovakia ceded to the Reich.		
	IMPO	RTANT BATTLES		
Name	Date	Result		
Panipat I	1526	Babar defeated Ibrahim Lodi and killed him		

Result

... 1765

Date

Name

Panipat II I556 Akbar defeated Hemu and killed him. Plassey 1757 Clive defeated Siraj-ud-daula and established the supremacy of the English. Wandewash 1760 The English defeated the French. The French East India Company was abolished. Panipat III 1761 Ahmad Shah Durrani defeated the Mahrattas and crushed their power. Buxar 1764 The English defeated Shah Alam, Mir Jafar and the Nawab Wazir of Oudh and got the Diwani of Bihar and Bengal. The Nile 1798 Nelson defeated the French. Assaye, Argaon and Laswari 8 Wellesley defeated the Mahrattas and subdued them. Trafalgar 1805 Nelson dofeated the French and Spaniards. Waterloo 1815 Allies defeated Napoleon. BRITISH ACQUISITIONS IN INDIA No. Acquisition Date 1. Madras 1639 2. Bombay 1668 3. Calcutta 1696 4. Burdwan, Midnapur and Chittagong 1760				
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Argaon and Laswari	The Nile	1798	Nelson defeated the French.	
Spaniards.	Argaon and	}1803		
BRITISH ACQUISITIONS IN INDIA No. Acquisition Date 1. Madras 1639 2. Bombay 1668 3. Calcutta 1696	Trafalgar	1805		
No. Acquisition Date 1. Madras 1639 2. Bombay 1668 3. Calcutta 1696	Waterloo	1815	Allies defeated Napoleon.	
1. Madras 1639 2. Bombay 1668 3. Calcutta 1696	F	BRITISH A	CQUISITIONS IN INDIA	
2. Bombay 1668 3. Calcutta 1696	No. Ac	quisition	Date	
	2. Bomb 3. Calcu	ay tta	1668 1696	

Bengal, Bihar and Orissa

No	Acquisition	Date
6.	Benares	1775
7-	Circars	1778
8.	Salsette and Bassein	1782
9.	Malabar, Baramahal and Dindigal	1792
10.	Coimbatore and Canara	1799
11-	Carnatic	1801
12-	N. W. Provinces	1803
I3.	Bundelkhand	1803
14.	Delhi	1803
15.	Orissa	1803
16.	Kumaun	1816
17.	Poona	1818
18.	Khandesh	1818
19.	Ajmer	1818
20.	Bijapur and Ahmadnagar	1822
21.	Assam and Tenasserim	1826
22.	Coorg	1833
23.	Sindh	1843
24.	Satara	1848
25.	The Punjab	1849
26.	Pegu (Lower Burma)	1852
27.	Nagpur	1853
28.	Jhansi	1853
29.	Berar	1853
30.	Tanjore	1855
31.	Oudh	1856
32.	Upper Burma	1886.

IMPORTANT DATES WITH EVENTS

(B.C.)

327 Alexander invaded India.

320 Gupta Era was founded.

55 Julius Caesar landed in Britain.

(A. D.)

324 Constantinople was founded.

570 Birth of Prophet Mohammad.

711 Arrival of Mohammadans in India.

1001 First Mohammadan invasion of India.

1206 Slave Dynasty was founded in India.

1206 Slave Dynasty was founded in India

1215 Magna Charta was signed.

1253 Linen weaving was introduced.

1302 Mariner's Compass invented by an Italian, Flavio Gioja.

1331 Cloth weaving was introduced at Norwich.

1344 Gold coin was first begun to be used as money.

1348 The Black Death.

1440 Printing was first invented.

1476 The art of printing was first introduced into England.

1487 Bartholomew rounded the Cape of Good Hope.

1492 Columbus sailed on his first expedition and discovered America.

1494 Columbus discovered Jamaica.

1497 The Cabots discovered New foundland; Vasco da Gama doubled the Cape of Good Hope.

1498 Vasco da Gama discovered the sea-route to India.

1500 Brazil was discovered; the Portuguese established the first European factory in India at Calicut.

1506 Columbus died.

1513 Discovery of the Pacific by Balboa.

1521 Magellan discovered the Philippines.

1526 Foundation of the Moghul Empire in India.

1532 Beginning of the Reformation in England.

1560 The Reformation was established in Scotland.

1564 Birth of Shakespeare (April 23).

1566 Needles were first introduced.

1577 Drake made the first voyage round the world; Pocket watches were first introduced.

1583 Sir Humphrey Gilbert attempted the first settlement in Newfoundland.

1584 Virginia was discovered and colonised.

1588 Defeat of Spanish Armada and beginning of English Sea-power.

1590 Paper Mills were first erected.

1600 English East India Company was formed.

1602 Dutch East India Company was established.

1603 Death of Queen Elizabeth.

1604 Silk manufacture was introduced.

1605 Gunpowder Plot.

1607 Galileo constructed the first telescope.

1615 Thomas Roe visited India.

1616 Death of Shakespeare.

1619 Sir Walter Raleigh was executed.

1620 Pilgrim Fathers landed in America.

1622 The English obtained the rights to trade at Surat; the first weekly paper was published in England.

1624 The English were allowed to trade in Bengal.

1640 Torricelli invented the Barometer.

1641 Coffee was first introduced.

1642 New Zealand and Tasmania were discovered.

1664 French East India Company was formed.

1665 The Great Plague in London.

1666 The Great Fire broke out in London.

1679 The Habeas Corpus Act was passed.

1689 Discovery of Law of Gravitation by Sir Issac Newton.

1707 Union of England and Scotland.

- 1721 First mercury thermometer constructed by Fahrenheit.
- 1739 India was invaded by Nadir Shah.
- 1748 Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.
- 1756 The Black Hole incident of Calcutta.
- 1757 The Battle of Plassey was fought and the English became the masters of Bengal; Pitt (senior) became Prime Minister.
- 1761 Bridgewater canal was opened.
- 1763 Treaty of Paris.
- 1773 The Regulating Act was passed.
- 1774 Warren Hastings was made the first Governor-General of India.
- 1776 The Declaration of American Independence (July 4).
- 1780 First Newspaper was published.
- 1782 The Independence of America.
- 1783 Treaty of Versailles.
- 1789 Washington was elected first President of the United States of America.
- 1798 The Battle of the Nile was fought. The English defeated the French.
- 1800 The East India Company obtained possession of Surat:
 Union of Great Britain and Ireland.
- 1805 Battle of Trafalgar.
- 1806 Mutiny at Vellore.
- 1812 America declared war on England.
- 1815 The Battle of Waterloo was fought and Napoleon was defeated; Treaty of Paris and end of fourth and last struggle with France.
- 1816 London was first lighted by gas.
- 1821 Napoleon died at St. Helena.
- 1831 The System of Suttee was abolished.
- 1832 First Reform Bill was passed in England.

- 1833 Slavery abolished in the British Empire.
- 1837 Queen Victoria ascended the throne.
- 1838 Coronation of Queen Victoria.
- 1840 Penny Postage was introduced for the first time in England; Responsible Government was granted to Canada.
- 1845 Sir John Franklin started on his Arctic expedition.
- 1848 Gold was discovered in California.
- 1851 Gold was discovered in Australia.
- 1853 First Railway was opened in India.
- 1857 Mutiny broke out in India; [Calcutta, Bombay and Madras Universities were established; End of East India Company.
- 1858 The East India Company was transferred to the Crown.
- 1859 Responsible governments were granted to Queensland and New Zealand.
- 1860 The Indian Penal Code was passed into law.
- 1861 The Indian Councils Act was passed; the first edition of "Criminal Procedure Code" appeared; Gold was discovered in New Zealand.
- 1865 Abolition of slavery in America.
- 1869 Suez Canal was opened (November 17).
- 1870 Declaration of French Rebublic (September 4).
- 1875 Aligath University was established by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
- 1876 Queen Victoria became Empress of India.
- 1877 Edison invented Phonograph.
- 1878 The Statutory Civil Service, by which a certain number of posts, known as "listed" posts, was thrown open to Indians.
- 1880 Transvaal was declared a Republic.
- 1885 The Indian National Congress was organised.

1886 Gold fields were discovered in Transvaal.

1887 Queen Victoria's Jubilee was celebrated.

1893 Nansen started for his Arctic expedition.

1896 Marconi invented Wireless Telegraphy.

1897 Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee was held.

1901 Queen Victoria died (January 22).

1903 Coronation Durbar was held at Delhi (January 9).

1905 Partition of Bengal.

1907 New Zealand was made a Dominion of the Empire.

1909 The North Pole was discovered by Commander Peary.

1910 King Edward died (May 6); Union of South Africa.

1911 The Coronation of King George V and Queen Mary (June 22).

1912 The Republic was established in China; A bomb was thrown on Lord Hardinge, Viceroy of India, in Delhi (December 23).

1914 Great Britain declared war against Germany (August 4).; Great Britain declared war against Turkey (November 5).

1916 Benares Hindu University was founded (April I).

1917 The Chamber of Indian Princes was formed. Soviet Union was established (November 7).

1918 The Kaiser abdicated and escaped to Holland (November 9); Armistice was signed by the Germans and firing was stopped on all fronts (November II).

1919 Treaty of Peace with Germany was signed at Versailles (June 28); The Government of India Act was passed.

1920 The first meeting of the League of Nations was held in Paris (January 16).

1921 The Washington Conference was opened by President Harding (November 12); His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visited India; India Reforms Scheme came into force.

- 1922 The Five Power Naval Treaty was passed at Washington; King Constantine of Greece abdicated in favour of his son George (September 26); Mr. Lloyd George resigned Premiership (October 19); Lausanne Conference opened (November 20); Irish Free State established (December 6).
- 1923 Mr. Bonar Law resigned Premiership (May 19); Turhish Republic was proclaimed and Kemal Pasha was appointed first President (October 29).
- 1924 Lenin died (January 22); Mr. Baldwin resigned Premiership (Jan. 22); King George II of Greece was deposed and a republic declared (March 25); Wembley Exhibition was opened by the King (April 23); Mr. Ramsay Mac Donald resigned Premiership (November 4).
- 1927 The Council House was opened at New Delhi (January 18); Telephone Service to Canada was inaugurated.
- 1928 Kelogg Pact was signed.
- 1929 King Amanullah of Afghanistan abdicated (January 14); a bomb was thrown in the Legislative Assembly at Delhi (April 8); Nadir Khan was elected King of Afghanistan (October 21).
- 1930 The R-101 was destroyed in France on its flight to India (October 5); The Indian Round Table Conference was opened in London (November 12); Imperial Conference was opened in London; Simon Commission Report published; Naval Treaty signed in London by the Great Powers.
- 1931 King Alfonso XIII of Spain informally abdicated the Spanish throne (April 14); the summit of Mount Kamet was achieved by Mr. F. Smythe's party (June 29); Lord Willingdon succeeded Lord Irwin as Viceroy of India; inauguration ceremony of New Delhi (March 26); Gandhi-Irwin pact was signed (March 5): Spain became Republic.

- 1932 Assassination of M. Doumer, President of France (May 6); The Lothian Committee's report was published (June 3); Mr. Ramsay MacDonald opened Lausanne Reparations Conference (June 16); Turkey was admitted as a member of the League of Nations (July 20); Ottawa Conference began (November 15).
- 1933 Indian Round Table Conference concluded: Mount Everest conquered by air; the World Economic Conference met in Londou (June 12; Japan withdrew from the League of Nations (July 24); Radio Telephone Service was inaugurated between England and India; Germany withdrew from Disarmament Conference (October 14); King Nadir Shah of Afghanistan was murdered (November 8).
- 1934 Indo-Japanese Agreement (January 5); Earthquake in Bihar and Nepal (January 15) Albert, King of the Belgians, died (February 17); Inauguration of Royal Indian Navy (October 2); London Melbourne Air Race (October 20); Report of the Joint Select Committee on Reforms published (November 22); Election of Legislative Assembly.
- 1935 The declaration of the Saur Plebiscite (January 15): Silver Jubilee of the King-Emperor, George V (May 6); Quetta Earthquake (May 31); Government of India Act passed (August 2).
- 1936 Death of Rudyard Kipling (January I8); King-George V died (January 20-21); Death of Marquess of Reading (January); King Edward VIII conveyed his irrevocable intention to abdicate in a message to Parliament (December 10); Proclamation of the accession to the throne of King-George VI (December I4).

1937 Elections to Provincial Legislatures (January and February); Commencement of Part III of the Government of India Act, 1935; Provincial Autonomy, (April I, 1937); Coronation of King-George VI (May 12); Palestine Commission Report was signed (June 24); Sir S. N. Pochkhanwala's death (July 4); Decision of the question of office acceptance by Congress (July 7); Bihta (near Patna) Train disaster on E. I. Ry. (July 17); Bilateral naval treaties between Britain and Germany, and Britain and Russia (July 18]; 15th International Co-operative Conference at Paris (September 6-9); Nyon Conference "Nine power arrangment", on "Anti-Piracy" Patrol (September 10); Death of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald (November 9]; Sir I. C. Bose died (November 23): Inauguration of the Federal Court at New Delhi (December 6).

1938 Inauguration of "All-up" Air service to India and
Malaya (February 20) Death of Sir Harcourt
Butler (November 3]; Anglo Italian Pact signed
(April 17); Anglo-Irish Pact (April 25); International Air Conference at Hague (May 30); First
open sitting of Federal Court (May 31); Death
of Prince Arthur of Connaught (September 16);
Munich Gonference (September 30); Death of
Kemal Ataturk of Turkey (November 10]; Anglo
American Trade Pact was signed accompanied by
the signing of a Trade Treaty between Canada

and the United States (November 17).

W. B. Yeats, Irish Nobel Prize winner died in January, Palestine Conference was inaugurated (February 7); S. C. Bose resigned Presidentship of the National Congress in April; Death of Lord Brabourne, Governor of Bengal (February 23); Death of King of Iraq (April 4); Lala Har Dayal, a well known exile in America died (April 6); Britain and Frunce declared war on Germany (September 3); Congress Ministries resigned in seven provinces (October 30-31); Battle of River Plate (December 14).

1940 Change in British Cabinet (January 6); Balkan Conference opened at Belgrade (February 2); Russo-Finnish peace treaty concluded (March 12); Mr. Edouard Daladier resigned the Premiership of France (March 20); Changes in British Cabinet (April 3); Mr. Chemberlain resigned (May 10); Germany invaded Holland, Belgium Luxamburg (May 10); Dutch Government moved to London; fall of Rotterdam; Dutch troops lay down arms (May 14); Germans capture Boulogne (May 24); King of Belgians surrendered to the Germans (May 28); British captured Narvik (May 29); Battle of Dunkirk (June 2); Italy declared war on the Allies (June 10); Reynaud Government in France resigned and Petain formed new cabinet in France (June 17); France signed armistice with Germany (June 23); France signed armistice with Italy (June 24); Marshal Balbo, Governor-General of Libva and the creator of the Italian Air Force killed in an air battle (June 28): Japanese cabinet resigned. Prince Konove replaced Admiral Yonai at the head of the new cabinet (July 16); Nizam issued Firman for introduction of Reforms in Hyderabad (July 19); Maharaja of Mysore died (August 3): Italy invaded Greece (October).

1941 Germany declared war on Yugoslavia (April 6); Mr.
Roosevelt proclaimed a state of "Unlimited
National Emergency" (May 27); Turkey entered
into Treaty of friendship with Germany (June 18);
Germany declared war agaiust Russia (June 22).

1942 Sir Stafford Cripps visited India (March); H. R. H.
Duke of Gloucester visited India (May); Mahatma
Gandhi and other Congress Working Committee
members were arrested (August 9); Ethiopia
declared war on Germany, Japan and Italy
(December 14).

- 1943 A treaty was signed between Britain and China for the abolition of extra-territorial rights in China. A similar treaty was also concluded between U. S. and China (January 11); Mussolini resigned (July 26); Attempt on Jinnah's life (July 26); Flood in Marwar, which submerged the town Vijainagar (July 30); King Boris of Bulgaria died (August 28); Danish Government resigned (August 29); Persia declared war on Germany (September 9); Italy declared war on Germany (September 11); Earthquake shock in Italy (November 27); Three-Power Conference opens in Moscow (October 19).
- 1944 Earthquake in Turkey (February 1); Kasturba Gandhi died (February 22); An ammunition ship in the Bombay dook caught fire and exploded (April I4); Mahatma Gandhi was released on grounds of health (May 5); Meeting between Messrs. Gandhi and Iinnah (August).
- 1945 Egypt declares war against Axis (February 25);
 Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan released (March 15);
 Execution of Mussolini (April 29); Reported death of
 Hitler (May 1); Unconditional German Surrender
 (May 7); Release of members of working committee of Congress.
- 1946 Lord Haw Haw was executed (January 5); Earthquake in Switzerland (January 26); Maharaja of Rewa deposed (January 30); Maharaja of Cochin died (January 31); R. I. N. rating's strike (February 19); British cabinet Mission arrived in India (March 23); Romania broke off relations with Spain. Formation of Ministries in the Provinces; Raja Mahendra Pratap returned to India (August) H. G. Wells died (August 13).

Questions and Answers

(Imperial Secretariat, 1931)

- O. 1. (a) Give the dates of the Great War.
 - (b) Either name the chief English, French and German General, or three important battles.
- Ans. (a) August 4, 1914 to November 11, 1918.
 - (b) (i) Earl Haig, Marshal Foch, General Von Hindenburgh,(ii) Marne, Ypres , Somme.
- Q. 2. When was (a) the New World discovered, (b) Slavery abolished in the British Empire, (c) The last Government of India Act passed, (d) Declaration of Independence, (e) French Revolution?
- Ans. (a) 1492, (b) 1833, (c) 1935 (d) July 1776, (e) 1793.
- Q. 3. What important events took place in (a) 1588, (b) 1688, (c) 1757, (d) 1615, (e) 1921?
- Ans. (a) Defeat of Spanish Armada.
 - (b) Glorious Revolution; James II abdicated and fled to France.
 - (c) Battle of Plassev.
 - (d) Battle of Waterioo.
 - (e) Washington Conference; Prince of Wales (Edward VIII) visited India; Indian Reforms came into force.

(Posts and Telegraps, 1933)

- Q. 4. In what part of the world are the following people found:—
 (a) Berbers, (b) Tungans, (c) Basques, (d) Creoles, (e) Todas?
- Ans. (a) Barbary (N. America), (b) Ural Mountain (c) Western Pyrenees, (d) West Indies, Mauritius, (e) Nilgiris, South India.

(I. M. M. T. S. Dufferin, 1934)

Q. 5. Why are the following days important: (a) May 24, (b) June 3, (c)

November 11, (d) December 25?

Ans. (a) Empire Day, (b) Birthday of King George V, (c) Armistice Day, (d) Christmas Day.

(Indian Police Service, 1939)

Q. 6. Who are or were nicknamed—(a) The Lady of the Lamp, (b) The man of December, (c) The Iron Duke.

Ans, See within.

(Indian Military Academy, 1940)

- Q. 7. Who was—(a) The lame king who sacked Delhi, (b) The blind king of Delhi, (c) The king who placed the Peacock throne' in Delhi, (d) The king who took away the 'Peacock throne from Delhi.
- Ans. (a) Taimur, (b) Bahadur Shah, (c) Shah Jahan, (d) Nadir Shah Durrani.

(Naib Tahsildars, 1941)

- Q. 8. What events in Indian History do you associate with:-
 - (a) 1556, (b) 1757, (c) 1858, (d) 1937 and (e) 327 B. C. and in the world History with:—
 - (a) 1497, (b) 1660, (c) 1776, (d) 1815, (e) 1918.

Ans. See within.

(Govt. of India Secretariat, 1944)

- Q. 9. Give the dates of:-
 - (a) French Revolution; (b) Battle of Plassey; (c) Signing of Magna Charta; (d) Passing of the last Govt, of India Act.

Ans. See within.

CHAPTER XII Army and Navy

ARMY

Composition and Strength

The Army in India is composed of individuals who have voluntarily undertaken military service. But its ranks are not open to all Indians irrespective of caste and creed. The recruitment is confined to certain so called martial classes, many of whom come from the Punjab and Nepal.

The proportions of Hindus and Muslims in the Army are approximately 60 p. c. and 40 p. c. respectively. The Punjab supplies nearly 54 p. c. of the combatant troops and Nepal nearly 12 p. c.

For purposes of war the Army in India is divided into three groups; Internal Security Troops, stationed all over India to ensure the internal Security of India; the covering Force, stationed on the N. W. Frontier to protect the frontier area and to ensure that the mobilization and concentration of the field Army is carried out undisturbed; and the field Army which represents the major striking force at the disposal of the Government of India. The normal strength of the field Army is 3 divisions and 3 Cavalry brigades. In peace time they are located in the Districts, e. g., one in Rawalpindi district, the second in Meerut district, and the third in Deccan district.

The Army in India comprises the following catagories of troops:—

(i) The Regular British Forces, (ii) The Regular Indian Forces, (iii) The Auxiliary Forces, (iv) The Indian Territorial Force, (v) The Indian Army Reserve, and (vi) The Indian States Forces. Regular British Forces are composed of units of British Service since 1921, a proportion of Indian Cambatant ranks has been included in British Infantry Battalions.

Regular Indian Forces are the Cavalry, Infantry and Pioneers, Signal Service, Medical Service, Army Service Corps and Mechanical Transport Service, etc.

Indian Army Reserve consists of Reserves of Indian Cavalry, Artillery, Sappers and Miners, Indian Signal corps, Indian Infantry and Pioneers. This also includes the Reserve of Gurkha Groups, the Reserve of Indian Service corps and Special Reserve of the Hazara Pioneers.

Indian States Forces consist of military forces raised and maintained by the rulers of Indian States at their own expense and for State service.

The Government of India's plans for complete indianisation of India's armed forces announced on October 22, 1945, were as follows:—

- (1) Grant of permanent commissions in R. I. N. and Indian Army would in future be restricted to Indians and other persons domiciled in India i. e., either British subjects or subjects of Indian Princes, the recruitment of the R. I. A. F. being already subject to this restriction.
- (2) In order to meet immediate need, 40 regular commissions would be offered to European officers of the R. I. N. Reserve.
- (3) As these services would still require a quota of British officers, in view of the inadequate supply of qualified Indian Officers, British Officers would, apart from the above 40, in future be obtained by seconding or attachment from R. N. British Army and R. A. F.
- (4) Position of regular British Officers already holding permanent commissions would not be affected.

The total strength of the Army in India (excluding civilians, followers, reservists, the Indian States Forces) is 1,98,779, of which 56,000 are British and 1,42,000 Indians. The Auxiliary and Territorial Force number approximately 18,000 and 17,000 respectively. The Indian Reservists number 40,870. The s.rength of Indian States Forces is 51,551.

INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE

The Territorial Force is one of the several aspects of the Indianization of the military services. The force is intended to cater for the military aspirations of these classes of the population to whom military service has not hitherto been a hereditary profession. It is intended at the same time to be a second line to, and a source of reinforcement for, the regular Indian Army. The force is the direct successor of the Indian section of the Indian Defence Force and was constituted by the Indian Territorial Act, 1920. It has been modelled on the old Milita in England.

The Indian Territorial Force consists of 18 provincial battalions, 3 urban units, 11 University Training Corps units and a medical branch.

The provincial battalions are intended to form a second line to the regular Indian Army, and their liability for military service is therefore a general one. The liability of urban units is confined to the province in which they are located, while University Training Corps units are purely educational and have no liability for military service. Their purpose is mainly educative, to inculcate discipline and form character.

The provincial battalions are each provided with five British officers of the regular Indian Army and carry out all their training in camp, being embodied for this purpose annually. Urban and University Training Corps units are provided with one regular officer each and they carry out their training by periodical parades with a short annual camp.

The headquarters of urban and University Training Corps units are:—

Urban- Bombay, Madras and Allahabad.

University Training Corps—Bombay Calcutta, Allahabad, Lahore, Madras, Patna, Delhi, Nagpur, Karachi and Dacca.

Men enrol in the *provincial buttalions* for a period of 6 years, the period being reduced to 4 years in certain cases. During his first year every man does preliminary training for one calendar month and during every year he receives one month's periodical training.

Members of *urban units* have only a provincial liability. Members enrol for a period of 6 years and train all the year round. During his first year every man does 32 days preliminary training and in every subsequent year 16 days' periodical training.

AUXILIARY FORCE

The Auxiliary Force was constituted under an Act passed in 1920. Under this Act membership is limited to European British subject, and the liability of members for training and service is clearly defined. Military training is graduated according to age, the more extended training being carried out by younger members, the older members being obliged to fire a masketry course only.

The force comprises all branches of the service—Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, Infantry—in which are included railway battalions, Machine Gun companies, a Signal Company and the Medical and Veterinary Corps, Units of the Auxiliary Force are under the command of the local military authority and the latter has the power of calling them out for service locally in case of emergency. Their roll is to assist in home defence. Training is carried on throughout the year. Pay at a fixed rate is given for each day's training, and on completion of the scheduled period of annual training, every enrolled member of the force is entitled to a certain bonus Men enrol in the force for an indefinite period. An enrolled person is entitled to claim his discharge on the completion of four years' service or on attaining the age of 45 years.

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY

The Royal Indian Navy (the Sea Service under the Government of India) has the distinction of being able to trace its history back to early in the seventeenth century, when the East India Company, stationed at Surat found it necessary to be provided with armed vessels to protect their trade routes and factories from the Dutch or Portuguese and also from the pirates who infested the Indian coast; and since then there have been numerous occasions on which it has rendered notable services, its record of achievement during the last War, for example, having been—in relation to its size—remarkable. India's Naval Force has always been closely connected with Bombay, which is the head-quarters and the official residence of the Director.

During the I & II Wars Royal Indian Marine officers were employed on many and various duties. In addition to transport duties in Indian ports, officers were sent to Marseilles, East Africa and Egypt

The movement of all sea transports between Indian and the various theatres of war was controlled by Marine Officers.

The Royal Indian Navy played a very active and conspicuous part in the Europeon War. After 1919, owing to a variety of factors, its activities were severely curtailed, and it was not until 1928 that the scheme of re-organisation which has been outlined by the Departmental Committee could be put into effect.

A Committee under the presidentship of General Lord Rawlinson was appointed in February 1925 to reorganise the service on the lines of a combatant naval service.

The recommendations of the Committee were put into force from April 1, 1928. The enrolment of personnel was carried out under the provisions of the Indian Marine Act, 1887, and they are trained in the duties of the new force. The recruitment and training of the officer ranks of the force

has been on lines similar to those in force for the Royal Navy. Since 1929 Indian appointments are filled by competition at an open examination held in India, and the training in all cases taking place in the United Kingdom.

The designation of the Royal Indian Marine was changed to "Royal Indian Navy" with effect from October 2, 1944.

The Navy participated in the battle of Atlantic, in the Middle Eastern and Mediterranean operations against Italy, and performed particularly good service off the Burma Coast. In 1943, it took part in convoy operations escorting the British Eighth Army, reinforcements and supplies to Sicily from North Africa.

In 1939, there were 1, 200 officers and men in the Royal Indian Navy, but by the end of war, there were nearly 45,000.

The Royal Indian Navy is now recognised as one of the tighting forces of the Empire under the command of a Flag Officer of the Royal Navy.

The Royal Indian Navy has been able to increase its contribution to the United Nations' War effort at sea during the second War. Its expansion in terms of personnel, ships and training facilities has continued steadily. The number of officers and men has now increased to a figure ten times what it was when the present war broke out.

Early in 1940 a new land establishment was set up at Manora for training of boys.

THE EAST INDIES SQUADRON

Since 1903 a squadron of the Royal Navy known as the East Indies Squadron, has been maintained in Indian waters. It has naturally varied in strength from time to time, and of late years in particular there have been several changes in its composition, the most recent being in the direction of strengthening it, owing to disappearance of strength in the other squardrons of the Eastern Fleet. In 1903 the squadron consisted of one second class and three smaller cruisers and

four sloops of gunboats. In 1906, when the policy of withdrawal from Eastern waters was inaugurated, it consisted of two second class and two third class cruisers, and remained at this strength until 1910, when one second class cruiser was withdrawn and two smaller vessels substituted and three cruisers were lent from the Mediterranean to assist in the suppression of the arms traffic in the Gulf. By 1913 the position of the East Indies Squadron had considerably improved.

ROYAL AIR FORCE

As at present constituted, the Force is composed of eight squadrons consisting either of "army co-operation" or bombing aeroplanes, together with a "flight" of heavy transport machines. In addition there are two supply units, namely, the air craft depot at Karachi and the air craft park at Lahore whose functions are to erect and overhaul aircraft and acquire and distribute stores. The total aircraft strength of the Force at present is 215 aeroplanes. The total personnel of the Force is 2,215 British officers and men and 1,296 Indian officers and men.

The whole organisation is under the ultimate control of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief, but its administration is in the hands of the Air Officer Commanding in India who has his own separate staff.

The headquarters of the Air Force is closely associated with Army Headquarters and is located with the latter at the seat of the Government of India.

In The combatant arm of the Force in India is concentrated almost exclusively in the north-western portion of the country, and one squadron is stationed at Ambala and the rest is distributed along the Frontier between Risalpur and Quetta.

There are several ways in which the Royal Air Force can render important service to the country. When serious internal disorders arise, the potential value of transport aircraft in this country is great, owing to the speed with which they can convey men or stores from one corner of the country to another. It has done great service in dealing with unrest and disorder in inaccessible localities on the Frontier by transporting 586 people from Kabul to India during the disturbances in Afghanistan in 1928. Apart from their purely military value, the uses of aircraft for peaceful purposes are also remarkable. They also rendered useful service to the inhabitants of the Indus valley region when the bursting of the Shyok dam caused serious flooding and devastation over wide tracts of country. During the floods in Sind in August 1930, which caused a breach in the railway line between Jacobabad and Reti, and prevented the carriage of mails, the assistance of the Royal Air Force was accordingly requisitioned, and approximately 95,000 lbs of mail were successfully transported over the breach by its machines in the course of 304 flights.

of India in completing the survey of territory in the North-West Frontier Province, not easily susceptible to ground methods of survey, and a total area of 1,600 square miles was photographed from the air. Other air survey work included photographs of the barrage across the Chenab river at Panjuud, the Sukkur Barrage and the new bridge over the

Chenab at Chiviot.

Towards the end of the war, Royal Air Force numbered about 15 squadrons. It added in patrolling in Indian Ocean and in reconnaissance and bombing missions over Burma.

At 17 technical and non-technical schools in India, training was given in air operations. More than one million Indians were engaged in the construction of airfields; especially in Eastern India, from which the Burma and China operations took off. Indian princes donated about 10 squadrons to the Royal Air Force.

The training of cadets is undertaken in India at the school of Air Force Technical Training at Ambala, started in November 1939. In 1943, Indian Air Training Corps was inaugurated in all Universities for preparing and training for career in the flying branch of Indian Air Force, while they are at their regular duties.

SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION

The Secretary of State has a special responsibility and authority in regard to the Defence administration in India. His principal adviser on Indian military affairs is the Secretary in the military department of the India Office. The next authority in the chain of administrative arrangement is H. E., the Commander-in-Chief, who is also the Defence Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. He also administers the Royal Indian Navy and the Royal Air Force in India.

The head of the Royal Indian Navy is a Rear-Admiral of the Royal Navy who is designated 'Flag officer Commanding' Royal Indian Navy. The headquarters, Air forces in India, control the operational training and administration of all the air forces in India.

The Regular British Forces in India consist of 5 British Cavalry regiments, each with 27 officers and 567 otherr anks and 45 battalions of British Infantry each with 28 officers and 805 other ranks.

The Regular Indian Forces consist of 21 Indian Cavalry regiments, each with 14 British and 19 Indian Officers, 492 Indian non-commissioned officers and men and 192 followers. There are 19 Infantry regiments with 98 battalions, 3 regiments of Sappers and Miners with 7 battalions and 10 Gurkha regiments with twenty battalions.

INDIANISATION

There are three main categories of officers in the Indian Army holding the King's Commission, those holding Indian Commissions and those holding Viceroy's Commissions.

King's Commissioned officers for the Indian Army are recruited from two main sources from among the cadets who pass through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and by the transfer to the Indian Army of officers belonging to British units. A third source is from among university candidates. The promotion in rank of King's Commissioned officers of the Indian Army is regulated by a time-scale up to

the rank of Lieut-Colonel but is subject to certain professional tests and examinations.

Since the last Great War, Indians have been held eligible to the King's Commission. King's Commission may be obtained by Indians in peace time in three ways: (1) by qualifying as a cadet through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst or the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; (2) by the selection of specially capable and deserving Indian officers or noncommissioned officers of Indian Regiments promoted from the ranks of those appointed direct as jamadar. These receive their commission after training at the Royal Military College or Academy; (3) by the bestowal of honorary King's Commissions on Indian officers who have rendered distinguished service. A further measure adopted was the establishment of the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College at Dehra Dun for preliminary education of Indians for Commissions in the Army.

Viceroy's Commissions are held by Indians and have restricted status and power of command.

RANKS IN VARIOUS ARMS

ARMY

(i) Non-Commissioned ranks

(I)—Indian

Recruit, (2) Trained Sepoy, (3) Lance Naik, (4) Naik,
 Havildar or Daffadar.

(II)—British

(1) Private (Recruit), (2) Private (Trained), (3) Lance Corporal, (4) Corporal, (5) Colour Sergeant, (6) Sergeant, (7) C. Q. M. S. (Company Quarter Master Sergeant), (8) C. S. M. (Company Sergeant Major), (9) R. Q. M. S. (Regimental Quarter Master Sergeant), (10) R. S. M. (Regimental Sergeant Major).

(ii) Commissioned Ranks

I—Indian

(1) Jamadar, (2) Subedar or Risaldar, (3) Subedar or Risaldar Major.

II-British

(1) 2nd Lieutenant, (2) Lieutenant, (3) Captain, (4) Major, (5) Lieut-Colonel, (6) Colonel, (7) Brigadier, (8) Major-General, (9) Lieut-General, (10) General, (11) Field Marshal.

Royal Air Force

(1) Pilot, (2) Flying Officer, (3) Flying Lieutenant, (4) Squadron Leader, (5) Wing Commander, (6) Group Captain, (7) Air-Commodore, (8) Air Vice-Marshal, (9), Air Marshal, (10) Air-Chief Marshal, (11) Marshal of the Royal Air Force.

Royal Navy

(1) Commissioned officer from Warrant Rank, (2) Sub-Lieutenant or mate, (3) Lieutenant, (4) Lieutenant Commander, (5) Commander, (6) Captain, (7) Commodore, (8) Rear Admiral, (9) Vice-Admiral, (10) Admiral, (11) Admiral of the Fle.

Recognition by Badges

Second Lieutenant ... by one star.

Lieutenant ... by two stars.

Captain ... by three stars.

Major ... by a crown.

I.t.-Colonel ... by a crown as

Lt.-Colonel ... by a crown and a star.

Colonel ... by a crown and two stars.

MILITARY TERMS

Arsenal—Place for the manufacture, repair, storage, etc., of arms, ammunition, etc.

Battalion-A unit of infantry.

Battery-Unit of field artillery.

Billeting-Forcing people to supply lodging and board to soldiers.

Canteens-Liquor shops in barracks of soldiers.

Cavalry-Mounted force.

Conscription—Recruiting of soldiers by compulsory enlistment.

Court Martial—Judicial Court of Military or Naval officers.

Infantry-Foot soldiers.

Knapsack—A bag containing necessary articles which a soldier carries with him.

Mobilisation-Preparation of Military forces for war.

Ordnance-Factory for making guns.

Squadron-Unit of Cavalry and Air Force.

Tank—An armoured car with caterpillar wheels, protected by guns fired from inside, used for clearing trenches, destruction of iron, barbed wire etc.

Trench—A ditch in the ground for hiding soldiers during an action in the field.

Victoria Cross—A medal awarded to a soldier for distinguished bravery on the field, and is the highest military award.

King's Commissioned Officers are those who command by virtue of the Commission signed by His Majesty the King.

Indian Commissioned Officers are those who command by virtue of commission signed by H. E., the Viceroy.

Warrant Officers are those who command by virtue of a document signed by the Secretary of State for War.

Non-Commissioned Officers are those who command their men by the power bestowed upon them by the Officer Commanding their unit.

Abbreviations

- (1) D. R. I. M.-Director of Royal Indian Marine.
- (2) R. I. A. S. C .- Royal Indian Army Service Corps.
- (3) I. A. O. C.-Indian Army Ordnance Corps.
- (4) I. A. R. O .- Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
- (5) M. E. S.-Military Engineering Service.
- (6) C. M. A .- Controller of Military Accounts.
- (7) M. T.-Mechanical Transport.
- (8) C. G. S .- Chief of the General Staff.
- (9) R. O .- Recruiting Officer.
- (10) W. O .- War Office.
- (11) W. O .- Warrant Officer.
- (12) U. L.-Unattached List.
- (13) A. T. S .- Air Transport Service.
- (14) I. O. M.—Indian Order of Merit (a medal of military distinction).
- (15) A. R. P .- Air Raid Precaution.
- (16) A. A. F .- Auxiliary Air Force.
- (17) O. C. T. U.-Officer Cadet Training Unit.
- (18) D. F. C.—Distinguished Flying Cross.
- (19) D. S. O .- Distinguished Service Order.
- (20) D. S. M.—Distinguished Service Medal.

CHAPTER XIII

Transport & Communications

1. Service between India and Europe

Ş

Indian Trans-Continental Airways and Imperial Airways Ltd.

London-Karachi-Calcutta-Singapore

Stations—London, Southampton, Maracilles, Rome, Brindisi, Athens, Alexandria, Basra, Bahrein, Sharjah, Karachi, Jodhpur, Delhi, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Calcutta, Akyab, Rangoon, Bangkok, Penang and Singapore.

Quantas Empire Airways

In association with Imperial Airways. Singapore-Brisbane

Stations—Singapore, Batavia, Sourabaya, Rambang, Keopang, Port Darwin, Newcastle, Longreach, Charleville, Koma, Brisbane.

Air France

London-Paris-Marseilles-Saigon-Hanoi-Hang Kong

Stations—London, Paris, Marseilles, Tunis, Tripoli, Alexandria, Baghdad, Bushire, Jask, Karachi, Jodhpur, Allahabad, Calcutta, Akyab, Bangkok, Saigon, Hanoi, Hongkong.

"K. L. M."-Royal Dutch Air Lines

London-Karachi-Rangoon-Batavia-Java

Stations-London, Amsterdam, Leipzig, Budapest, Athens, Rhodes, Alexandria, Baghdad, Basra, Karachi, Jodhpur, Allahabad, Calcutta, Rangoon, Bangkok, Medan, Singapore, Batavia, Java.

Time Taken—From London to Rangoon 4 days; to Calcutta $3\frac{1}{2}$ days; and to Karachi 3 days.

II. International Air Services in India

Indian Trans-Continental Airways—Karachi-Singapore. Karachi, Jodhpur, Delhi, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Calcutta, Akyab, Rangoon, Bangkok, Penang, Singapore.

Indian National Airways Ltd. Delhi-Karachi.

Delhi, Lahore, Multan, Jacobabad, Karachi.

Tata Air Services

Karachi-Bombay-Madras-Colombo.

I. Stations—Karachi, Bhuj, Ahmedabad, Bombay, Poona, Hyderabad, Madras, Trichinopoly, Colombo.

II. Bombay-Delhi.

Stations - Bombay, Indore, Bhopal, Gwalior, Delhi.

III. Bombay-Colombo.

Stations—Bombay, Goa, Cannanore, Trivandrum, Tirichinopoly, Colombo.

		rare	8		
From Karachi to-]	y to-		
	e ²⁷ ,	Rs.		•	Rs.
Bombay		150	Indore		65
Ahmedabad		80	Bhopal		70
Hyderabad		217	Gwalior		100
Madras		275	Delhi		110
Colombo		375	Colombo		225
Lahore		100	Madras		125

Himalayan Airways Hardwar—Badrinath

Fares from Hardwar to Agastmuni Rs. 45; to Gauchar Rs. 45; to Nandprayag Rs. 60.

AERODROMES

In Karachi	Drigh Road
In Calcutta	Dum Dum
In London	Croydon
In Allahabad	Bamrauli

Distances and Fares From London to-

Place	Distance in miles	Fares Approximate	Time taken
Athens Alexandria Basra Karachi Jodhpur Delhi Cawnpore Allahabad Calcatta Rangoon Singapore Darwin Brisbane	167.2 2259 3396 4780 5164 5466 5709 \$816 6286 6849 8165 10,449 12,527	£ 32 40 40 67 85 85 99 £ 100 £ 108 £ 100 £ 160 £ 160	3 days 4 " 5 days 5 " 7 " 9 " 13 "

From Calcutta to-

Singapore	 2.013	-05	£	50
Rangoon	 646		Rs.	185
Allahabad	 472		Rs.	85
Cawnpore	 580		Rs.	120
Delhi	 825		Rs.	160
Jodhpur	 1,127		Rs.	240
Karachi	 1,511		Rs.	300

From Karachi to-

Bagndad	 1,396	£.	30		
Athens	 3,213	Ŧ.	60		
Paris	 4,729	$\widetilde{\mathcal{I}}$	85		
London	 4,934	$\widetilde{\mathcal{I}}$	75		
Delhi	 •	Rs.	135	7	hours
Hyderabad		,,	217	10	,,

LAND ROUTES

(1) Inland

Chief Railways of India

- (1) The North-Western Railway.
- (2) The Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
- (3) The East Indian Railway.
- (4) The Bengal and Assam Railway.
- (5) The South Indian Railway.
- (6) Oudh and Tirhut Railway.
- (7) The Bengal Nagpur Railway.
- (8) The Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway.
- (9) The Madras and South Mahratta Railway.

There are approximately twenty-five different railway systems in India, with a total aggregate of 42,000 miles.

Railways Serving Calcutta: -

- (a) B.A.R. runs to the north of Darjeeling and north-east Assam. A small line runs from Assam to the port of Chittagong.
- (b) E I. R. runs from Howrah up the Ganges valley to Benares, Delhi and the Punjab.
- (c) B. N. R. runs from Howrah right across the Plateau to Nagpur and is continued to Bombay.
- (d) B N. R. also runs from Howrah to Vizagapatam down the east coast.

In the Ganges Valley there is a net work of metre gauge railways north of the river.

Railways serving Bombay:—

- (a) B. B. & C. I. R. goes north to Baroda and Delhi.
- (b) G. I. P. R. goes north-east to Jubbulpore where it joins E. I. R. and runs to Allahabad and then to Calcutta.
 - (c) G. I. P. R. also goes to Nagpur.

(d) G. I. P. R. going south-eastwards to Raichur where it joins the M. and S. M. R. to Madras.

Railways serving Karachi:-

N. W. R. runs to Hyderabad. From there, there are 2 main lines one to Delhi and the other up the Indus valley to the Punjab. The N. W. R. has a branch to Baluchistan as well.

Railways serving Madras:-

- (a) M. & S. M. R. runs northwards to Vizagapatam and joins the B. N. R.to Calcutta.
- (b) M. & S. M. R. also runs north-westwards to Raichur and joins G. I. P. to Bombay.
- (c) S. I. R. runs west wards through the Palghat Gap to the west coast.
- (d) S. I. R. (Metre gauge main line) runs southwards to Dhanushkodi (main port of Ceylon), Tuticorin and Trivandrum.

Important Trains

Blue Mountain Express. Between Madras and Octacamund via Arkonam, Jalarpet, Saleem, Erode, Podanur, Coimbatore, Nilgiri, Coonoor and Wellington. 355 miles to 15 hours.

Deccan Queen. Between Bombay and Poona via Kalyan, Neral, Karjat, Lonavla and Kirkee. 119 miles in 2 3/4 hours for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Flying Ranee. Between Surat and Bombay. 163 miles in 4 hours.

Frontier Mail. Peshawar—Delhi—Bombay. 1,446 miles in 47 hours.

Toolan Express. Delhi to Howrah via Aligarh, Tundla, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Mughal Sarai, Gaya, Asansol and Howrah. 902 miles in 26 hours.

Grand Trunk Express. Between Madras and Delhi via Gudur, Tenali, Bezwada, Kazipet, Wardha, Nagpur, Itarsi, Ehopal, Bina, Jhansi, Gwalior, Agra, Muttra. 1361 miles in 48 hours.

Imperial (Indian) Mail. Between Calcutta and Bombay via Burdwan, Asansol, Dhanbad, Gaya, Mughal Sarai, Chheoki, Satna, Katni, Jubbulpore, Itarsi, Bhusaval, Manmad, Nasik, Kalyan. 1349 miles in 36 hours. Once a week.

(ii) Overland Iraq Railways BASRA-PARIS-LONDON

The route via the Iraq Railways provides a through service to Europe, connection being made by a motor service between Kirkuk (Iraq) and Tel Kotchek (Syria).

The journey between Bombay or Karachi to London is performed as under:-

- (1) Bombay or Karachi to Basra by B. I. S. N. Co's, Mail Steamers.
- (2) Basra to Baghdad by Iraq Railways via Ur of Chaldees or Babylon.
- (3) Baghdad to Mosul by Iraq Railways through rail to Kirkuk and Motor service.
 - (4) Mosul to Nisibin by car.
 - (5) Nisibin to Aleppo by Taurus Express.
- (6) Aleppo to Constantinople (Istanbul) and London by Simplon Orient Express.

Time

Bombay to London in 17 days. Karachi to London in 15 days. Basra to London in 8 days. Baghdad to London in 7 days.

Chief Rail Routes

(1) The Orient Express runs in sixty hours from Paris to Constantinople (Istanbul) through Strassburg, Munich, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Sofia and Adrianople.

(2) The Northern Express runs from Paris via Berlin, Warsaw and Moscow connecting with the Siberian Railway

to Vladivostok.

(3) A South-western route connects Paris with Madrid, Lisbon and Cadiz.

(4) The Indian Mail route, from London to Marseilles via Paris.

- (5) The Canadian Pacific Railway runs from Halifax Ouebec, Montreal and Ottawa. It then passes through Port Arthur to Winnipey, Regina and Calgray. It crosses the Rocky Mountains by Kicking Horse Pass and then descends to New Westminster and Vancouver. The length is about 3,000 miles, and it is the greatest railway system in the world.
- (6) Trans-Siberian Railway connects Europe with the Pacific. This line starts from Moscow and terminates in Vladivostok.
- (7) Canadian National Railway (21,793 miles) is the greatest railway system in the world, running between Halifax and Vancouver.

"Flying Scotsman" is the world's longest non-stop run. lt covers 392.7 Miles in 495 minutes without stopping, from King's Cross to Edinburgh.

Trans-continental Railway of Australia has the longest stretch of straight railway (328 miles), without a curve, without crossing a river and without sighting a tree.

"Coronation Express" of the London and N. W. Railway ran at a speed of 125 miles an hour in 1938 (world record).

The "Super Chief" is the fastest train of the world covering 202 miles in 139 minutes at 87 miles per hour, between La Junte and Dodge City.

SEA ROUTES

There are ordinarily five lines of steamers by which the journey to and from the West via Bombay can be performed, either by sea all the way, or by sea part of the way and by rail across Europe. They are—

(1) The P. & O:, (2) the Anchor Line; (3) the City and Hall Line; (4) Lloyd Triestino and (5) the Orient Line. There are other services as well between Calcutta and the West, by steamers sailing round Ceylon, and several lines connect Colombo with Europe.

British India coastal sailings

- (1) From Calcutta to Rangoon direct.
- (2) From Bombay to Karachi direct with English mails via Verawal and Mangrole; via Port Okha and Cutchmandvie and via Porebunder and Cutchmandvie.
- (3) From Bombay to Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf ports.
- (4) From Karachi to Bombay direct with English mails via Mangrole and Verawal, and via Cutchmandvie, Port Okha and Porehunder.
- (5) From Karachi to Basra via Bushire and Mahomerah and via Persian Gulf ports.

Route from Calcutta to London via Suez Canal.

The ship will start from Calcutta passing Diamond Harbour, reach the Bay of Bengal and stop at the Port of Madras. Thence it will sail to Colombo and crossing the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea reach Aden through the Gulf of Aden. Then to port Said through the Strait of Babelmandeb, the Red Sea and the Suez Canal.

From Port Said there are two main routes:-

(1) The mail steamers start for Gibraltar through the Mediterranean Sea after stopping at Malta.

(2) Others sail to Brindisi to and thence through the Straits of Messina and Bonifacio reach Marseilles and thence to Gibraltar.

From Gibraltar ships will pass the Atlantic and Bay of Biscay, and reach London through the English Channel, Strait of Dover and the Thames Estuary.

The ship will pass the following countries:-

India, Ceylon, Arabia, Africa, Italy, France, Spain, Portugal and England.

In a coastal voyage from Karachi to Rangoon, the steamer will pass along the following ports:___

Surat, Bombay, Goa, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Trivandrum, Colombo, Pondicherry, Madras, Vizagapatam, Calcutta, Chittagong, Akyab, Bassein and Rangoon.

Important Companies P. & O. S. N. Co.

The Company maintains the following services-

- Bombay Line—Between Bombay and London via Aden, Port Said, Marseilles, Gibraltar and Plymouth. Some of the steamers from Colombo join this line at Bombay, (20 days).
- (2) China Line—From Bombay to China and Japan via Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai (20 days).
- (3) Australian Line—From Bombay and Colombo to Australia.

British India S. N. Co.

Services—Calcutta—Colombo--London, calling at Madras, Colombo, Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

Llyod Triestino

Services—(1) Bombay—Italy Aden, Suez and Port Said, . Brindisi, Venice, Trieste, or Naples or Genoa. (2) Bombay--China. Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.

Anchor Line

Services—Bombay or Karachi to Suez, Port Said, Marseilles, Gibraltar and Liverpool.

"City" and "Hall" Lines

Services—Between Karachi, Bombay, Liverpool and Plymouth, and between Calcutta, Madras, Colombo and London.

Orient Line

Services—(i) Between Colombo and Australia via Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne, Hobart, Sydney, Brisbane and New Zealand.

(ii) Between Colombo and London, via Aden, Port Said, Naples, Palma, Gibraltar, Plymouth, Southampton and London.

N. Y. K. Line

Services—From Colombo to London, from Bombay and Colombo to China and Japan and Trans-Pacific Service.

Bibby Line

Services—Rangoon to Plymouth and London, calling at Colombo, Cochin, Suez, Port Sudan, Port Said, Marseilles, Gibraltar, returning outward from Liverpool.

Henderson Line

Services—Between Rangoon and United Kingdom, calling at Port Sudan, Port Said, Marseilles, Palma and Gibraltar.

Norddeutscher Lloyd

Services—Between Colombo and Bremen, calling at Suez, Port Said, Naples, Barcelona, Southampton and Rotterdam.

Dollar Steamship Line

Services—From Bombay, round the world via Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, Boston, New Hawana, Panama Canal, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Honolulu, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Penang, Colombo and back to Bombay.

Aberdeen & Commonwealth Line

Services—Between Brisbane and Southampton via Colombo. Passengers are booked for Port Said, Malta. London, Sidney, Melbourne, Hobat, Adelaide, Fremantle and through to New Zealand main ports.

From Colombo to Southampton, London in 21 days.

From Colombo to Australia in 10 days.

The East Asiatic Line

Services—From Bangkok, Singapore, Penang and Colombo to Genoa and London.

The Blue Funnel Line

Services—Between Liverpool and the Far East, calling at Marseilles, Port Said, Aden, Colombo, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.

American President Line

Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Geneva, Marseilles, London, New York

ROUND THE WORLD

West wards—Regular monthly services from Bombay calling at Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York, Havana, Panama Canal, Los Angles, San Francisco, Honolulu, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

East wards—By Lloyd Triestino from Italy to Hongkong, by American President lines to San Francisco, Los Angeles or Seattle through Panama Canal or direct rail route across the U. S. A. to New York and then to Europe by any Trans-Atlantic line steamer to Europe.

DISTANCE AND TIME

From Bombay to-

London via Suez Canal and Marseilles, 6,300 miles (15 days).

London via Suez Canal, the Strait of Gibraltar, 6300 miles (20 days); to Zanzibar, 2,520 miles, (15 days).

0 1 1 1	
Colombo	(4 days)
Cinanana	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Singapore	(10 days)
Hong Kong	
TIONS ITOMS	(14 days)
Yokohama	
	(19 days)
San Francisco	
Jan Francisco	(37 days)
M '11	(5) days)
Marseilles	(121 4)
	(12½ days)

From London to-

New York					
		3,300	miles	17	darrel
Buenos Aires		6,330	,,	124	days)
Cape Town			,,	(27	uays)
Melbourne	• • •		,,	(21	days)
	***	10,150	**	(39	days)
Bombay		6,300			
" Via Marseilles		0,500	"		days)
" , " unidiscilles	• • •			(1.5)	dave)

From London to-

Tangier and Gibraltar Marseilles Malta Port Said Port Sudan Aden Bombay Colombo	4 days 6 days 9 days 8 to 12 days 14 days 16 days 20 days
Colombo	23 days

From Marseilles to-

Malta			1½ days
Port Said			
Aden			4 days
			8 days
Bombay Colombo			121 days
Colombo			15 days

TRADE ROUTES

Goods are conveyed from one place to another by differmethods; either by sea or land or in many other ways. They depend on the situation of the place, civilization of the people and nature of the commodities. Formerly human porters were chiefly employed. In Central Africa where the bite of the testes fly is fatal to animals, and in China, where the country is mountainous, and in other hilly countries porter are still employed for conveying goods. Motor lorries are also used for carrying goods.

The following animals are used for drawing or carrying loads or riding in different parts of the world:—

Elephant—in countries full of forests like Burma, Ceylon and Africa.

Camel-in deserts of Arabia, India and Africa.

Horse-in Europe, temperate parts of America and the western parts of Asia.

Ass—in the district round the Mediterranean, Southern Asia,
Alps and the Pyrenees.

Mule-in mountainous parts of countries like Tibet, Nepal and Italy.

Ox—in Egypt, India, France and the plains of America.

Buffalo-in India and Italy for drawing carts and for ploughing.

Yak-in Tibet and other cold regions of the world.

Sheep and Goat-in parts of Himalayas and Pyrenees.

Reindeer-in the Tundras.

Dog-in drawing wheeled vehicles in Belgium.

Llama-in the Andes.

The cost is also taken into consideration when sending articles from one place to another, but there are certain commodities which require to be sent by the quickest routes in spite of the increased cost e.g. perishable goods like fresh meat, vegetables, fruits and flowers, butter, and eggs etc.

The most important means of carrying goods are railways and ocean routes. Ocean transport is the most important water transport, being cheapest form of transport. The rivers and canals are also used for transport. The only countries where canals are used are France and Germany. German rivers are most used for navigation. The Rhine is the busiest navigable river of the world. The Yangtse Kiang is the next important navigable river.

The chief ship canals are the Suez, the Panama, the Soo and the Kiel Canals.

OCEAN ROUTES

- (1) The Atlantic Route—The trade by this route is carried on between western Europe and eastern North America. The chief ports are—Liverpool, Glassgow, Bristol, London, Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Montreal, Halifax, New York, Bostan, Philadelphia and New Orleans. The voyage usually takes about six days.
- (2) The Suez Route—Next to the Atlantic route, the most frequented is that through the Suez Canal, which is the meeting place of all European and North Atlantic lines to East Atrica and the Far East, and most of those to Australia and New Zealand. This route starts from London, goes vist the strait of Gibraltar into the Mediterranean Sea, and then through the Suez Canal into the Red Sea, and the Arabian Sea. It divides here into three branches. The first branch goes to India, China, and Japan. The second goes to East Africa, and the third to Australia and New Zealand. The chief coaling stations on this line are Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, Aden, Colombo, Singapore and Hong Kong.
- (3) The Cape Route—This route has declined in importance since the opening of the Suez Canal. Trade is carried on by this route from London to Free Town in Sierra Leone through Madeira and the Canary Islands and then to Cape Town via Ascension and St. Helena. Australia and India are also connected with this route.

(4) The Plate Route—This route is connected with Brazil, Argentine and Uruguay. The chief ports are—

Para, Rio-de-Janeiro, Bahia, Buenos Aires and Monte Video.

(5) The West Indies Route—Frade is carried on with the West Indies, Mexico and Central America. By the opening of the Panama Canal it has become very important.

- (6) The Pacific Route—Trade is carried on by this route between Vancouver and San Francisco on one side and Yokohama, Shanghai, Hong-Kong, Auckland, Sydney and Melbourne on the other side.
- (7) Panama Route—It connects Bolivia, Peru, Chile and Western United States to Central America and Eastern United States.

CARAVAN ROUTES

- (1) From Peshawar via Khyber Pass to Kabul and then to Herat.
- (2) From Peshawar and Attock via Malakhand Pass to Kashgar.
- (3) From Dera Ghazi Khan via Bolan Pass to Duzdeb.
- (4) From Dera Ismail Khan via Gomal Pass to Herat.(5) From Naini Tal via Niti Pass to Tibet.
- (6) From Darjeeling via Jelapa Pass to Lhasa.
- (7) From Katha to Bhamo and then to Yunan.
- (8) From Bettiah to Khathmandu.
- (9) From Srinagar to Leh and then across the Karakorum mountains to Yarkand and Kashgar in Chinese Turkistan.

There are many passes across the Alps by which Italy can be reached from France, Switzerland and Austria:—

(1) The Mont Cenis between Italy and France; (2) The Simplon between the Rhine Valley and Italy; (3) The St. Gotthard between Switzerland and Italy; (4) The Brenner between Austria and Italy; and (5) The Semmering joining Austria and Italy.

Questions & Answers

(Imperial Secretariat, 1931)

- Q. 1. If you wanted to go from India to London as quickly as possible, (a) how would you go, and (b) from what town would you have to start, (c) How long would the journey take? (d) Name two stopping places on the way.
- Ans. (a) By aeroplane, (b) Karachi or Delhi, (c) Seven days, (d) Baghdad, Athens.

(Indian Police Service, 1932)

- Q. 2. Mention four great steamship lines.
- Ans. (a) P. and O., (b) Orient, (c) Lloyed Triestino, (d) Anchor Line.

(Indian Police Service, 1933)

- Q. 3. Name three of the principal passenger steamship lines which connect India with (a) Europe, (b) The Far East.
- Ans. (a) (i) The P. & O. Line. (ii) The City and Hall Lines, (iii)
 The Anchor Line.
 - (b) (i) The Canadian Pacific Line, (ii) The N. Y. K. Line. (iii) The Indo-China Line.
- Q. 4. What Air Mail Services are in operation in, across, or to, India?
- Ans. (a) Internal Air Services in India, (b) The Dutch Air Mail Service from Amsterdam to Batavia across India, (c) The Imperial Airways from Croydon to India.

(Imperial Secretariat, 1934)

- Q. 5. Name the most important Steamship lines connecting the following places—(a) England and Bombay, (b) England and Rangoon, (c) England and Cape Town, (d) England and New York.
- Ans. (a & b) The P. and O. Line, (c) The Anchor Line, (d) The Cunard line,
- Q. 6. Give the approximate length of time taken to travel between the following places by the ordinary route (not by air)—(a) London and Bombay, (b) Southampton and Quebec, (c) London and Hong Kong, (d) Southampton and Cape Town,
- Ans. (a) 15 to 20 days, (b) Six days, (c) Thirty-two days, (d)
 Twenty-eight days.

(Indian Military Academy, 1934)

- Q. 7. Trace briefly the following routes: (1) Delhi to Constantinople, by sea route, (2) Delhi to Constantinople by overland route, (3) Colombo to Landi Kotal, by rail, (4) Karachi to Brindisi, by air, (5) Bombay to Rangoon, by coasting vessal.
- Ans. (1) Delhi to Bombay or Karachi by train, and thence to Aden, Port Said and Constantinople by sea. (2) Delhi to Karachi, Jask, Basra and then to Constantinople, (3) Colombo to Talaimanner by rail and then to Dhanushkodi by boat, then to Madras, Delhi, Labore, Peshawar and Landi Kotal by train. (4) Karachi, Jask, Busbire, Basra, Athens and to Brindisi. (5) Bombay, Goa, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Colombo, Madras, Vizagapattam, Diamond Harbour, Chittagong, Akyab, Bassein and Rangoon.

(Posts & Telegraphs, 1938)

Q. 8. What is the Air Mail route from London to Karachi via Alexandria and Baghdad?

Ans. See within.

(Imperial Secretariat, 1939)

- Q. 9. Name the route, stopping places and approximate timings of an Imperial Airways flying-boat between Southampton and Sydney.
- Ans. No timings, service being not regular yet.
- Stopping places—Paris, Milan, Istanbul, Ankara, Mosul, Basra. Bahrein, Karachi, Delhi, Allahabad, Rangoon, Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Keopang, Darwin, Brisbane, Sydney.
- Q. 10. Describe a railway Journey from Delhi to Bombay or Calcutta with special reference to features of geographical, historical and economic interest on the route.

Ans. See within.

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CHAPTER XIV

Prominent People

Abdul Ghaffar Khan. Best known as the "Frontier Gandhi", Took a prominent part in the Rowlatt Act agitation; Joined the Non-Co-operation movement and was imprisoned in 1922; came in personal contact with Mahatma Gandhi in 1928; organised Afghan Jirga in 1929 and Red Shirt Volunteer Corps known as "Khudai Khidantgar", took prominent part in the last Peshawar tragedy in connexion with the Congress Civil disobedience movement. He was a state prisoner from 1932 to 1934 and later externed from the Punjab and N. W. Province. Resigned from the Congress Working Committee on February 8, 1942. Again imprisoned in August 1942; Released in 1945. Member of Congress working Committee in 1946.

Abruzzi, Duke of the. Greatly distinguished himself by Arctic exploration. In 1899 he advanced nearer to the North Pole than any previous explorer had done. Commander-in-Chief of Italian Navy from 1915 to 1917.

presented to Akbar, and was made Prime Minister. He wrote Ain-i-Akbari in Persian, which gives a full account of Akbar's administration. He was the greatest favourite of Akbar. He was killed in 1603 at the instigation of Prince Salem.

Acquinas, Thomas. Italian father of moral philosophy.

Afzal Husain, Prof. M.—Vice-Chancellor, Punjab University, 1938-4; Member, Indian Famine Commission, 1944-45; visited military academics of U. S. A. and Canada as delegate of the Indian War Memorial Committee, 1945; President Indian Science Congress, 1946.

Aga Khan, Sultan Sir Mohammad Shah. The spiritual head of the Khojahs and leader of the Indian Mohammadan community. Created K. C. I. E. in 1897 and G. C. I. E. in 1902. Has had striking successes on the English turf, winning the Lerby in 1930, 1935 and 1936. He was granted the rank and status of a first class chief with a salute of 11 guns in recognition of his war services. He was made Honorary Privy Councillor in 1934. More known for horse races. Was elected. President of the Assembly of League of Nations in 1937.

Aiyar, Ramaswami, Sir, C. P. One of the most brilliant legal luminaries of India. A prominent liberal politician. Was appointed Advocate-General of Madras in 1920; Law Member, Madras Executive Council, 1923-28; was a member of the Indian R. T. Conference; was several times Executive Councillor of Government of India; Dewan of Travancore.

Alberuni. An Arabic scholar and philosopher who came to India with Mahmud of Ghazni. He wrote a very valuable account of India in Arabic.

Alekhine, Alexander. Russian chess champion. In 1927, by peating Capablanca, he became the world champion till 1935 when he was beaten by Dr. Max Enwe.

Alfonso. Ex-monarch of Spain and a man of millions. He ascended the throne of Spain in 1886 and was deposed on April 14, 1931.

Allama Mashraqui. He founded the Khaksar Movement in 1931 and established its headquarters at Ichhra, a suburb of Laho, e. Resident of Amritsar, was once a member of the Indian Educational Service. Has been Asstt. Secretary to the Government of India for a brief period. Was professor of Mathematics at the Islamia College, Peshawar and later Head Master of the Government High School, Peshawar. Was imprisoned but released afterwards.

Amanullah. The ex-King of Afghanistan. Toured in Europe in 1928 and on his return endeavoured to introduce great reforms in his kingdom, which were resented by the

priest-hood and he was forced to fly from the country in 1929, and settled in Italy.

Ambedkar Dr. Bhimrao Ramji. An advocate of untouchables. Gave evidence before Southborough Committee for Franchise, 1918, and Royal Commission on Indian Currency, 1926: Member of the Round Table Conference, London, 1930-32 and Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1932; Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, 1942-46.

Andree, Salomon August. A Swedish explorer, who attempted in 1897 to reach the North Pole by balloon, but except, for a message by pigeon despatched two days after his ascent, was never heard of again.

Andrews, C. F. Professor in the International University of Rabindranath Tagore at Santiniketan; Follower of Mahatma Gandhi; Died on April 4, 1940.

Aney, M. S. Joined Civil Disobedience movement in 1930. Was a member, All-India Congress Committee and Congress Working Committee and provincial member of Congress Nationalist Party and Hindu Maha Sabha: Started All India Hindu League; was member, Viceroy's Executive Council; 1941-43. Now representative of Government of India in Ceylon.

Archimedes. A Greek geometrician and philosopher of remarkable power, who discovered the principles of lever and of specific gravity and invented the famous Archimedean Screw.

Aristotle. The most famous of all Greek philosophers, was a disciple, of Plato, after whose death he retired from Atheus, and later on undertook the education of Alexander, the Great. At Athens he founded a school of Philosophy. Died in 322 B. C.

Arundale, George Sydney. Was President of the Theosophical Society. Was Organising Secretary for the All-India Home Rule League. In 1917 was interned with Dr. Besant under Defence of India Act. Deeply interested in Internationalism (the place of Nations in Evolution), and

worked for the national regeneration and freedom of India within the Empire.

Asoka. Buddhist Emperor of India from 264 to 223 B. C.; Grandson of Chandragupta; Famous for his valuable inscriptions.

Atal, Dr. Madan. Leader of Indian Congress Ambulsone Unit visiting China. Has done valuable services in the Spanish Civil War.

Azad, Maulana Abul Kalam. Born in Mecca in 1888. He started newspapers in Urdu in Calcutta to enlighten Muslim Community on the problems facing it in Turkey and other Muslim countries which led to his imprisonment. He took a leading part in the Khilafat Movement and joined the Congress. Presided over the Special Session of the Congress in 1923, in 1930 and again in 1940. Imprisoned in 1942, and released in 1945. President of the Congress, 1940–46.

Baccha Saqqa. The water carrier, who rose to power during the revolution against King Amanullah in Afghanistan. Ruled for about a year and was killed by King Nadir Shah.

Bacon, Francis. A renowned British philosopher and statesmen. He became Lord Chancellor, was impeached and imprisoned for bribery.

Bacon, Roger. Generally known as "Friar", was a man of remarkable gifts. He invented gunpowder and the air pump, and was acquainted with the principle of the telescope.

Baden Powell, Lord. Attained great popularity by his brilliant defence of Mafeking during the Boer War. He organised the South Africa Constabulary and was Inspector-General of Cavalry from 1903-07. He founded the Boy Scouts organization in 1908 and was Chief Scout of the world. He was made a Baron in 1929. Visited India in 1937. Now dead.

Bairam Khan. A wise general and a great politician at the court of Humayun. He was made Akbar's regent.

When Akhar took the reigns in his hands, he was allowed to go on pilgrimage to Mecca on an annual pension of Rs. 50,000 but he was killed by an Afghan on the way.

Bajpai, Sir G. S. Topped the list of successful I. C. S. candidates and joined I. C. S. in 1915; was on deputation to Canada, Australia and New Zealand to investigate the status of Indians there; Secretary of Indian deputation to South Africa, 1925-26; Private Secretary of Indian Delegation to Geneva, 1929-30; Secretary to Govt. of India, 1927-29: Member, Vicerov's Executive Council, 1935-36; Agent General of Govt. of India in U. S. A.

Bajaj, Seth Jamna Lal. Entered into politics in 1919 by renouncing the title of Rai Bahadur. Had taken prominent part in All-India Village Industries Association, All-India Spinners Association and was the founder of the Gandhi Seva Sangh. Died on February 11, 1942.

Baldwin, Rt. Hon. Stanley. Prime Minister (1923-29) with a little break in 1924; Chancellor of the Exchequer (1922-23), President, Board of Trade (1921); Lord President of the Council, (1931). Lord Privy Seal (1932-33). A great politician and statesman of England. Prime Minister of England till 1937 when he resigned and was conferred an Earldom and Garter Knighthood.

Barry, Sir Charles, English architect, who designed the new buildings of the Houses of Parliament on their destruction by fire.

Beatty Earl. Famous for his great victories against the Germans during Great War. For his services he was awarded £ 100,000 and an Earldom in 1919.

Bede. Was a monk who translated the New Testament from Greek into English and also wrote an "Ecclesiastical History of England."

Bell, A. Graham. Famous for his invention of the Telephone. He also invented the Photophone, and devoted much attention to the education of deaf-mutes. Was

awarded the Volta-Prix by the French Government, and he also received the Hughes Medal of the Royal Society. Died-in 1922.

Benes, Dr. Edward. Was the President of the state of Czechoslovakia from December 1935 to October 1938, when Germany established a Protectorate over the Country. Resigned after Munich Pact.

Benn, Capt. W. Wedgwood. Became M. P. in 1906; joined Labour Party in 1927; Secretary of State for India, 1929-31.

Berliner, E. Famous for his invention of the Gramo-phone.

Bentham, Jeremy. British Philosopher. Expounded the Unitarian system of political philosophy.

Besant, Mrs. Annie. She was an Irish lady and is famous for her Home Rule campaign. She was arrested in 1917 for seditions writings. She was elected President of the Indian National Congress in 1917. She founded the Hindu College at Benares and National University at Madanapalle. Benares Hindu University conferred a Doctorate on her. She was the head of the Theosophical Society and wrote several books on the subject. Died on September 19, 1933.

Bessemer, Sir Henry. Famous for his invention of the process of converting cast-iron into steel. Died in 1898.

Bhatnagar, Sir Santi Swarup. Professor of Chemistry, Hindu University, 1921-24; Professor, Punjab University, 1924-40; Appointed Director, Board and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research in 1940; Well known for his investigations on magnetism and its relation to atomic and molecular Structure; President, Indian Science Congress, 1945.

Birla, Ghanshiam Das. Mill-owner; President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, 1929; Member, Indian Fiscal Commission, Royal Commission on Labour, 1930; Employers' Delegate to International Labour Conference at Geneva, 1927; Member, second Round Table Conference, 1930.

Bismarck, Prince. Most prominent of the German Statesman. Born in 1815. Became Chief Minister to the King of Prussia in 1862. He was known as the "man of blood and iron". He presided over the famous Berlin Congress in 1873. He is said to have directed the destinies of Germany down to the death of Emperor William I in 1888.

Black Prince. Was the eldest son of Edward II. He won the Battle of Crecy.

Black T. Campbell. With C. W. A. Scott won the MacRobertson International Air Race of 1934. Died in an air crash in September 1936

Bleriot, Louis. French aviator. He was the first to fly across the English Channel from Calais to Dover in 31 minutes on July 25, 1909.

Blum, M. Leon. French Premier during 1936-37 and March and April 1938. Leader of the French Socialist party, who conceded forty hours week to the workers during his first Premiership.

Boadicea. The Queen of the Iceni, who was the great heroine of Britain. She fought against the Romans and poisoned herself.

Boccaccio, Lo. An Italian author, called the "Father of novel writing."

Booth, General William. Founded the Salvation Army in 1878. Presided at an International Salvation Army Congress in London in 1904. Died in 1912.

Bose, Sir Jagdish Chandra. Eminent Indian scientist. Founder of the Bose Research Institute. He gained a worldwide reputation of his researches into plant Physiology. Knighted in 1917. A Fellow of the Royal Society in 1920. Died on November 23, 1937.

Bose, Subhash Chandra. Passed the I. C. S. Examination in 1920, standing 4th in order of merit and 1st in English Commostition. Resigned I.C.S. Was President, Indian National Congress, 1938-39 and 1939-40. Resigned in April 1939 owing to differences with the Congress High Command, and founded the "Forward Bloc", a left-wing party within the Congress. He disappeared mysteriously from his Calcutta residence in 1940; Formed Azad Hind Government in East. Asia to liberate India and became its president and led Indian National Army in 1943-45. He is reported to be dead in an air crash.

Botha, General. The Boer general, who became the first Prime Minister of the Transvaal in 1907 and first Premier of South Africa Union in 1910. During the Great War he crushed the German rebellion. He signed the Treaty of Peace in Paris in 1919.

Brelvi, Syed Abdullah. Joined 'Bombay Chronicle' in 1915 and now its editor since 1924; Member, A. I. Congress Committee; imprisoned for Civil Disobedience movement; President, All India Newspaper Editors' Conference, 1943 and 1944-45.

Brown, Sir Arthur Whitten. The first aviator to fly the Atlantic in 1919.

Buddha. Founder of the Buddhism. Was the son of Sakyas. At the age of 28 he experienced a profound religious change which caused him to leave his wife and child and devote himself to wandering. He was born in 568 and died about 488 B. C.

Burke, Edmund. A great Irish author, orator and statesman. He conducted the Impeachment of Warren Hastings. He was largely responsible for Fox's India Bill.

Burton, Sir Richard. Explorer, orientalist and diplomatist, who became famous after making a pilgrimage to Mecca in 1853 disguised as a Mohammadan. Later he did much exploring in Central Africa and wrote several books. His greatest work is the translation of the Arabian Nights, a work in 16 volumes. In 1854 he undertook an expedition

in Somaliland, and in 1856 he was sent to search for the sources of the Nile, and, accompanied by Speke, discovered Lake Tanganyika and the Victoria Nyanza.

Budenny, Marshall. Is known as the most brilliant soldier of the Soviet. He was called into command during the latter stages of the Russo-Finnish war and quickly won victory for the Red Army.

Caesar, Julius. One of the most celebrated Roman Generals. He invaded Britain and Gaul. In the Alexandrian War he was brought into contact with Cleopatra, whose-beauty and attraction overpowered him. He was assassinated in Rome in 44 B. C. Pompey was his great enemy.

Carey, William. The first Baptist Missionary to come to India. Became famous as an Oriental Scholar, and published twenty-four different translations of the Scriptures. Died in India in 1834.

Caxton, William. Introduced the art of printing in England during the reign of Henry VII in 1476.

Chamberiain, Rt. Hon. A. Neville. British Politician and Statesman; Chanceller of the Exchequer, 1923-29 and 1931-37. Prime Minister, 1937-40. Resigned on May 10, 1940. Died in 1940.

Chamberlain, Sir Joseph Austen. First Lord of Admiralty, 1931; Foreign Secretary and Deputy Leader of the House of the Comnons, 1924-29; Secretary of State for India, 1915 17; Recipient of the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1926; Lord Privy Seal, 1921-22. Received Knighthood with the Garter in 1925 for very prominent part at the Locarno Conference. Died in 1936.

Chandrasekhar, S. Joined Yarkes observatory of Chicago University and was appointed Professor of Astrophysics in 1943; Awarded Sc. D. degree of Cambridge University, 1942; one of the greatest authorities on astrophysics; author of many astronomical books.

Chatterji, Sir Atul Chandra. Chief Secretary, U. P. Government, 1919; High Commissioner for India 1925-31;

Government of India delegate to International Labour Conference, Washington, 1919; Geneva, 1921, 1924-26, 1928-30; Member of Imperial Economic Committee, 1925-31; Indian Government delegate to London Naval Conference, 1930; Member of the India Council, 1931-36; Leader of the Indian Delegation to Ottawa Conference, 1932; Adviser of the Secretary of state for India.

Chawle, R. N. Accompanied Mr. Engineer on the distribution of the Aga Khan Prize. The Government of India gave a handsome reward for his enter-

prise.

Chetty, Sir Shammukham. Ex-President, Central Legislative Assembly; visited Australia as Indian Representative on the delegation of the Empire Parliamentary Association in 1926. Member of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee; Represented Indian emyloyers in International Labour Conference at Geneva in 1928, 1929, and 1932. Government of India's representative at Ottawa Conference in 1932. Was Dewan of Cochin from 1935 to 1941. Was delegate to the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva. Was sent to America by the Government of India as head of the Purchasing Mission. Delegate to the World Monetary Conference, 1944; President, Indian Tariff Board, 1945.

Chiang Kai Shek. Leader of the Chinese forces in Sino-Japanese War. Engaged in the work of suppressing Communism in China. Visited India in February 1942 and met Mahatma Gandhi, and other prominent leaders. He was accompanied by Madame Chiang Kai-Shek. Was heartily welcomed by Indians of all shades of opinion. Elected Presi-

dent of China in 1943.

Chisholmn, Hugh. Editor of the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

Churchill, Rt. Hon. Winston. He entered the Ministry as the Under Secretary for the Colonies in 1905, and in 1908 became President of the Board of Trade. Home Secretary in 1910. First Lord of the Admiralty in 1911. Secretary for War in 1919. Secretary for the Colonies in 1921. Out of Parliament from 1922-24. Chancellor of the Exchangue

from 1924-29. Had many dramatic adventures in the Boer War. Prime Minister of England on the resignation of Chamberlain: Resigned, 1945.

Giano, Count. Minister for Foreign Affairs in Italy since June 1936. He was chiefly associated with press and propaganda, holding several posts in this connexion. Reported to have been executed by the Germans after the fall of Mussolini.

Cicero. Roman Orator and Statesman. In 58 B. C. he was banished, but later was recalled. After Caesar's murder Cicero denounced Antony and was proscribed. He refused to leave the country and Antony had him killed in 43 B. C.

Cleopatra. Egyptian Queen, was the beloved of the Julius Caesar and later of Mark Antony. She poisoned herself at the death of Antony.

Clive, Robert Lord. In 1743 came to India as a clerk in the service of the East India Company, but later on was given a command. In 1757 he won the Battle of Plassey, in 1762 he was made a peer. In 1765 he went back to India as Governor of the East India Company and in 1774 he shot himself.

Cohham, Sir Alan. A famous aviator of England who flew in an all British æroplane from London to Cape Town and back, and London to Australia and back in 1926, and was awarded the Royal Air Force Medal. He won the King's Cup in 1924, the Britannia Trophy in 1925 and 1926, and was knighted in 1926.

Colt, Samuel. He invented the revolver and patented it in 1835. It was universally adopted after being used with great effect in the War with Mexico.

Columbus. Famous navigator and discoverer of America.

Confucius. Chinese saint, mystic and philosopher. Founded Confusianism or the Worship of Ancestors.

Conway, Sir Martin. A famous traveller and explorer. Climbed the Himalayas, 23,000 ft. and the Alps from beginning to end.

Cook, Captain J. Sailed round the North Island of New Zealand and reached the eastern coast of Australia. It was at his idea that the British Government colonised Australia. He explored the Society Islands and discovered the Hawaiin Islands. Was killed in 1779.

Cripps, Sir Stafford. Was British ambassador at Moscow. Was sent to India to place before the Indian leaders the new proposals for the award of Dominion Status to India proposed by the British War Cabinet. He arrived in Delhi on March 23, 1942, and after having interviews with officials and leaders of different political parties he issued the proposals to the press on March 29,1942, which however were nor acceptable to Indian political parties; Minister in the British Cabinet; Again visited India as a member of the British cabinet Delegation in March 1946.

Crompton, Samuel. Inventor of the Spinning Wheel. Crooks, Sir William. An eminent British scientist whose discoveries in Chemistry and Electricity have been of the greatest importance. He discovered thallium and invented radiometer. Died in 1919.

Curie, Madam. A world-famed lady scientist who discovered Radium. She was twice awarded the Nobel Prize. Died in 1934.

Daladier, E. French Statesman. Premier of France 1938-40. Resigned in 1940. Retained in the Reynaud cabinet for sometime and removed in June 1940.

Darlan, Admiral. Was Vichy Vice-Premier and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Minister of National Defence Darwin, Charles Robert. He was the man who caused

the great sensation in the world of thought since Newton discovered the Law of Gravitation. He was the distinguished scientist whose Origin of Species first clearly formulated and elaborated the Theory of Evolution. He was the greatest biological specialist. Died in 1881.

Das, Chitranjan. Powerful speaker and politician. Founded Swarajist Party in the Assembly in 1923. Elected first Mayor of Calcutta in March 1925. Died on June 16, 1925.

Davey, Sir Humphrey. He made himself famous for his Invention of the Safety Lamp. Discovered Nitrous Oxide or laughing Gas.

De Gaulle, General. Leader of the Free France. After the surrender of Petain Government he championed the cause of Free France and opposed the surrender of France to Germany.

Demosthenes, Great Grecian Orator. First he failed on account of his faulty pronunciation, and so he went into retirement and re-appeared as a great Orator. In 324 B. C. he was imprisoned for laxity in safe-guarding the public funds. He committed suicide. Sixty-one of his orations were preserved.

Desai, Bhulabhai Jivanji. Joined the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1932: was imprisoned for one year and after his release represented the Indian National Congress in the International Labour Conference at Geneva in 1933. Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly. Imprisoned in 1940 under Defence of India Act. Again smprisaned in 1942 and released in 1943. Was the chief defence Advocate in the first I.N.A. trial in 1945. Died in 1946.

Devadhar, G.K. Founder of the Poona Seva Sadan Society. President, Servants of India Society.

De Valera, Eamon. Irish politician; in his young age he became a fervent Republican and engaged in political and semi-revolutionary activities. After the rebellion of 1916 he was sentenced to death, but the sentence was never carried out and he was released in 1917. He abolished the oath of allegience to the British Crown and refused payment of the land annuities due to England under the treaty. President, Irish Free States.

Dollfus. Was the Chancellor of Austria. He became famous for his anti-Nazi activities and was shot dead in 1933.

Drake, Sir, Francis. A distinguished seaman of Elizabeth's time, who made many adventurous voyages. He was a leading figure in the attack on, and destruction of the Spanish Armada in 1588. He was the first Englishman to sail round the world. Died in 1596.

Duleep Singh, Kumar. Nephew of the late Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, known as "Ranji" in the world of cricket. Played brilliantly in the 2nd Test match for England, making 173 rurs against the Australians at Lords' in 1930. He has now retired from first class cricket.

Dunstan. Archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Edgar, the Peaceful. He encouraged literature, music and art; established schools and brought school masters from foreign countries.

Dupleix. French Statesman. For trade purposes he went to India in early life, but later on in 1742 he became the Governor of French East Indian possessions in 1742. In 1754 he was recalled and disgraced.

Earhart, Miss Amelia. American Aeronautist. She was the woman to across the Atlantic alone by air. Lost in July, 1937, in an attempt to fly round the world, and was not found even after an exhaustive search.

Eastman G. American inventor. He patented a photographic roll film and Kodak camera. He shot himself in 1932.

Edison, Thomas. An eminent American electrician and inventor. Invented and improved printing telegraph. His other inventions include an automatic telegraph system, the quadruplex and septuplex telegraph, the microtactimeter and many others. He improved the phonograph and kinetograph and introduced derophone and megaphone.

Einstein, Albert. German Scientist. Prominent for his Theory of Relativity. In 1921 he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics. Was exciled by the Nazis after they came into power in Germany in 1933.

Engineer, A. M. A young man who won the Aga Khan Prize for a solo flight from England to India. He was the first Indian to perform the feat. Fa hien. He was a Chinese Buddhist monk, who visited India at the time of Chandragupta II, in order to visit Buddhist places. He spent three years at the Pataliputra monastery and two years at Tamralipti, and travelled from Sind to Bengal He left an interesting account of his travels and description of the country.

Fahrenheit, G. D. A Dutch scientist, who introduced quicksilver in the construction of thermometer and laid down the Fahrenheit Thermometric Scale.

Faizi. A man of distinction at the Court of Akhar. He was a physician and a poet. He was the author of 101 books and had a fine library of 4,3000 choice manuscripts. He translated the "Mahabharat" from Sanskrit into Persian. He was born in 1547 and died in 1587.

Farishta. A historian, who wrote an account of the events of the seventeenth century in Persian.

Fazlul Huq, A. K. Entered in Government Service, but resigned in 1912 due to difference with Government; rejoined High Court and later was elected to Bengal Legislative Council. Joined Indian National Congress in 1914; All India Muslim League in 1918; General Secretary, Indian National Congress in 1918; Minister of the Bengal Government in 1924, but had to resign. Delegate to first and second R. T. Conferences. Returned to Legislative Assembly in 1934. Mayor of Calculta in 1935-36. Was the Chief Minister of Bengal under Coalition Government, but formed a separate party known as Progressive Coalition Party against Muslim League and formed a new Ministry in 1941. Resigned in 1943.

Firdausi. Was an eminent Persian poet, who composed Shahnama containing the heroic deeds of Mahmud of Ghazni. He expected from the King a handsome reward which he did not get and died broken-hearted.

Foch, Ferdinand. French Soldier. During the first Great War he exercised general control over a group of armies, and later was appointed General of all the armies on the Western front. In 1918 he was made a Marshal. He was a prominent figure in the negotiations for peace.

Ford, Henry. American manufacturer. One of the richest men in the world. Inventor of the well-known Ford motor cars and farm tractors.

Franco, Francisco. Spanish General and Dictator Led the Spanish Civil war. Defeated the Republicans and became master of the whole country. Joined the Anti-Commintern Pact in May 1939.

Franklin, Benjamin. The famous American statesman and philospher. He took part in framing the Constitution of the United States. He made a series of scientific inventions, and also invented the lightning conductor, besides other inventions. Died in 1790.

Forbisher, Sir Martin. Was the earliest of British navigators to attempt to find the North-West passage to India. He was knighted for his services in connection with the defeat of the Spanish Armaoa. Died in 1595.

Froebel, F. German educational reformer. Was founder of the kindergarten system of education.

Galileo. The great Italian astronomer. Discovered the Law of Pendulum Vibration. Constructed the first telescope.

Galton, Sir Francis. An eminent English Scientist. Originated the Study of "Eugenics". He was famous for his studies in heredity and meteorology and finger print identification for detecting criminals. Was knighted in 1909 and died in 1911.

Gama, Vasco da. The adventurous Portuguese navigator, who discovered the sea route to India in 1498 by doubling the Cape of Good Hope.

Gandhi, Mohan Das Karam Chand. Started the Satyagrah movement, 1918-19; Non-Cooperation movement, 1920; championed the cause of Indians abroad, especially, those in East and South Africa; sentenced to six years' simple imprisonment in March, 1922; released on February 4, 1924; President of the Indian National Congress, 1925; started Salt Campaign, 1930; interned May 5, 1930; released on January 26, 1931; delegate to the Round Table Conference, 1931; imprisoned in January, 1932; released on May 8, 1933; Started Quit India' movement in 1942; Arrested at Bombay on August 9, 1942; Released in 1944. Advocate of Non-Violence; India's greatest national leader.

Garibaldi. An Italian, famous for liberation of Italy. Leader of Red Shirts. Died in 1882.

Gladstone, William. The great Liberal English statesman of the 19th century. He became Premier in 1868 for the first time and introduced his two Home Rule Bills.

Goebbels, P. Joseph. Joined Nationalist party in 1922 and soon became a propagandist for the Party; became editor of the various party newspapers; elected member of the Reichstag in 1928. Minister for National Enlightenment and propaganda, 1933. Reported to have committed suicide in 1945.

Goering, Field Marshal, Hermann. Was member of the German Reichstag President of the War Economic Council in 1939. After the declaration of 1939 War, he was designated successor to Hitler in the event of latter's death. Tried as a War Criminal.

Goethe. The most distinguished of German poets and writers. His "F.Just" is one of the world's greatest literary works.

Gokhale, Gopal Krishna. He founded the Servants of India Society in 1905. He was sent to England to give evidence before the Welby Commission. In 1899 he was elected a member of the Legislative Council, and in 1921 member Imperial Legislative Council; Member of the Public Service Commission in 1912. Died in 1915.

Gort Viscount. After the declaration of the present war he was appointed Commander-in Chief of British Forces at Malta. High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of Palestine,1946. Gresham, Sir Thomas. Was the wealthiest London merchant. He built the first Royal Exchange and founded Gresham College. His name is associated with the principle, called *Gresham's Law*, that bad money drives good money out of circulation.

Hannemann, German Physician, who founded the system of Homeopathy. Died in 1843.

Haque, Sir Muhammad Azizul. Minister of Education, Bengal Government, 1934-37; Speaker of the Bengal Assembly, 1937, and Vice Chancellor of the Calcutta University, 1938; Was a member of the Indian Franchise Committee. High Commissioner for India, 1942-43; Member for Commerce, Vicerov's Executive Council.

Hauptmann, G. One of the leading dramatic poets of Europe. Winner of the Nobel Prize for literature in 1912.

Haile Sellasie I. Enlightened Emperor of Abyssinia since 1930. Following reverses in the Italo-Abyssinian War had to flee to Haifa in May, 1936. Returned in January 1941 to personally lead opposition to the Italians and ultimately became the Emperor.

Hannibal. The Famous Carthaginian general, who led an army against Rome. He was defeated by Scipio at the Battle of Zama, and afterwards suffered exile and poisoned himself.

Harrison, John. The inventor of the Chronometer for which he received the Government grant of £ 20,000.

Harvey, William. An English Physici in, who discovered the circulation of blood in 1916.

Hawkins. Known for his discoveries on the sea with Raleigh and Drake. He was the first to carry slaves from Africa to Ameria in 1562.

Henderson, Rt. Hon. Arthur Foreign Secretary, 1929 31; President of World Disarmament Conference, 1932-34; awarded prize of £2,200 by the Carnegie Foundation for his work

for Peace and Disarmament in April 1933. In 1934 he was

Herodotus. Greek historian. He travelled extensively and wrote a history of Persia, Lydia and Egypt and especially the struggle between the Greeks and the Persians, and is known as "Father of History."

Hertz, Heinrich. German Scientist. Famous for his invention of Wireless.

Hess, Rudolf Was one of Hitler's earliest collaborators. Imprisioned after participating in Munich Pact. After the declaration of the present War was appointed second successor to Hitler. Mysteriously left Germany and reached England by aeroplane. Is under trial.

Hidayatullah, Sir Ghulam Husain. Was a member of the Round Table Conference and nominated member of the Council of State. President of the Sind Advisory Council, and was the first Premier of the Sind Government.

Hill, Sir Rowland. English Reformer. The first propounder of the idea of the Penny Postal System.

Himmler, Hetnchech. Chief of the German Secret State Police (Gestape) since its inception. Nominated Commander in chief of the Home Army.

Hinkler, C. B. Australian airman. Made several notable flipts. His longest flight was from Croydon to Port Darwin in 15½ days in 1937. In 1931 he crossed the Atlantic from Brazil to Africa. In January 1933, he set out from Britain to Australia on a flight but disappeared and in April his body was found in Tuscany.

Hipparchus. Greek astronomer. He discovered the procession of the equinoxes; calculated closely the mean Lunar month; improved astronomical instruments; catalogued many hundreds of stars; and first determined terrestrial positions in terms of latitude and longitude. He founded plane and spherical trigonometry, and ranks as the greatest astronomer of antiquity.

Hippocrates. Greek physician. Is called the "Father of Medicin." Was a native of Thessaly. Practised and taught in Athens.

Hitler Adolf. Germany's first Dictator. He is an Austrian by birth and was born at Braunan on April 20, 1889. Having sealed in Germany he became prominent by raising a body of volunteers to oppose the social democrats. In 1923 his followers engineered a rising in Bavaria, but this was suppressed and Hitler was imprisoned for 5 years. He wrote his famous book Mein Kampf (my battle) in jail. After his release he joined the National Socialist party and quickly came to the front. He organised the party known as the Nazis. In 1932 he polled several million votes against President Hindenburg. After becoming Chancellor in 1933, Hitler became virtual Dictator. He confiscated the funds of the Communists, put down the socialists, and drove the Jews from key positions in Germany. In the same year he announced Germany's withdrawal from the League of Nations. In 1934, on the death of Hindenburg, he became President. Was defeated in the second World War and is reported to be dead.

Hoare, Sir Samuel. Secretary of State for Air, 1923 24; became Secretary of State for India in 1931; and Home Secretary in 1937.

Homer. Greatest of Greek poets. He is believed to have been blind and to have travelled about singing his poems. He wrote two of the world's greatest epic poems viz. *Iliad* and *Odyssey*.

Hoover, Herbert C. President of the United States of America, 1929-33; former Minister of Commerce.

Howe, Elias. An ingenious American who was the inventor of the first sewing machine, by which he made a great fortune.

Huen Tsang. He was a Chinese Buddhist pilgrim. He set cut on his travels about A. D. 629 and came to India in A. D. 630 in the reign of Harsha, remained for 15 years and left India in A. D. 644. He became an intimate friend of King Harsha.

Hughes D. E. English inventor. He invented a type printing telegraph, microphone and the induction balance.

Hugo, Victor. The great poet, dramatist and novelist who headed the Romantic Movement in France in the nineteenth century.

Hull, Cordell. Secretary of State, U. S. A.; Strong supported of President Roosevelt's policy and pan Americanism.

Hydari, Sir Akbar. President, All India Mohammadan Educational Conference, 1917. Organised Osmania University. Led Hyderabad delegation to three Round Table Conferences; was a member of the Joint-Parliamentary Committee. Chief Minister of Hyderabad State upto 1941. Was member of the Viceroy s Executive Council with Information Portfolio. Died on January 7, 1942.

Inchcape. Earl of Was a member of the Geddes Committee in 1922 and came to India as President of the Retrenchment Committee. He died suddenly in 1932.

Inonu, Ismet. President of the Turkish Republic. Formerly known as Ismet Pasha.

Iqbal, Sir Muhammad. A Philosopher and a great Urdu and Persian poet. Composed the Indian National Anthem in Urdu. Died in 1938.

Jansen. Famous for his invention of the microscope.

Jardine. He was the captain of the M. C. C. team to Australia in 1932 and India in 1934. He is also famous for the controversy over the sc called "leg theory" bowling in Australia.

Jayakar, Mukund Ramrao. In 1930 was a delegate to the Round Table Conference in London and member of the Federal Structure Committee; member, Indian Delegation co-operating with the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the White Paper. Judge of the Indian Federal Court. Was a Member of Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Jehangir, Sir Cowasji. Delegate to the Round Table

Conference, 1930, 1931 and 1932; delegate, London Monetary and Economic Conference, 1933 elected to represent the Assembly at the Empire Parliamantary Conference in London, 1935.

Jenner, Edward. Became famous for his discovery of the vaccine system of alleviating small pox. Parliament made him

grants amounting to £ 30,000.

Jinnah, Mohomed Ali Advocate, Bombay High Court; Member, Imperial Legislative Council, 1910; President, Muslim League, 1920; Attended the Round Table Conference, 193.0; President, Muslim League, since 1934. A bitter critic of the Congress. Firm adherent of Pakistan Scheme.

Joan of Arc. A French girl whose heroism inspired the French to drive away the English out of Orleans. Was called the "Maid of Orleans." She was burnt alive as a heretic at

Rouen in 1431.

Johnson, Amy. First woman to perform the feat of solo-flight from England to Australia.

Joshi, N. M. Was sent Mesopotamia by the Government of India as representative of the Indian press, 1927; to Washington in 1920, and to Geneva in 1921, 1922, 1925 & 1929, as delegate of the working classes in India to the International Labour Conference. Member of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour. Attended the Round Table Conference, 1930, 1931 and 1932. Attended meetings of the Joint Parliamentary Committee as Indian delegate. Member, Servants of India Society. General Secretary, Trade Union Congress, 1940. Member, Central Legislative Assembly.

Kelkar, N. C. Delegate and member of the Congress Home Rule League deputation to England in 1919. Elected member of the Legislative Assembly in 1923 and 1926. Retired from public life in 1937.

Kellogg, F. B. American Ambassador in 1924. Wonfame as the originator of the Kellogg Pact of Paris, signed in 1928. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1929. Judge of the Pernanent Court of International Justice, 1930-37. Died in 1937

Kingsford Smith, Sir Charles, E. Australian airman who was the first airman to fly round the world. He flew from Australia to England in 1929; from Ireland to America in 1930; from England to Australia in 1933. In 1934 he made the first west to east Pacific crossing from Australia. Was knighted in 1932. In November 1935, while attempting another England—Australia flight he was reported missing and all search for him proved futile.

Kipling, Rudyard. English writer. Famous for his stories and poems. Has been called "The Laureate of the British Embire". Received the Nobel prize for Literature in

1907. Died in January 1936.

Kitchener, Earl. Distinguished English Soldier. Commander-in Chief in India from 19.2 to 1909. Raised to the peerage in 1898 and accorded a grant of £30,000. In 1911 was Consul General in Egypt. For his admirable campaign against the-Boers he was made a Viscount and given £50,000 and the Order of Merit. Secretary for War in 1914. In 1916, while on his way to Russia on a mission, he was drowned.

Laval, Pierre. French Politician. Was Premier and Foreign Secretary, 1931-32 and 1935-36. Said to be connected with Fuscist intrigues in France, 1947-39. Partly responsible for the overthrow of the Reynaud Cabinet in June 1940. Vice-premier and successor to Petain as Chief of State, later also as Foreign Minister, but dismissed a few months later. Head of the State under German patronage. Executed in 1945

Lenin. An active worker for the Russian Revolution from 1893-1917. During this period the revolutionary Social democratic party was formed and a revolutionary group, known as the Bolsheviks, developed within this party with Lenin as leader. In the 1917 Revolution the provincial Government was overthrown by the Bolsheviks and Lenin became president of the new Government and till his death in 1924 he remained the active head of the Russian Soviet Government.

Lesseps, V. Ferdinand de. French Engineer. He conceived the plan of the Suez Canal and completed the work in 1869.

Lincoln, Abrahamt President of U. S. A. in 1861. Delivered his anti-slavery pronouncement which led to the Civil War of 1861-65. He was shot in 1864.

Linlithgow, Marquis of. Civil Lord of the Admiralty; Chairman of the Royal Commission on Agriculture; President of the Joint Parliamentary Committee; Viceroy and Governor-General of India, 1935-1943.

Lister, Lord. English Scientist. Achieved renown for his discovery of the antiseptic treatment.

Litvinoff. Russian politician. He joined the Communist party in Russia and became one of the leaders of the Soviet. He negotiated the Franco-Soviet Pact on behalf of U. S. S. R. in 1936.

Lloyd George, Rt. Hon. D. Prime Minister, 1917-22; M. P. since 1890; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1908-15; ex-Secretary of State for War.

Lodge, Sir Oliver Joseph. English Scientist. A pioneer of wireless telegraphy. Also the inventor of machinery for dispelling fog. He gave much attention to the phenomenon of sprittalism.

Lothian, Marquis of. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in the National Government which was formed in 1931. Also famous for his services in South Africa. Was Chairman of the Indian Franchise Committee of 1932.

Luther, Martin. German Reformer. He worked out a doctrine of salvation different from that taught by the Church and became a national figure. His action created a great stir in Germany and he was ex-communicated. A great portion of his life was spent in organising the Reformed Church in Germany. Died in 1546.

Macadam, J. L. Was a Scottish Engineer, who invented a process of road repairing.

Mac Donald, J. Ramsay. Prime Minister, Labour Government, 1929-31. National Government, 1931-35; resigned

the Premiership on June 7, 1935, and became Lord President of the Council. Though defeated in the General Election of 1935, he was returned from the Scottish Universities in February 1936 and retained his cabinet post. President, Round Table Conference, 1930-31. President, Lausanne Conference, 1932. Died in 1937.

Magellan, Ferdinand. A famous Portuguese navigator, who led the first expedition to sail round the world. He was the first European to enter the Pacific Ocean, and complete the voyage of the world.

Malaviya, Pt. Ma dan Mohan. School Master, 1885-87; Editor, the Indian Union, 1885-87, Hindustan, 1887-89. The Abhyudaya, 1907-09; Mcmber, Provincial Legislative Council, 1902-12; President, Indian National Congress, 1909 and 1918; member, Imperial Legislative Council, 1910-19; member, Indian Industrial Commission, 1916-18: Founder & Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University; President, Hindu Maha Sabha, 1923-24; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1924-30.

Marconi Marchese. An ingenious Italian electrician. Developed Wireless Telegraphy; Received the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1909; Senator of Italy; Died suddendy on July 21, 1937.

Maxwell, J. C. An eminent scientist and mather atician. Was the writer on Heat, Light, Electricity and kindred subjects. He also invented wireless waves.

Megasthenes. He was a Greek Ambassador at the Court of Chandragupta. He spent a long time in India and wrote a careful account of the Indian system of Government.

Mehta, Jamna Das. Member, Legislative Assembly, 1929-30; member, All India Congress Committee, 1921-32; President, National Trades Union Federation, 1933-35; Indian Workers' Delegate to the International Labour Conference, 1934; Mayor of Bombay, 1936-37; Revenue and Finance Minister, Bombay Government, 1937; India's Agent in Burma.

Merchant, V. M. Outstanding player in cricket. At the age of 14 he scored his first century. In 1928 he scored 500 runs for Bombay University and a double century against Punjab University. In 1933 he scored an aggregate of 1,700 runs including 4 centuries at Bombay. Played in all three Test matches against Jardine's M. C. C. team. He played in India's team that visited England in 1936 and also in 1946. Was selected as Captain in unofficial Tests against Lord Tennyson's Team in India.

Mira Ben (Miss Slade). Daughter of Admiral Sir Edmond Slade. M. Gandhi adopted her as a daughter. During the Civil Disobedience movement she was twice imprisoned.

Mollison, J. A. He made a record solo flight from Australia to England in 1931; attempted the London-Melbourne Air Race in October, 1934, but failed owing to some trouble in his aeroplane.

Molotov, V. Commissar for Foreign Affairs, U. S. S. R. Was imprisoned six times and twice exiled before revolution. Became Prime Minister of Foreign Affairs after Litvinoff's resignation in 1939.

Montessori, Maria. She introduced the "Montessori" method for infant education. A brilliant educationalist.

Moonje, Dr. B. S. Leader of the Hindu Mahasabha. Took part in Civil disobedience movement. Founder of the Military School, Poona. Was president of the All India Hindu Maha Sabha.

Mosley, Sir Oswald. Leader of the Black Shirt Movement.

Mudaliar, Sir A. Ramaswami. Member, Viceroy's Executive Council; Member, Madras Legislature, 1920-26; Mayor, Madras Corporation, 1928-30; Member, Council of State, 1930;

Delegate to the Round Table Conference; led the Indian Delegation to the British Commonwealth Relations Conference at Tronto; served in the Economic Enquiry Committee of the League of Nations; Was member of the British War Cabinet and Pacific War Council, and President of Social and Economic Council of U. N. O. Now Diwan of Mysore.

Murad, A. M. A young man who was the first Mohammadan pilot in India, who flew fom Calcutta to Cape Town for the Aga Khan prize.

Mussolini, Signor Benito. Was a Socialist exile in Switzerland. Founder of the Fascist Movement. Prime Minister of Italy 1922-45. Italy's conquest of Abyssinia was due to his dynamic spirit. He launched an extensive scheme for rebuilding Rome in 1932. He signed a pact in 1934, between Italy and Austria and Hungary. He was a party to the "Pact of Steel" signed in Berlin on May 22, 1939. Resigned on July 26, 1943.

Naidu, Mrs. Sarojini. A gifted poetess of international fame. Specially connected with women's movements in India. President, Indian National Congress, 1925. Attended the Round Table Conference with Mr. Gandhi; Member of the Government of India Sonth African Delegation, 1932. Decorated with Kaisar-i-Hind gold Medal for organising flood relief work in Hyderabad.

Nansen. The Norwegian explorer who started his North Polar expedition reaching the highest altitude hitherto attained. Awarded Nobel Prize for Peace in 1922. He was instrumental in securing the entry of Germany into the League of Nations.

Naoroji, Dadabhai. He was the first Indian member of the British Parliament. Founded the East Indian Association in England to educate the English public about Indian affairs. Was elected President of the Indian National Congress three times. Bombay University conferred a doctorate on him in 1917.

Napier, Baron. The inventor of Logarithms.

Napoleon I, Bonaparte. Famous French Emperor and "the greatest adventurer in the world." At the age of twenty he was a Captain and after a few years he won a generalship and became Commander-in-Chief the next year. A series of spectacular victories made him practically the dictator of Europe. His invasion of Russia and unsatisfactory campaign in Spain brought about his downfall, and he was forced to abdicate and was sent to Elba. He made another desperate effort but was completely defeated at Waterloo on June 18, 1815. Was exiled to St. Helena, where he died on May 5, 1821.

Nariman, F.K. Joined Civil Disobedience movement in 1930 and suspended his extensive practice at the Bar. Figured prominently in Harvey-Nariman case, in which he was honourably acquitted. Prominent Congress leader of radical views and one of the prominent leaders of "Forward

Block." Mayor of Bombay in 1935.

Nawaz, Begum Shah. Entered public life at a very early age. Gave up purchal in 1920 and since then actively engaged in educational and social reform matters. First Muslim woman to represent her sex in All-India Muslim League Council. First woman to be elected as Vice-President of the 42nd Social Reforms Conference, Lahore, 1929. Woman delegate to the Indian kound Table Conference, 1930-32; Delegate to the third Round Table Conference, 1933; Invited by the League of Nations as Collaborator, 1932. Member, Punjab Legislative Assembly.

Naydu, C. K. Prominent Indian Cricketer of international fame. Captained All-India Cricket Team in England in 1931. A. D. C. to the Maharaja Holkar of Indore.

Nehru, Pandit Jawahar Lal. Most prominent leader of India. President, Indian National Congress, 1929-30, 1935, 1936 and 1946. Imprisoned several times in connexion with Civil Disobsdience movement and 'Salt' Campaign. He wrote his Autobiography in 1936, which had tremendous sale in England and India. Visited China in 1939 as Congress representative. Sentenced to four years' imprisonment in 1940 under Defence of India Act, but released in 1941. Again

arrested on August 9, 1942, and released in 1945. During his last imprisonment he wrote 'Discovery of India'. Appointed

member of Interim Govt, at the Centre, 1946.

Nehru, Pt. Moti Lal. He was a leading lawyer in Allahabad. He founded the Nationalist paper 'The Independent' in 1919 and devoted himself to the national cause. He published his report 'Nehru Report' in 1928, demanding immediate Dominion Status. He dedicated his palatial residence to the cause of the Congress movement and was the leading man in the Civil Disobedience movement. Died on February 6, 1931.

Niemeyer, Sir Otto. British finance expert. Inquired into the budgetary position of the Central and Provincial Governments and certain other financial allocations between the Centre and Provinces under the Government of India Act, 1935.

Nelson, Horatio. A celebrated English Admiral. He shattered the fleet of Bonaparte in 1798 and won the battles of the Nile and Trafalgar. He was killed in 1805 at the battle of Trafalgar.

Newton, Sir Isaac. Great mathematician and philosopher. He discovered the Law of Gravitation and the

Method of Fluxions.

Nightingale, Florence. Was a noted figure in the Crimean War, where she organised a band of nurses who did great services in relieving the sufferings of the soldiers. Her system was adopted and developed in all parts of the world and she was honoured with a te-timonial of £50,000 which she applied to the founding of the Nightingale Home for Nurses. Was called the "Lady with a Lamp."

Nihal Singh, St. A famous Indian Journalist. Visited America, Europe and Japan and edited several papers.

Nobel, Dr. Alfred B. Inventor of dynamite. Was a Swedish engineer and chemist who amassed a large fortune, a great portion of which, at his death in 1896, he set apart as a fund for awarding prizes every year, each worth £8,000, in Physics, Chemistry, Physiology or Medicine, Literature and Peace promotion.

Noon, Malik Sir Feroze Khan. Minister, Punjab Govt. 1927-36; High Commissioner for India, 1936-41; Labour Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, 1942-45; Govt. of India's delegation to San Francisco Conference, 1945.

O'Duffy. Was the leader of "Blue Shirts" in the Irish Free State.

Omar Khayyam. Was the great Persian poet. He is famous for his "Rubai yat."

Panini. Celebrated author of the famous Sanskrit Grammar.

Pant, Pt. Govind Ballabh. Took leading part in the non-Co-operation Movement, 1921 and satyagraha movement, 19302 Elected to Central Legislative Assembly in 1935; Congress Premier of U. P., 1937-39 and again in 1946. Imprisoned for Civil Disobedience movement severalitimes and lastly in 1942; and released in 1945.

Pandit, Mrs. Vijai Lakshmi, Sister of Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru; First woman Minister in Eindia; Took active part in the Congress Movement; President, All India women's Conference, 1941; Toured extensively in America in 1944-45; Imprisoned in 1930 and 1932. Congress Minister, U. P. Govt., 1937-39 and 1946.

Parmanand Bhai. Visited South Africa, British Colonies and South America. In 1914 was arrested being suspected as a member of Gadar Party of America and was sentenced to death, but later on was sent to Andamans and was released in 1920. Joined Congress and Non-Co-operation movement, but afterwards resigned and joined Hindu Maha Sabha and started Sangathan movement. Elected M. L. A. in 1931 and 1935. Elected President of All-India Hindu Maha Sabha in 1934.

Patel, Vallabhbhai, Sardar. He is associated with many political movements viz., Kaira Satyagraha, Nagpur Flag Satyagraha, Borsad no-tax campaign, and Bardoli no-tax campaign. Was the President of the 45th Indian National Congress. Jailed several times for Congress movement.

Pasteur, Louis. An eminent French scientist, who is famous for his researches in connection with hydrophobia, bacteriology, and the specific germs of cholera and other diseases. Founded the Pasteur Institute in Paris.

Patel, Vithalbhai J. One of the most powerful Indian Nationalist leaders. He took part in the 'Salt' march led by M. Gandhi. Was imprisoned as a leader of the boycott movement of foreign goods. He was the first Indian President of the Legislative Assembly at Delhi in 1927, but resigned in April 1930. Died in 1934.

Patro, Sir A. P. Président, All India Justice Party; Minister of Madras Government, 1921-27; Delegate to the Round Table Conference, 1930, 1931 and 1932. Delegate to the League of Nations, 1931.

Peary, Admiral. An Arctic explorer and naval commander of great distinction, who undertook several expeditions to the Polar regions and made several important discoveries.

Petain, Henri Philipee. Army Officer, 1878; Brigadier General in 1914; Defender of Verdun in 1916; Commander-in-Chief, French Forces in 1917; Marshal in 1918. Vice president, Council of National Defence, 1931-45. War Minister, 1934; Ambassador to Spein, 1939; Vice Premier in May 1940 under Reynaud; Surrendered to Germany in June 1940; Chief of the State of France. Has Abolished the French constitution and adopted the authoritarian system. Sentenced to death by the French War Crimes Commission in 1945. The sentence was later remitted to life imprisonment.

Pethick Lawrence, Lord. Secretary of State for India, 1946 and is a man recognised as a life time sympathizer in the cause of Indian self-Government. He visited India in March 1946 as the head of the Cabinet Mission for constitutional negotiations. He took a leading part in the movement of votes for women and in 1942 courted imprisonment for conspiracy in connection with women suffragettes.

Pitman, Sir Isaac. Founded the Pitman system of Shorthand.

Plato. Renowned Greek philosopher; greatly distinguished himself by lectures and writings; was Socrates disciple.

Poincare, M. Ex-President of the French Republic: a former Prime Minister; formed a ministry in 1926. Died in 1934.

Parshottam Das, Sir Thakur Das. Member, Indian Retrenchment Committee; Director, Reserve Bank of India: Member, Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, 1926; Delegate to the Round Table Conference, 1930-33: President, East India Cotton Association.

Pythagoras, Great Greek philosopher. Taught the doctrine of the transmigration of souls and also a system of astronomy.

Quisling, V. A. L. Norwegian politician. After a military and diplomatic career founded a Fascist party. Connected with German intrigues to seize Norway, was appointed head of the German sponsered Government but had to resign for want of popular support. His name has now become a byword for treachery. Sentenced to death in 1946.

Radhakrishnan, Sir S. Indian Philosopher of distinction. In 1936 was appointed Professor of Comparative Religions at Oxford; first Indian to gain this distinction. Vice Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University.

Raghavendra Rao, E. Twice Minister, C. P. Govt, Home Member in 1930; Acting Governor in 1935. Appointed Adviser of Secretary of State for India in 1939. Was member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. Died in 1942.

Rahim, Sir Abdur. President, Indian Legislative Assembly 1935; to 1945; Member of the Joint Parliamentary Committee in England; Leader of the Indian Delegation to the Empire Parliamentary Conference, 1935; Member of the Royal Commission on Public Services, 1913-15; Ex-Judge, Madras High Court. Rahimtoola, Sir Ibrahim. Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1899-1916; Member, Imperial Legislative Council, 1912; President, Fiscal Commission, 1921; member, Bombay Executive Council, 1918-23; President, Bombay Legislative Council, 1923-25; Member, Royal Commission on Labour; President, Legislative Assembly, 1931; Resigned in 1933.

Raja, M. C. President, All India Depressed Class Conference, 1928 and 1937. Vice-President, All-India Hindu Maha Sabha. Most prominent leader of the Depressed Classes.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy. Was one of the first great men of India during early British rule. He belonged to Bengal and was a great scholar and reformer. He was the founder of the Brahmo Samaj. He died in 1833.

Rajendra Prasad, Dr. Joined Mahatma Gandhi in 1917 in Champaran Agrarian affairs. Joined non-cooperation movement in 1920. Jailed several times. President, National Congress, 1934 and 1939.

Raleigh, Sir Walter. An eminent seaman, courtier and scholar. Founded the colony of Virginia in 1584. The introduction of tobacco and potato into Europe dates from this discovery. At one time he was in great favour at the court. He was supposed to be implicated in a conspiracy and was a prisoner for twelve years, when he wrote his History of the World. In 1615, James set him at liberty in order to head an expedition to Guiana in the hope of finding gold, but being unsuccessful he was again imprisoned on his return and finally beheaded.

Raman, Sir C. V. He specialised in the diffraction of light and sound; was made a Fellow of the Royal Society; Went on a lecture tour in Canada in 1924; was elected President of the Indian Science Congress in 1928; was knighted in 1929 and was awarded the Hughes Medal by the Royal Society on November 10, 1930, for his studies on Abnormal Scattering of Light. Was also awarded Nobel Prize for Physics. He was appointed as Director of the Indian Institute of Science for 15 years from April 1933, but had to resign in July 1937. Received Franklin Medal in 1941, the highest Scientific honour of U. S. A.

Ramsay, Sir William. He discovered Argon, thereto unknown constituent of the air: also new atmospheric gases, Neon, Krypton and Xenon. He also discovered Helium. Was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1904.

Ranjit Singh, Prince. H H. the late Maharaja Jam Sahib of Nawanagar; spent many years in England before succeeding to the title; was a popular cricketer and attained exceptional success as a batsman in the nineties; was the first man to score over 3000 runs in one season.

Ray, Sir Prafulla Chandra. Fellow of the Chemical Society, London. Fellow of the Asiatic Society, Bengal. Founder and Director, Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd. He made researches in Mercury and Nitric Acid. Among his important discoveries are Mercurous Nitrite and its derivatives, Amine Nitrites.

Raza Ali, Sir Syed. One of those responsible for introducing separate Muslim representation in Municipal Boards in the U. P.; Identified himself with Swaraj and Khilafat Movements; President, All India Muslim League, 1924; Member Government of India's Delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations, Geneva, 1929; Agent of the Government of India in South Africa till 1938.

Reader, A. C. Was the first flier across the Atlantic.

Reaumar. An eminent French chemist, who invented the thermometer that bears his name.

Reuter, Baron, P. J. De. Was the pioneer of the telegraphic press services, the world-wide organisation that bears his name.

Reynaud Paul. French Statesman, Finance Minister under Daladier Cabinet, 1938-40 and Premier after Daladier's fall on March 25, 1940. Thrown out by Petain Government in June 1940.

Ribbentrop, Joachim Von. Minister for Foreign Affairs, Germany. A close adviser of Hitler in foreign affairs. Ambassador to Great Britain in 1936-38. He negotiated Russo-German non-aggression Pact in 1939. Rockefeller, John D. Said to be the richest man in the world. Began life as a book-keeper. Later he began oil refining and made so many improvements that he became a millionaire and gave over £20,000,000 to Rockefeller Foundation. Died on May 23, 1937-

Roe, Sir Thomas. He was an ambassador at the Moghul Court from 1612 to 1615. He advocated the doctrine of perceable commerce in India, but failed to secure a regular commercial treaty between the Emperor of India and the King of England.

Rontgen, W. Was the German scientist who discovered the Rontgen Rays in 1895. He also made other important laboratory investigations. He died in 1923.

Roosevelt, F. D. In 1932 was elected President of the U. S. A. Started on a policy of bold social and economic reforms known as 'New Deal'; Re-elected President for the second time in 1936; Again re-elected for the third time in 1940.

Roosevelt, Theodore (Senior). President of the United States of America (1901-1909). Was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1906 for his efforts in promoting peace. A political fanatic attempted to assassinate him, but with the bullet in his breast he made a speech for over an hour. In 1914 he explored the wilderness of Brazil and discovered a large river.

Ross, Sir James. Achieved distinction as an Arctic explorer. Discovered the North Ma netic Pole in 1831.

Ross, Sir Ronald. A great scientist who discovered malaria. Was awarded the Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1920.

Roy, M. N. His real name is Narendranath Charjee. Joined revolutionary movement in 1903; prosecuted for political dacoity in 1906; involved in Howrah Conspiracy case in 1908 and Garden Reach Dacoity in 1914; He went to China and America and assumed the name of M. N. Roy and became a thorough Communist. Went to Mexico

and established Communist party there. He was called to Russia by Lenin and became prominent member of the Communist International. He was expelled from there, came to Germany and then to France. Secretly landed in India in 1930. In 1931 was arrested and sentenced to 6 years' R. l. In 1936 he joined the Indian National Congress. In 1937 married an American lady and left the Congress of form his own party to fight Fascist Powers.

Sahni, Dr. Birbal. India's delegate to the Third Centenary Celebration of Natural History Museum in Paris in 1935; and represented Lucknow University at the International Botanical Congress, Amsterdam in 1935; Fellow of the Royal Society in 1936.

Saha, Meghnad. Worked at the Imperial College of Science, London, 1921-22; Founded United Provinces Academy of Science, and was elected first President in 1931; President, Indian Science Congress, 1934; Founder of a School of Research in Physics at Allahabad. One of the most brilliant scientists of modern India and has acquired international reputation in the world of Physics for Neuclear Physics.

Saklatwala, Shapurji. Worked in Indian jungles for iron, coal and limestone, which led to foundation of Tata Works. Founder of "Workers" Welfare League of India in London." Noted Indian Communist.

Sapru, Sir Tej Bahadur. Eminent lawyer in Allahabad, Member, U. P. Legislative Council, 1913-16; Imperial Legislative Council, 1916-20; Law Member, Governor-General's Executive Council, 1920-22; Member of the Reforms Enquiry Committee 1924, Round Table Conference, 1930-32 and the Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1933; President, U. P. Unemployment Committee, 1934-35; Member of Privy Council.

Sarkar, Nalini Ranjan. In 1929 he represented the Federation on the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee and was elected as non-official adviser to Indian delegation at the last Indc-Japanese Trade Negotiation.

President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce in 1933. President, All-India Life Offices Association, 1931-32. Mayor of Calcutta, 1934-35; Minister, Bengal Government; 1935-1939. Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council which he resigned in 1942.

Sastri, Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa. Joined the Servants of India Society in 1907. Member, Southborough Committee. Represented India in 1921 at the Imperial Conference, the League of Nations and Washington Conference. Agent to the Government of India in South Africa, 1922–29. Appointed Privy Councillor and received the Freedom of the City of London in 1921. Visited Dominions as the representative of the Government of India in 1922. Member, Royal Commission on Labour, 1929. Member, Round Table Conference, 1930-31. Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University, 1935-40. Died in 1945.

Savarkar, V. D. Joined the Nationalist movement in early age. Was sent to England and was arrested there for Nasik Conspiracy Case, but escaped from ship at Marseilles in 1910, but was re-arrested and transported for 15 years. Was sent to Andamans for 14 years and was afterwards interned at Ratnagiri for several years. In 1937 was set free by interim Bombay Ministry, Is a linguist and poet. President of the Hindu Maha Sabha.

\$cott, C. W. A. With Campbell Black won the Mac-Robertson International Air Race in 1934. He also won the Croydon—Johannesberg Air Race in 1936.

Shafaat Ahmad Khan, Dr. Sir. Was for several years Professor of Modern Indian History, Allahabad University; Member, Legislative Council, U. P., 1924-30; Gave evidence before the Reforms Enquiry Committee, 1924; Economic Enquiry Committee, 1925; Muslim delegate to the Round Table Conference, 1930-32; Delegate to the Joint Select Committee on Constitutional Reforms, 1933; Member of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee and other Sub-Committees of the three Round Table Conferences; Knighted in June, 1925. Now High Commissioner for India in the Union of South Africa. Member, Interim Govt, 1946.

Sikandar Hayat Khan, Sir. Revenue Member, Punjab Government, 1930; Acting Governor, 1932 and 1934; Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, 1935-36. Chief Minister, Punjab Government. Died in 1942.

Simon, Sir John. Solicitor-General, 1910-13; Attorney-General, 1913-15. Home Secretary in the Coalition Government. As Chairman of the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs, visited India in 1928-29; Secretary of State for Home Affairs till 1937.

Simpson, Sir J. Y. The discoverer of the utility of chloroform as an anaesthetic, and one of the most accomplished experimental surgeons of the 19th century.

Sinha, Lord. Called Lord Sinha of Raipur. Son of late Lord S. P. Sinha, is the second baron of Raipur and was created Baron in 1919. Was born on August 22, 1887. He first married in 1916, Lady Pratima, eldest daughter of R. B. Lalit Mohan Chatterji, who died in 1920. His second wife, Lady Nirupama, is the younger daughter of R. B. Lalit Mohan Chatterji. He could not take his seat in the House of Lords for 11 years after his father's death, his claim having been in question. The Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords, however, have allowed his claim to take his seat in the House.

Sinha, Sachchidananda. First elected Deputy President, Indian Legislative Assembly; First Indian Finance Member of the Bihar and Orissa Government, 1921-26; President, Legislative Council, 1921-22; Vice-Chancellor, Patna University, 1936; Founded and edited The Hindustan Review, 1890-1922 and again in 1926. Was especially invited while in England in 1933 to appear before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms. He submitted a lengthy memorandum on the White Paper. Vice-Chancellor Patna University.

Sivaswami Ayyar, Sir. First Indian representative of the University of Madras in the Madras Legislative Council, 1904-07; Advocate-General, 1907; Member of the Executive Council, Madras, 1912-17, Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, 1916-18; Vice-Chancellor, Bihar Hindu University, 1918-19; President of the second and ninth sessions of the National Liberal Federation, 1919 and 1926. Member of the Indian delegation at the third session of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, 1922; Nominated member of the Legislative Assembly, 1924.

Smith, Adam. Father of the Science of Political Economy. Famous for his 'Wealth of Nations.'

Smuts, General. Became Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa in 1939 on the resignation of General Hertzog on neutrality issue.

Sikorski, L. Prime Minister of newly constituted Polish Government in England.

VSocrates. A distinguished Greek Philosopher. Was the son of a sculptor. His chief mission in life was to sift and preach to mankind He obeyed Oraclean voice, that was his guide. Was charged with impiety, found guilty and sentenced to death. When the fatal day came he calmly drank the poison which terminated his career.

Stalin, Joseph. General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party in 1917; on Lenin's death in 1924, succeeded him as Dictator. He has since held a leading place in Russian Politics. In 1939 he concluded non-aggression pact with Hitler. Marshal of the Soviet Union.

Stephenson, George. Was mainly engaged in ordinary colliery occupation. Afterwards came into touch with the working of Watt's steam engine. He won his first greattriumph by putting a locomotive on the line that was able to draw a train of 38 carriages, laden with goods and passengers, at the rate of 12 miles an hour. Subsequently, assisted by his son Robert, he constructed the Liverpool and Manchester line, and after that the railway era commenced.

Stevenson, Robert. He invented the "flashing" system of throwing light at sea.

Swan, Sir Joseph Wilson. Was an inventor of Photography, and discoverer of the Auto-type process, and of the reaction making rapid dry plates. He also invented the incand-

escent electric lamp.

Tagore, Dr. Sir Rabindranath. An Indian poet of international fame, who won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1913. His best known poem is *Gitanjati'*. In 1910 he founded a school at Santiniketan, Bolpur, which has been turned into a centre of international culture. He passed away in August 1941 at the age of 81.

Tagore, Abanindranath. Leader of Art Renaissance in Bengal, and the founder of the Modern School of Indian Artists; Founder of the Indian Society of Oriental Arts. Amongst his most famous paintings are "Banished Yaksha,"

"Passing of Shahjahan" and the "Queen of Asoka".

Tambe, S. B. President, C. P. Legislative Council, 1925; Home Member, C. P. Govt; Acting Governor, C. P., 1929; Member, Indian Franchise Committee, 1932.

Tell, William. The celebrated Swiss patriot. The legend of shooting an apple off the head of his boys is a historical fact.

Timoshenko, Marshal. Peoples' Commissar of Defence. Was Commander in-Chief of the whole Red Army of Russia, also became Vice-Commissar for Defence. At the outbreak of the last war he was given charge of the Western sector.

Todar Mull, Was the Chief Adviser of Akbar in matters of revenue, finance and currency. Under his direction, a survey was carried on in several of the *subahs*.

Torricelli, Invented the barometer, and improved the microscope and the telescope, and made several other discoveries.

Trevithick. Invented the road locomotive, the first steam propelled vehicle for passengers. The Stephensons took up the principle from him-

Trotsky, Leon D. V. One of the leaders of the Bolshevist Revolution and strong supporter of Lenin. Now living in exile. Tshekedi. Leading politician in Turkey.

Udai Shanker. Renowned Indian dancer of international fame.

Vizianagram, Mahraj Kumar Sir Vijaya. Minister, U. P. Govt. 1937; Renowned cricket player and captained Indian XI in U. K in 1936; Known in the sporting world as Vizy' and excels in tennis; Member, Central Legislative-Assembly.

Waddle. C. An Englishman, domiciled in South America, set out in 1933 on a world tour on a bicycle to acquire first-hand knowledge about the customs and modes of living of various races in the world.

Walpole, Sir Robert. A great statesman. He was the first person who received the title of Prime Minister. In 1739, against his own judgment, he was led to declare war against Spain to avenge the ill-treatment of British poeple and prevent the searching of English vessels by Spaniards. At last he found so much opposition to his ministry that he resigned in 1742. He relieved from duty more than 100 export and 40 import articles, a policy which extended the scope of British commerce.

Watt, James. He conecived the idea of the high pressure steam-engine and took out his first patent in 1769. The engine was only used for mining operations until 1785, when it was applied to other factory uses.

Wheatstone, Sir Charles. Was an eminent scientist, who is famous for his first application of the principle of the electric telegraph. He also invented the Stereoscope.

Whitley, J. H. Speaker of the House of Commons from 1921-28. Chairman of the Royal Commission on Labour in 1929.

Whitworth, Sir Joseph. An English manufacturer and inventor of guns and artillery.

Wilberforce, William. A distinguished agitator and orator in favour of anti-slave trade in the reign of George III.

William, Sir John. Founder of the Young men's Christian Association.

Windsor, H. R. H., the Duke Eldest son of late King George V, whom he succeeded to the British throne in January 1936, but abdicated on December 11, 1936, following his marriage crisis.

Wright, Sir Almroth. Discoverer of the system of antityphoid inoculation, the method of therapeutic inoculation for bacterial infections, and of methods of measuring productive substances in human blood.

Wyclif, John. He was a man of great learning and was commonly called the "Morning Star of Reformation," because he was the first man to make changes in the doctrine and practice of the church. He translated the Bible from Latin into English.

Young, Rt. Hon. Sir Hilton. Minister of Overseas Trade in the National Government; Chairman of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency.

Zafarulla Khan, Chaudhri Sir Muhammad. Delegate, Indian Round Table Conference, 1930, 1931, 1932; President, All India Muslim League, 1931; Delegate to the Joint Select Committee of Parliament on Indian Reforms, 1933; Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council, 1932; Law Member, 1933; Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh University.

Zeppelin, Count Ferdinand Von. Was the inventor of of the huge dirigible airship bearing his name.

Zetland, Marquis of. Governor of Bengal from 1916-22. Secretary of State for India, 1935-40. He has been President of the Royal Geographical Society and the Royal Asiatic Society and Chairman of the National Trust. He is also a writer, and is better known as Earl of Ronaldshay.

Persons Associated With Enterprises,

Aga Khan-Races; Khoja Party.

Alekhine-Chess.

Ambedkar-Uplift of depressed class.

Ampere-Electro Dynamic Theory.

Archimedes-Principles of lever and of specific gravity.

Aristotle-Philosophy.

Arkwright-Spining frame.

Baird-Television.

Balzac, Honore de-Realistic School of fiction.

Bell, Graham-Telephone.

Berliner-Gramophone.

Berzelius-Law of multiple proportions and the atomic

theory.

Besant, Annie—Theosophical Society.

Bessemer—Process in steel manufacture.

Bismarck—Consolidation of Prussia

Blavatsky Madame—Theosophical Society (Russian)
Bleirot, Louis—First to fly the English Channel from

Calais to Dover, 1909.

Bose, Sir J. C .- Discoveries in the plant physiology.

Booth-Salvation Army.

Bradman-Cricket.

Bragg-Physics.

Braille, Louis-Teaching of the blind.

Bramah, J.-Hydrostatic Appliances.

Bruce, General.—South African War.

Budge, D .- Tennis.

Bunsen-Caesium, Rubidium and Burner.

Burke-Impeachment of Warren Hastings.

Caxton-Printing Press.

Cobden-Corn law agitation.

Colt, Samuel-Revolver.

Columbus-Discovery of America.

Cook, Captain-Discovery of Sandwich Islands.

Corpernicus-Modern astronomy.

Cortes-Spanish conquest of Mexico.

Coue, Dr.-Hypnotism and Pschotherapy.

Crookes-Radiometer.

Curie-Researches on Radium.

Cuvier-Palaeontology and Zoology.

Dalton-Atomic Theory.

Danton-French Revolution.

Darwin-Theory of Evolution.

Davy-Safety lamp.

Demosthenes--Oratory.

Deterdin,g Sir Henry-Steel.

Dhyan Chand--Hockey.

Duleepsinghii, Kr.—Cricket.

Dutt, G. S.—Bratchari movement.

Dyhrenfurth—Attempt to reach the summit of Kanchenjunga.

Edison, Thomas-Cinematograph.

Einstein-Theory of Relativity.

Epicurus—Epicureanism i.e. the highest good is plea-

Faraday-Electricity.

Fitzgerland-Translation of Rubaiyat of Omar Khaiyam.

Froebel—Kindergarten.
Franklin, Benjamin—Lightning Conductor and U.S.A's

Franklin, Benjamin—Lightning Conductor and U.S.A's Constitution.

Galileo-Telescope.

Gama-Wrestling.

Gandhi-Non-Violent Non-Cooperation.

Garibaldi-Liberation of Italy.

Gauss-Theory of Number; Theory of Magnatism.

Gokhale-Foundation of Servants of India Society.

Greta Garbo-Motion and Sound pictures.

Gutenberg-Printing.

Harrison, John-Chronometer.

Hahnemann-System of Homeopathy.

Harvey, William-Circulation of blood.

Henderson-World Disarmament Conference.

Hegel-A system of Philosophy.

Hitler-Nazi movement in Germany.

Hobbs-Cricket.

Homer-Poetry.

Hooker-Theology and Botany.

Hopkins-Research work on vitamins.

Hughes-Microphone.

Incheape—Shipping industry and Commission of Inquiry.

Jardine-"Leg theory" bowling.

Jansen-Microscope.

Janner, Edward-Vaccination.

Johnson, Amy-Aeroplane flights.

Jones, Bobby-Victories in Golf.

Karl Marz-Doctrine of Marxism or extreme Socialism.

Kelly-World Directory.

Kercher-Magic lantern.

Kerensky-Russian Revolution.

Kong Fu Tse-Rising in Manchuria.

Kylsant, Lord-Shipping Industry.

Larwood-Bowling in Cricket.

Laveran-Blood parasite of malaria.

Liebig-Chloroform.

T.ee-Civil Service.

Lesseps, Ferdinand De-Suez canal.

Lincoln-Abolition of slavery.

Lindbergh-Solo and non-stop flight across the Atlantic. West to East.

Linlithgow-Agricultural Commission.

Lipton, Sir Thomas-Tea Trade.

Lister, Lord-Antiseptic treatment in surgery.

Luther, Martin-Protestantism.

Lutven, Sir Edwin-New Delhi Design.

Macadam-Process of road making.

Malthus, T. R .- Theory of Population.

Marconi.-Wireless telegraphy.

Marco Polo-Travelling.

Marshall-Physiology and Surgery.

Maxwell-Wireless waves.

McKenna, Reginald-Banking.

Melchett, Lord-Nickel and Alkali trades.

Mesmer-System of mesmerism.

Mill, John Stuart-Utilitarianism.

Montessorie - Child education.

Morse-Electric telegraph.

Mosley_British Fascism.

Newton-Mathematics; Law of Gravitation.

Nietzche-Nihilism.

Nightingale, F.-Organiser of band of nurses and Red

Nobel, Alfred-Dynamic; Nobel Prizes.

Nuthall, Betty-Tennis victories.

Omar Khayyam-"Rubaiyat."

Panini-Sanskrit Grammar and Sutras.

Pascal-Mathematics and Preumatics.

Pasteus-Anti rabic treatment.

Patandi-Oustanding cricket player.

Peace Charles-Social reforms of England.

Peary-North Pole.

Perkin, Sir W. H.-Coal tar colour industry.

Petrie. Flinders-Bacteriology.

Pitman-Stenography.

Planck-Mathematical Physics.

Poincare-Meteorology and Physics.

Pythagoras-Doctrine of transmigration of souls.

Raffles-Zoological Society of London.

Rama Nujam-First Indian F.R.A.S.

Raman, Sir C. V .- Light.

Roy, Sir P.C.—Discovery of Mercurious Nitrate; Foundation of the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.

Robin Chatterii-Swimming endurance record.

Rockefeller-Oil-refining; Charities.

Rontgen-X rays.

Roosevelt (Junior)-'New Deal' or the National Recovery

Ross. Sir Ronald-Discovery of the cause of malaria. Rowland Hill-Introduction of Penny Postage. Rov. Ram Mohan-Foundation of Brahmo Samaj.

Rutherford-Researches in radium emanations.

Shackleton, Sir Earnest-Expedition to the South Pole. Simon, Sir John-Indian Royal Commission.

Stein, Aurel-Explorations and archaeological

coveries in Asia.

Socrates-Philosophy.

Swinnerton, Mrs.—Paintings; First woman to be elected Associate of the Royal Academy.

Tata-Tata Iron Works.

Taylor-Mathematics; Anthropology.

Thomson-Conduction of electricity through gases.

Todar Mull-Assessment of land revenue.

Torricelli-Barometer.

Trevithick-Locomotive Engine.

Tunney-Boxing.

Uday Shankar-Indian dancing.

Vasco da Gama-Discovery of sea route to India.

Vivekanand-Vedanta system of Philosophy.

Volta—Battery.

Watt, James—Steam Engine. Webster, Tom—Cartoons.

Wesley, John-Methodist movement in Britain.

Wheatstone-Telegraph.

Whitehead-Torpedo.

Whitley-Labour Commission.

William, Sir John-Young Men's Christain Association.

William Wright-First flight in an aeroplane.

William Wilberforce-The emancipation of the slaves.

Young, Hilton-Indian Currency and Finance.

Yule, Sir David-Engineering.

Zeppelin-Dirigible airship.

Note:—For persons associated with inventions, discoveries. etc—see respective chapters.

Questions and Answers

(Posts & Telegraphs Deptt., U.P. 1937)

- Q. 1.—Select four of the following and say what you associate with their names:—
 - Henry Ford; (2) Florence Nightingale; (3) Pasteur; (4) Rabindra Nath Tagore; (5) Livingstone;
 Marco Polo; (7) Abrabam Lincoln.
- Ans. (1) Motor Car; (2) Organisation of band of Nurses in the Crimean War; (3) Antirable treatment; (4) Shantiniketan; (5) Discoveries in Africa; (6) Indian traveller; (7) Abolition of Slavery.

(Imperial Secretariat, 1937)

Q. 2 .- What do you know of :-

(1) Hitler, (2) Luther; (3) Stalin; (4) De Valera, Ans. See within.

(U.P. Secretariat, 1938)

- Q. 3.—Write in a word or two the cause of eminence of the following :-
 - (1) Sir Radha Krishnan; (2) Aga Khan; (3) G. D. Birla; (4) N. M. Joshi; (5) Sir Aurel Stein; (6) Bhulabhai J. Desai.

Ans. See within.

(U. P. Excise Service, 1938)

Q. 4.—What do you know of—

 Mr. Ramsay MacDonald; (2) General Smuts; (3) Mahatma Gandhi; (4) Dr. Rabindranath Tagore;
 (5) Pt. Madan Mohan Milviya; (8) Sir P.S. Sivaswamy Alyer; (7) Sir Mohammad Iqbal; (8) Dr. Sarojini Naidu; (9) Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

Ans. See within,

(Imperial Secretariat, 1939)

Q. 5,-Who are :-

- (1) Halifax; (2) Goering; (3) Goebbles; (4) Daimler; (5) Daladier; (6) M. Blum.
- Ans. (1) British statesman; Viceroy of India as Lord Irwin (1926-31); Secretary for War, 1935-37; Lord President of Council, 1937.

(2) to (6) See within.

(U. P. Rangers, 1940)

Q. 6.—Write brief notes on any three of the following showing the nature and importance of their works:—

(1) Tagore; (2) General Smuts; (3) General De Gaulie; (4) Roosevelt; (5) Goering.

Ans. See within,

- Q. 7.—Put after the name of each gentleman given below, the name of the All India body which that gentleman is most closely connected—:
 - (1) Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru; (2) Dr. Ambedkar;
 - (3) Mr. Jinnah; (4) Mr. Savarkar.

Ans. See within.

(P. C. S. Examination, 1941)

- Q. 8.—Estimate the importance of three of the following characters in world history:—
 - (1) Akbar; (2) Alexander, the Great; (3) Asoka; (4) Bismark; (5) Lincoln; (6) Napoleon.

Ans, See within.

(U.P. Secretariat Superior Service, 1940)

- Q. 9.—With what activities or achievements do you associate the following Indians:—
 - (I) Subbas Chandra Bose; (2) Sir C. Y. Chintamani; (3) Seth J. Dalmia; (4) Uday Shankar; (5) Firoz Khan Noon; [6] Sir S. Radha Krishnan; [7] Dr. Meghnad Saha; [8] Rabindranath Tagore; [9] Moham mad Nisar; [10] Dhayan Chand.

Ans. See within.

(U. P. Rangers, 1941)

Q. 10.—Who are :—

Sir Stafford Cripps; [2] Sir Samuel Hoare; [3] Mr.
 Wendell Wilkie; [4] Mr. Matsuoka; [5] M. Benes;
 [6] The Duke of Aosta; [7] Goering; [8] General Weygand? [9] Count Ciano.

Ans. See within.

(U. P. Secretariat Superior Service, 1942)

- Q. 11.—What outstanding acientific achievements are associated with the names of the following:—
 - Pasteur; [2] Faraday; [3] Rontgen; [4] Mm. Curie;
 Jagdish Chandra Bose; [6] Marconi; [7] Bessemer;
 Ampere.

Ans. See within.

(P. C. S. Examination, 1943)

- Q. 12.—Describe briefly the outstanding contributions to science made by three of the following:—
 - [1] Lord Rutherford, [ii] Mme. Curie, [iii] Maxwell, [iv] Sir C. V. Raman, [v] Bessemer, [vi] Pasteur, [vii] Ramanujam [viii] Sir Arthur Evans, [ix] Rontgen.

(U. U. Civil Service, 1946)

O. 13.-Write brief notes on the following :-

(a) Pasteur; (b) Leibnitz; (c) Hegel: (d) Bergson; (e)
Dostoieffsky; (6) Voronoff; (g) Pavlov; (h) Planck;
(i) Jenner; (j) Hobbes.

Ans See within.

CHAPTER XV.

Prominent Authors and their Works

Addison, Joseph. (English) The Spectator; Cato; The Tatler.

Aikin, Lucy. Life of Addison; Memoirs of the Court

of Queen Elizabeth.

Akenside, Mark. Pleasures of Imagination.

Arbuthnot, John. (English) History of John Bull.

Arnold Sir Edwin. (English) Light of Asia.

Beattie James. (Scottish) The Ministrel.

Belloc, Hilaire. (English) The Old Road; The Hills and Sea; The Modern Traveller.

Bronte, C. (English) Jane Eyre; Shirley; Villette; The Professor.

Browning, Robert. (English) Strafford; The Blot on Scutcheon; Dramatis Personae.

Bunyan, John. (English) Pilgrim's Progress; The Holy

War.

Burke, Edmund. (English) Reflections on the French
Revolution; Sublime and Beautiful.

Burton, Sir Richard. (English) Translation of the Arabian Nights in 16 volumes.

Byron, Lord. (English) Hours of Idleness; Childe Harold's Pilgrimage; Don Juan.

Caine, Sir Hall. (English) The Shadow of Crime; The Prodigal Son; The Eternal City: The Master of Man.

Carlyle, T. (English) Sartor Resartus; The French Revolution.

Chaucer, Geoffrey. (English) Canterbury Tales; The House of Fame.

Clarendon, Lord. (English) History of Rebellion.

Coleridge, S. T. (English) Ancient Mariner; Aids to Reflection; Cristabel.

Collins, W. W. (English) All the Year Round; The Dead Secret; The Woman in White; Household Words.

Cooper, J. F. (American) The Spy; The Pilot; The Path Finder; The Deer Slayer.

Cowper, William. (English) The Task.

Crockett, S. R. (Scottish) The Standard Bearer; The Stickit Minister.

Darwin, Charles Robert. (English) Origin of Species; Descent of man.

Defoe, Daniel. (English) Robinson Crusoe.

Dickens, Charles. (English) Pickwick Papers; Oliver Twist; Barnaby Rudge; A Tale of Two Cities; David Copperfield; Hard Times.

Disraeli, Benjamin. (English) Vivian Grey.

Dostoievsky, F. M. (Russian) Poor Folk; Crime and Punishment; The ldiot; A Raw Youth.

Doyle, Sir A. Conan. (English) Sherlock Holmes; Uncle Beruc.

Dryden, John. (English) Absalom and Achitophel.

Dumas, Alexander. (French) The Three Musketeers; Twenty Years After; The Count of Monte Cristo.

Fielding, H. (English) Tom Jones; Joseph Andrews Amelia.

Galsworthy, John. (English)' The Man of Property; Awakening; To Let; Forsyte Saga.

Gibbon, Edward. (English) Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.

Gilbert, Sir William. (English) Trial by Jury; H. M. S. Pinafore; Patience; The Mikado.

Goethe. (German) Faust; The Sorrows of Werther.

Goldsmith, Oliver. (Irish) Vicar of Wakefield; The Deserted Village; The Traveller.

Gray, Thomas. (English) Elegy; Ode to Adversity.

Grundy, Sydney. Mammon: A Pair of Spectacles: Sowing the Wind; The Degenerates.

Harraden, Beatrice. (English) Ships that pass in the Night; In Varying Moods; The Fowler; Interplay.

Hardy, Thomas. (English) A Pair of Blue Eyes; The Trumpet Major; Two on a Tower; Tess of the D'Urbervilles.

Hawthorne, Nathaniel. (American) The Scarlet Letter; Tanglewood Tales; The Snow Image.

Hay, Ian. (British) A Safety Match: A Knight on Wheels.

Henty. (English) In the Reign of Terror; By Conduct and Courage; The Young Buglers.

Homer. (Greek) Odyssey ; Iliad.

Hood, T. (English) The Song of the Shirt; The Bridge of Sighs.

Hugo, Victor. (French) Les Miserables ; Notre Dame de Paris.

Irving, Washington. (American) Tales of a Traveller; Rip Van Winkle.

Johnson, Dr. Samuel. (English) The Vanity of Human Wishes; Rasselas; The Idler; Lives of the Poets.

Jones, Henry Arthur. (English) The Silver King; Sants and Sinners; The Middleman; The Liars; Hypocrites.

Jonson, Ben. (English) Every Man in his Humour: The Alchemist.

Joyce, James. Ulysses.

Keats, John. (English) Endymion; Odes; Isabella; Ode toa Nightingale; Lamia.

King lev. Charles. (English) Alton Locke; Westward

FIG Kipling, Rudyard. (English) Light that Failed; wards : Fairies : A Ballade of East and West : The Jungle Book · Kim-

Knoblock, Edward. (English) Kismet; Milestones.

Lamb, Charles. (English) The Essays of Elia; Tales from Shakespeare.

Lee, Nathaniel. (English) The Rival Queens; Theodosius : Nero.

Lewis, M. G. (English) The Monk.

Locke, John. (English) Human Understanding

Locke, W. I. (English) The Fortunate Youth: The Beloved Vagabond: Stella Maris.

Lodge, Sir Oliver J. (English) Faith and Science: Man and the Universe.

/Longfellow, H. W. (American) The Slave's Dream: A Psalm of Life : Excelsior.

Lytron, E. Bulwer. (English) The Last Days of Pompeii; The Caxtons; Pelham.

Macaulay, Lord. (English) The Lays of Ancient Rome : The Armada.

Marlowe, Christopher. (English) Tambourlaine, the Great: The lew of Malta; Dr. Faustus.

Masefield, John. (English) The Everlasting Mercy. Manson, W. (English) Origin of Inventions.

Maxwell, H. W. The Bivouac; George Stephenson.

Meredith, George. (English) Ordeal of Richard Feve-

rel; Evan Harrington; Rhoda Fleming; The Egoist; Diana of the Crossways, The Amazing Marriage. Mil, John Stuart. (English) Principles of Political Eco-

nomy; Essay on Liberty; Utilitarianism.

Millais, Sir John E. (English) The Eve of St. Agnes; Autumn Leaves; The order of Release; Effie Deans; Bubbles.

Milton, John. (English) Paradise Lost; Paradise Regained; Lycidas.

Moore, Sir Thomas. (English) Utopia.

Morris, William. (English) Earthly Paradise.

Newman, J. H. (English) Lead Kindly Light,

Parnell, Thomas. (Irish) The Hermit.

Phillips, John. .The Splendid Shilling; The Tatler.

Phillips, Stephen. (English) Herod; Ulysses.

Pinero, Sir Arthur Wing. (English) The Cabinet Minister; The Profligate; The Amazons.

Plato (Greek) Dialogues; Republic.

Poe, E. A. (American) The Raven; The Bells; Annable Lee; Tales of Mystery.

Pope, Alexander. (English) Pastorals; The Rape of the Lock; Eassay on Man; Translation of Iliad.

Raleigh, Sir W. (English) History of the World.

Ramsay, Allen. (Scotch) The Gentle Shepherd.

Reade, Charles. (English) The Cloister and the Hearth; Never too Late to Mend.

Richardson, S. (English) Pamela.

Rolland, Romain. (French) Millais; Mahatma Gandhi; The Death of a World; John Christopher.

Ruskin, John. (English) Sesame and Lilies; The Seven Lamps of Architecture; The Stones of Venice; Munera Pulveris.

Schiller, J. C. F. (German) The Robbers; William Tell; Maria Stuart.

Scott, Sir Walter. (Scotch) The Lady of the Lake; The Lay of the Last Ministrel; The Lord of the Isles; Waverley; Antiquary; Rob Roy; The Pirate; Renilworth; The Monastery; The Abbot; Ivanhoe, Marmion; Quentin Durward.

Shakespeare, William. (English) The Merchant of Venice; As you like it; Hamlet; Julius Caesar; A Midsummer Night's Dream; Romeo and Juiliet; The Comedy of Errors; Othello; King Lear; Much Ado About Nothing; The Tempest; Macbeth.

Shaw, G. B. (Irish) Man and Superman; Hearthbreak House; The Man of Destiny; The Apple Cart.

Shelley, Percy B. (English) Adonais; The Cenci; The Rovolt of Islam; The Witch of Atlas; Alastor.

Sheridan, R. B. (Irish) The Rivals; The Duenna; Relapse; The Scandel; The Critic.

Shirley, James. (English) Love Tricks; The Maid's Revenge; The Traitor.

Smiles, Dr.Samuel. (Scotch) Self Help; Character and Thrift.

Smith, Adam. (English) Wealth of Nations; Theory of Moral Sentiments.

Spenser, Edmund. (English) Faerie Queen; Shepherd's: Calendar.

Spohr, Ludwig. (German) The Last Judgment; The Fall of Babylon.

Steele,, Sir Richard. (English) Tatler, The Spectator; The Guardian, The Conscious Lovers.

Stevenson, R. L. (Scotch) Kidnapped; Catriona; Treasure Island.

Stowe, H. B. (American) Uncle Tom's Cabin; The Minister's Wooing.

Stewart, Dugald. (Scotch) Elements of Philosophy of Human Mind; Outlines of Moral Philosophy; Philosophy of the Active and Moral Powers.

Sue, Eugen. (French) The Mysteries of Paris; The Wandering Jew-

Sulliven, Sir Arthur Seymour. (English) The Prodigal Son; The Light of the World; The Yeomen of the Guard; The Gondoliers. Swift, J. (English) Gulliver's Travels; A Tale of a

Tagore, Sir Rabindra Nath. (Indian) Gitanjali; The Post Office; The Wreck; Shapmochan Chitra; Red Orleanders.

Taylor, John. Penniless Piligrimage.

Tennyson, Lord Alfred. (English) Queen Mary; The Princess; In Memoriam; Idylls of the King; Becket.

Thackeray, William. (English) Vanity Fair; Pendennis; The Newcomes; The Virginians; Esmond.

Thomson, James. (Scotch) The Seasons, Liberty; The Castle of Indolence; The City of Dreadful Night.

Todd. Rajasthan.

Turguenieff. (Russian) A Nest of Nobles; Fathers and Sons; The Diary of a Superfluous Man; The Smoke.

Virgil. (Roman) Aeneid; Georgius; Eclogues.

Wells, H. G. (English) Tono Bungay; Kipps; The Shape of Things to Come; Invisible Man; The First man in the Moon; The Outline of History; Short History of the World.

Weyman, Stanley (English) A Gentleman of France; The Castle Inn; Shrewabury; The Man in Black.

Whyte, Melville. (English) The White Rose; Good for Nothing.

Wieland, Christopher. (German) The Golden Mirror.

Williams, Sir Monier. (English) Translation of the Shakuntala.

Wolfe, Charles. (Irish) The Burial of Sir John Moore. Wordsworth, W. (English) The Excursions, Ode to Duty; The Prelude.

Wycherley, William. (English) The Country Wife; Love in a Wood; The Plain Dealer; The Way of the World. Xenophon. (Greek) Anabasis; Symposium.

Young, Edward. (English) Night Thoughts; The Revenge.

Zangwill, Israel. (Jew) The Melting Pot.

FEMALE LITERARY WRITERS

Austen, Jane. (English) Pride and Prejudice; Sense and Sensibility.

Bronte, A. (Engish) Wildfell Hall.

Bronte, C. (English) Jan Eyre; Shirley; Villette; The Professor.

Bronte, E. (English) Wuthering Heights.

Browning, Mrs. (English) Aurora Leigh; The Cry of the Children.

Corelli, Marie. (English) Master Christian; The Treasure of Heaven; Sorrows of Satau; The Romance of Two Worlds.

Edgeworth, Maria. (English) The Absentee; Ormond.

Eliot, George. (English) Adam Bede; Silas Marner; Mill on the Floss: Romola.

Mayo, Miss Katherine. (American) Mother India; The Slaves of the Gods.

Naidu, Sarojini. (Indian) Golden Threshold; Broken Wing; The Bird of Time.

Piozzi, H. L. (English) Anecdotes.

Porter, Jane. (English) The Scottish Chiefs.

Rolland, Madam. (French) Appeal to Posterity.

Sappho. (Greek) Unrequited Love.

Sitwell, Edith. (English) Bucolic Comedies; Gold Coast Customs; Collected Poems.

Smyth, D. E. M. (English) The Wreckers; Mass in D; Entente Cordiale.

Somerville, Mary. (English) The Mechanism of the Heavens: Personal Recollections.

Stowe, H. B. (American) Uncle Tom's Cabin; Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands.

Ward, Mrs. Humphry. (English) Robert Elsmere; Missing; Marcella.

ESSAYISTS

Francis Bacon. Abraham Cowley. Daniel Defoe. Jonathan Swift. Richard Steele. Joseph Addison. Alexander Pope. Henry Fielding. Samuel Johnson. David Hume. Oliver Goldsmith. Charles Lamb. Leigh Hunt. William Hazlitt. Thomas de Quincy. Thomas Carlyle. Lord Macaulay. Dr. John Brown. William M. Thackeray. Mathew Arnold. John A. Symonds. Richards. Jefferies. Robert L. Stevenson.

Masters of Latin Literature

Sallust; Lucretius; Virgil; Horace; Ovid.

Lake Poets of England

Wordsworth; Coleridge; Keats; Shelley; Byron.

Poet Laureate

John Masefield.

Famous Indian Authors

Urdu—
Agha Hashar Kashmiri. Silver King; Khuab-i-Hasti.

Akbar Allahabadi. Kulyat-e-Akbar; Rubayat-e-Akbar.

Dagh. Diwan-e-Dagh.

Ghalib. Diwan-e-Ghalib.

Hali. Diwan-e-Hali, Mussaddass-e-Hali.

Iqbal. Bange-Dira; Bale-Jabril; Jarbe-Kalim; Shikwa-Jawab-Shikwa.

Sharar. Dilchasp; Dilkash.

Zauq. Diwan-e-Zauq.

Persian_

Firdausi Shahnama.

Khusru. Mutla-e-Anwar.

Saadi, Gulistan; Bostan.

Umar Khayam. Rubaiyat.

Bengali-

Bankim Chand Chatterji, Vish Vraksh; Sita Ram., Chandra Sheikhar, Adrash Lila,

Rabindra Nath Tagore. Gora; Kumodini; Ankh-ki-Kirkri; Gitanjali.

Hindi-

Ayodhya Singh Upadhyay. Priya Pravas; Bol Chal.

Bihari. Bihari Sat Sai.

Devakinandan. Chandra Kanta; Bhootnath.

Javasi, Malik Mohd. Padmavat; Akhravat.

Maithli Saran Gupta. Sidhraj; Tripathga; Saket; Tillotma;Chandrahas; Bharat Bharthi; Jaidruth Vadh.

Mirabai. Mira Padavali.

Premchand. Rang Bhumi; Kaya Kalp; Karam Bhumi; Prem-ki-Vedi; Seva Sadan; Prem Ashram.

Rahim. Rahim Ratnavali.

Sumitra Nandan Pant, Pallava; Gunjan.

Sur Das. Sur Sagar.

Tulsi Das. Ram Charitmanas; Vinay Patrika; Kavitavali: Tulsi Satsai.

Sanskrit-

Balmik. Ramayan.

Kali Das. Megh Doot; Shakuntala.

GREATEST POETS OF DIFFERENT LITERATURES

Bengali. Tagore.
English. Shakespeare.
French. Sully Prudhomme.
Greek. Homer.
German. Goethe.
Hindi. Tulsi Das.
Italian. Dante.
Persian. Saadi.

Sanskrit. Kalidas. Urdu. Ghalib.

BIOGRAPHERS

S. T. Coleridge. Biographia Literaria.
Lord Ronaldshay. Curzon.
Thomas Carlyle. Frederick the Great.
Morley. Gladstone.
Boswell. Johnson.
Plutarch. Lives of Famous Greeks and Romans.
Dr. Johnson. Lives of Poets.
Lytton Strachey. Queen Victoria.

AUTOBIOGRAPHERS

Ford, Henry. My Life and Work.
Franklin, Benjamin. Autobiography.
Mussolini. Autobiography.
Hitler. My Struggle (Mein Kampf).
Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru. My Autobiography.
Mahatma Gandhi. My Experiments with Truth.
Subhas Bose. India and My Life.

POPULAR CHARACTERS

Achilles. Iliad (Homer).

Aeneas. Aenead (Virgil)

Alice. Alice in Wonderland (Lewis Caroll).

Ariel. Tempest (Shakespeare).

Banque, Macbeth (Shakespeare).

Brutus. Julius Caesar (Shakespeare)

Cordelia. King Lear (Shakespeare)

Dinah. Uncle Tom's Cabin (H. B. Stowe).

Don Quixote Adventures of Don Quixote de la Mancha (Cervantes).

Iago. Othello (Shakespeare).

Kim. Kim (Kipling).

Macbeth. Macbeth (Shakespeare).

Portia. Merchant of Venice (Shakespeare).

Quilip. The Old Curiosity Shop (Dickens).

Rip Van Winkle. Sketch Book (Washington Irving).

Rob Rov. Rob Roy (Scott).

Rosalind. As you like it (Shakespeare)

She. She (Rider Haggard).

Shylock. Merchant of Venice (Shakespeare)

Tarzan. Tarzan of Apes. (Edgar Rice Burroughs).

Tess. Tess of the D'Urbervilles (Thomas Hardy).

Topsy. Uncle Tom's Cabin (H. B. Stowe)

Viola. Twelfth Night (Shakespeare).

Scenes of Actions

Macbeth. Scotland.

Don Quixote. Spain.

Sohrab and Rustam. Samarkand.

Iliad. Troy (Greece).

Deserted Village. Auburn.
Gray's Elegy. The Churchyard at Stoke Pogas.
Forsyte Saga. London.
Marmion. Flodden Field.
Othello. Venice and Cyprus.
Iulius Caesar. Rome.

IMPORTANT BOOKS AND WHO WROTE THEM

Apple Cart-G. B. Shaw.

Twelfth Night. Cyria.

Antony and Cleopatra-Shakespeare.

Adonais-P. B. Shelley.

Alice in Wonderland-Lewis Carroll.

Androcles and the Lion-Bernard Shaw.

Abraham Lincoln-John Drinkwater.

Adam Bede-George Eliot.

Adventures of Sherlock Holmes-Sir A. Conan Doyle.

All Quiet on the Western Front-E. M. Remarque.

Beyond the Horizon-Eugene O'Neill.

Barrack-Room Ballads-Rudyard Kipling.

Ben Hur-Lew Wallace-

Ballad of Hell-John Davidson.

Beau Geste-P. C. Wren.

Canterbury Tales-Geoffrey Chaucer.

Count of Monte Cristo-Alexander Dumas.

Childe Harold's Pilgrimage—Lord Byron.

Confessions of an English Opium Eater—Thomas de Quincey.

Cloister and the Hearth-Charles Reade.

Carmen-Prosper Merimee.

Cyrano De Bergerac-Edmond Rostand.

Comedy of Errors-Shakespeare.

Don Ouixote-Miguel De Cervantes.

Don Juan-Lord Byron.

Darkness-Lord Byron.

Decilne And Fall of The Roman Empire-Gibbon-

Das Capital-Karl Marx.

Doll's House- Ibsen.

Dynasts-Thomas Hardy.

David Copperfield-Charles Dickens.

Deserted Village-Goldsmith.

Essays of Elia-Charles Lamb.

England-W. E. Henley.

Egoist-George Meredith.

Endymion-Keats.

Elegy written in a Country Churchyard-Thomas Grey.

Eminent Victorians-Lytton Strachey.

Episode Under the Terror-Honore de Balzac.

Faerie Oueene-Edmund Spenser.

French Revolution-Thomas Carlyle.

Faust-Goethe.

Forsyte Saga-I. Galsworthy.

Gav Lorn Ouex-Sir Arthur Pinero.

✓ Gitanjali—Rabindra Nath Tagore.

Gallipoli-Iohn Masefield.

God's Garden-Dorothy Frances Gurney.

Ghost-Guy de Maupassant.

Good Earth-Pearl S. Buck.

Golden Bowl-Henry James.

Gulliver's Travels-J. Swift.

History of England-Lord Macaulay.

Hamlet—Shakespeare.

Hansel and Grethel-Grimm.

Iliad-Homer.

In Memoriam—Lord Tennyson-Inferno—Dante.

Idylls of the King-Tennyson.

If There Were Dreams to Self-Thomas Lovell Beddoes.

Inside Europe-J. Gunther.

Ivanhoe—Sir Walter Scott

Jumping Frog-Mark Twain-

Jane Eyre-Charlotte Bronte.

Jungle Book-Rudyard Kipling.

Joan of Arc-Anatole France.

Kenilworth-Sir Walter Scott.

Kipps-H. G. Wells.

King Robert of Sicily-H. W. Longfellow-

Kim-Rudyard Kipling.

Lamb-William Blake.

Last Days of Pompeii-Bulwer Lytton-

Life Of The Bee-Maeterlinck.

Liars-Henry Arthur Jones-

Lady of the Lake-Sir Walter Scott.

Life of Gladstone-John Morley.

Last Leaf-O. Henry.

Light of Asia-Sir Edward Arnold.

Les Miserables-Victor Hugo.

Life of Napoleon Bonaparte-Abbot.

Life of Nelson: The Battle of Trafalgar-Southey.

Marmion—Sir Walter Scott-

Modern Painters-John Ruskin.

Master of Ballantrae-R. L. Stevenson.

Morte d' Arthur-Malory. Murder of Thomas A'Becket-J. A. Froude. Mother India-Miss Mayo. Mystery of the Rue Morgue-Edgar Allan Poe. Macbeth-Shakespeare. Man and the Snake-Ambrose Bierce. My Experiments with Truth-M. K. Gandhi. Mien Kampf-Adolf Hitler. Man and Superman-G. B. Shaw. Notre Dame De Paris-Victor Hugo. Outline of History-H. G. Wells. Old Wives Tale-Arnold Bennett. Odd Freak-W. W. Jacobs. Oliver Twist-Charles Dickens. Ordeal of Richard Feveral-George Meredith. Origin of Species-Darwin. On Going a Journey-William Hazlitt. Pickwick Papers-Charles Dickens. Paradise Lost-John Milton. Penguin Island-Anatole France. Penniless Pilgrimage-John Taylor. Plutarch's Lives-Plutarch. Pied Piper of Hamelin-Robert Browning. Pride and Prejudice-Jane Austen. Pilgrim's Progress-John Bunyan. Return of the Native-Thomas Hardy. Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam-Edward Fitz Gerald. Resurrection-Tolstoy. Rip Van Winkle-Washington Irving.

Reign of Elizabeth - James Anthony Froude.

Rime of the Ancient Mariner-Coleridge.

Red Gauntlet-Sir Walter Scott.

Robinson Crusoe-Daniel Defoe.

Straggler of 15 A-Sir A. Conan Doyle.

Sands of Dee; The Three Fishers-Charles Kingsley.

Sherlock Holmes-Sir A. Conan Doyle.

Symposium-Xenophon.

Silas Marner-George Eliot.

School for Scandal-Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

Stoic-John Galsworthy.

Self-Reliance-Emerson

Song-John Gay.

Seven Pillars of Wisdom-John Ruskin.

Shahnama-Firdausi.

Shakuntla (Sanskrit)-Kalidas,

She-Rider Haggard.

Treasure Island-R. L. Stevenson.

Tanglewood Tales-Nathaniel Hawthorne,

Tales of Unrest-Joseph Conrad.

Tale of Two Cities-Charles Dickens.

Tono Bungay-H. G. Wells.

Three Musketeers-Alexander Dumas.

Tess of the D'urbervilles-Thomas Hardy

Tempest-Shakespeare.

Ulysses-James Joyce.

Unrequited Love-Sappho.

Undine-La Motte Fouque.

Uncle Tom's Cabin-H. B. Stowe.

Utopia-Sir Thomas Moore.

Vanity Fair-W. M. Thackeray.

Vicar of Wakefield—Oliver Goldsmith.
Voyage to Lilliput—J. Swift.
Waverly—Sir Walter Scott.
What Every Woman Knows—Sir J. M. Barrie.
When Love is Done—F. W. Bourndillon.
Westward Ho!—Charles Kingsley.
Way of All Flesh—Samuel Butler.
Wealth of Nations—Adam Smith.
Wuthering Heights—E. Bronte.
Waldfell Hall—A. Bronte.
Way of the World—Congreve.

Questions and Answers

(U.P. Secretariat, 1938)

Q. 1. Who wrote: - (1) Gulistan; (2) Ram Charitra Manas?

Ans. (1) Saadi (2) Tulsi Das.

(Naib Tahsildars, 1938)

Q. 2. Name the authors of-

(1) Mein Kampf. (2) Das Capital, (3) Bande Mataram, (4) Origin of Species, (5) Shape of Things to Come.

Ans. (1) Hitler, (2) Karl Marx. (3) Bankim Chand Chatterji, (4) Charles Darwin, (5) H. G. Wells.

(P. C. S. Examination, 1941)

Q.3. Name the authors of the following: -

(a) The Canterbury Tales, (b) Origin of Species, (c) Robins on Crusoe, (d) Guliver's Travels, (e) Don Quixote, (f) Pilgrim's Progress, (g) The Golden Bough.

Ans. See within.

(U. P. Sectt. Superior Service Exam., 1942)

Q. 4. Give the names of the authors of the following works:-

(a) Chitra, (b) Post office, (c) Kipps, (d) Tono Bungay, (e) Kim,

(f) The Jungle Book, (g) Mother India.

Ans. See within.

(U. P. Civil Service, 1946)

Q. 5. Give a short account of one of the following authors and describe one of his works:—

(a) D. H. Lawrence;(b) Aldons Huxley;(c) Maxim Gorky;(d) Hauptinan.

Ans. See within.

CHAPTER XVI.

Sports, Games and Aviation

The America Cup—The prize for an international yacht

race.

The Ashes—The name of a mythical trophy fought for

The Ashes—The name of a mythical trophy fought for by the English and Australian Cricket Teams every three years in 'test' Matches. These matches are held in England and Australia alternately. This is so called because on the occasion of the first series played before in Australia, the Ashes of the wickets used in the match were placed in a casket and brought back to England.

Bandy-A kind of hockey played on the ice.

Baseball—National game of the United States. The first code of rules was drawn up by the Knickerbocker Baseball Club of New York in 1843. The game is played by 9 players, and is played regularly in London at Stamford Bridge.

Beighton Cup-Cup for hockey contest at Calcutta.

The Bleriot Cup—Challenge trophy for international air speed trial.

Blue Riband-It is awarded to the fastest-crossing liner of the Atlantic

The Davis Cup—A challenge trophy presented by the American politician, Dwight F. Davis in 1900, for Tennis which is played annually by various tennis clubs representing the different nations of the world.

Derby—The principal horse race in the United Kingdom held annually at Epsom. It carries with it stake of about £6,000. Its course is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Disco—Ball game of London. It resembles badminton. The court is usually 40 ft. long and 16 ft. wide, divided by a net of 4 ft. high.

Discus—Round or oval piece of stone, wood or metal about 12 inches in diameter used in athletic contests. It weighs 4½ lbs.

Durand-All India Football tournament held at Simla.

F. A. Cup—Silver trophy competed for annually by flootball clubs in England that play Association game.

Golden Arrow-British Racing Motor Car.

Grand National—The principal cross-country horse race in the United Kingdom- Course 4 m. 856 yds- run at Aintree, Liverpool.

Grand Prix-French International Horse Race.

I. A. F. Shield—Shield for football tournament held at Calcutta.

Javelin—Kind of throwing and thrusting spear. Javelin throwing is an event in athletic sports.

Jiujitsu—Japanese method of offence or defence without weapons in personal encounter. The system was also studied by the London Police and other forces.

Kadir Cup—Trophy for pig-sticking contest held at Sujymana near Sherpur-Bachraon (E. I. Ry.) under Meerut Tent Club.

The King's Cup—Name of prize offered to competitors in yachting and air races.

King's Prize—Prize for rifle shooting. It takes place annually at Bisley Camp, Brookwood, Surrey.

about 100 to 150 yds. long and a side consists of 12 players. The game is very popular in Canada, whence it was introduced into England.

Lord's—Cricket ground in London and the headquarters of the M. C. C.

The Marathon Race—A long distance foot race. It is so named because after the battle of Marathon a certain

Pheidippides ran 22 miles to Athens to announce the victory of the Greeks, and fell dead on arrival. The chief Marathon race is at the Olympic Games, the course being 26 miles 385 yds.

M. C. C.—It is the premier British Cricket Club called Marylebone Cricket Club. It is regarded as the governing body of the game. Its headquarters are at Lord's Cricket Ground, St. John's Wood, London. It is in existence since-1787.

Miss England II-British racing motor boat.

Oaks Stakes—Horse race run at Epsom over a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Olympic Games—In early Greek times Mount Olympus was regarded as the seat of the gods and the Greeks used to enjoy a day of festival and sports dedicated to the God of Sports. From this there evolved the festival of sports called "Olympic Games". They are international athletic contests held every four years in running, jumping, vaulting, swimming, lifting and putting weights, throwing the discus, etc., etc.,

Prince of Wales's Cup-The prize for Golf.

"Rainbow"-American racing yacht.

Ranji Trophy—A gold Cup presented for cricket by the Maharaja of Patiala in memory of the famous batsman, Prince Ranjitsingh.

Rover's Cup—Famous football tournament played in Bombay.

Ryder Cup-Trophy for golf-championship.

The Schneider Cup-The prize for an international air race.

Shamrock V-British racing yacht.

Ski-ing—Art of walking on boards strapped to feet, called skis. Popular in Switzerland.

St. Ledger—English classic horse race run at Doncaster in September every year.

Stadium—Greek measure of length for a race. Subsequently has come to be called the place where such races are held.

The Viceroy's Cup—The prize for Tennis and also the Blue Ribband for Horse Racing in India. The race is run at Calcutta on Boxing Day—December 26.

Walker Bowl—Annual Golf championship between England and Scotland

Weightman Cup—Trophy for women's international tennis championship held at Wimbledon.

Westchester Cup—Polo trophy for an annual contest between America and England.

Yo Yo—A game for one person. Introduced from the United States and became popular in Great Britain in 1932. It consists of a rounded piece of wood, divided into two parts and attached to a string.

Useful Data

Badminton court
Tennis court
Hockey field

Hockey field Football field

Football
Boxig ring
Derby course
Polo ground
Weight of Shuttle cock
Length of a Cricket bat
Width of a Cricket bat
Length of a Cricket pitch
Weight of a Cricket pitch
Weight of a Cricket ball
Size in Cricket ball
Water polo

-44 ft. by 20 ft.

-78 ft. by 36 ft. (Double) -78 ft. by 27 ft. (Single) -100 yds. by 55 to 60 yds.

-100 yds. by 33 to 60 yds. -100 to 130 yds. by 50 to 100 yds.

...27" to 28" in circumference.

...24 ft. square.

...1\(\frac{1}{2}\) miles.
...300 yds. by 160 or 200.

... dounce.

...38 inches (maximum) ...4½ inches (maximum)

...22 yds. from wicket to wicket

... $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{3}{4}$ ounces. ...8 13/16 to 9 in circumference.

...30 yds. by 20 yds.

	Golf hole Golf ball	×			ımeter & 1 🛒	
	Polo ball			in weight.	and $5\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	
	Ping Pong	Table Net		$5 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ aboveing & $6\frac{3}{4}$ " in table.	floor. height from	
	Croquet	35 yds. by 28 yds. Terms used in games				
•	A 'let' Put out Strike Burned Rink Jab Hook Drive Slip Feint Check Offside	Badminton andBasebell		A 'Fault' Deuce Heave Bye Bowling Leg bye I. b. w. No ball Creases Gogly Hoops	Tennis "" Wrestling Cricket " " " " " " "	
	Dribble			Crosse	Lacrosse	

OLYMPIC RECORDS, 1936

A Tee

A Hole Caddie

Stymie

Putt

-Golf.

bridge.

Vulnerable -Contract

—Bridge.

—Billiards.

-Draughts.

-Yachting

Revoke Rubber

In baulk

Slam

Cue

Huff

Luff

ATHLETIC

100 Metres—J. Owens (U. S. A.), 10.3 sec. (equals world record).

200 Metres-J. Owens (U. S. A.) 20.7 sec.

1,500 Met.es—J. E. Lovelock (New Zealand), 3 min. 47.8 sec. (World record).

3,000 Metres Steeplechase-V. Iso. Hollo (Finland), 9 min. 3.8 sec.

5,000 Metres-G. Hockert (Finland), 14 min. 22.2 sec.

4,00 Metres Relay—U. S. A. (J Owens, R. Metcalfe, F. Draper, and F. Wykoff), 398 sec. (World record).

Marathon-K. Son (Japar), 2 hr. 29 min. 19.2 sec.

50 Kilometres Walk-H. H. Whitlock (Great Britain), 4 hr. 30 min. 41 sec.

High Jump—C. Johnson (U. S. A.), 2.03 metres (6 ft. 8 in.)

Long Jump—J. Owens (U. S. A.), 8.06 metres (26 ft. 61 in.)

Fole Vault—E. Meadows; (U.S.A.), 4:35 metres (about 14 ft. 31 in.)

Putting the Shot—H. Weellke (Germany), 16.20 metres (53 ft. 11 in.)

Throwing the Hammer—K. Hein (Germany), 56:49 metres (185 ft. 4:9 in.)

Throwing the Discus—K. Carpenter (U. S. A.) 50.48 metres (about 165 f., 7 in.)

Throwing the Javelin -G. Stoeck (Germany), 71.84 metres (about 235 ft. 8½ in.)

Hop, Step and Jump—N. Tajima (Japan), 16 metres (52 ft. $5\frac{3}{4}$ in.) (World record).

SWIMMING

100 Metres Back Stroke—A. Keifer (U. S. A.), 1 min. $5.9~{\rm sec.}$

400 Metres Free Style—J. Medica (U. S. A.), 4 min. 44.5 sec.

200 Metres Breast Stroke—T. Homauro (Japan), 2 min. 42:5 sec.

800 Metrcs Relay-Japan, 8 min. 51.5 sec. (World record).

Water Polo-Germany.

BOXING

Light-weight—I. Harangi (Hungary). Light Heavy-weight—R. Mickelot (France). Heavy-weight—H. Runge (Germany).

WRESTLING

Catch-as-catch-can

Light weight—K. Karpati (Hungary). Light Heavy-weight—K. Fridell (Sweden). Heavy-weight—K. Palusalu (Estonia).

CYCLING

1,000 Metres Time Trail—A. G. van Vlet (Holland) 1 min. 12 sec.

OTHER EVENTS

Polo-Argentina.

Hockey-India.

Association Football-Italy.

Basket Ball-U. S. A.

Handball-Germany.

Modern Pentathlon-Lieut. G. Handrike (Germany).

OLYMPIC HOCKEY

1908-Great Britain.

1928-India.

1920-Great Britain.

1932-India.

1936—All India Hockey team won by defeating Germany 8 to 1.

Final Positions

Olympic points are based on three points for a gold medal, two for a silver medal and one for a bronze medal. The points scored by the countries were:—

Germany 181 points; United States, 124; Italy 47; Finland 39; France 39; Hungary 37; Sweden 37; Japan 34; Holland 33; Great Britain 29; Austria 27; Switzerland 26; Czechoslovakia 19; Canada 14; Argentina 13; Estonia 13; Norway 11; Egypt 10; Poland; 9; Demark 7; Turkey 4; India 5; New Zealand 3; Latvia 3; Mexico 3; Yugoslavia 2; Rumania 2; South Africa 2; Belgium 2; Australia 1; Philippines 1; and Portugal 1.

Location of Olympic Games

 1896...Athens.
 1920...Antwerp.

 1900...Paris.
 1924...Paris.

 1904...St. Louis.
 1928...Amsterdam.

 1908...London.
 1932...Los-Angeles.

 1912...Stockholm.
 1936...Berlin.

 1916...None.
 1940...Finland. (Postponed due

World Records

to war).

... Group Capt. Wilson (1945)

Motor Car 368.85 ... John Cobb. (Bri.) Motor Cycling 171.674 ... Earnest Henne. ••• (Hungary) Boxing 173½ lb. ... Gus Lesnevich. Motor Baby Car ... 140.7 Kohlarausch. Motor Boat ... 141.74 Sir Malcolm Campbell. (1939) . . . Flying ... 440.29 ... W. O. Agello (Italy) ... 469.11 Seaplane Submarine The Thames. 24 ... (Great Britain)

... 606

Aeroplane

Fastest Electric .. 91 ... Flying Hambarger.

Fastest Railway .. 125 ... London and B. N. W. Ry-Run .. (England) in 1938 by Coronation Express.

Transcontinental

Railway Run 84 ... Union Specific

... Aluminium Steamline train from Los Angeles to Chicago.

Running-

1 mile ... 4 m. 1 6s. ... A. Stabbs (Aust.) ½ " ... 1 m. 47.7s... John Woodruff (1940) Walking ... 6 m. 21½s. ... P. Bernhard (Latyia)

Swimming ... 20 m. 29s. ... Leo Nakama of (Hawaiian)

Endurance Swimming 88 hrs. 12m... Robin Chatterji (Allahabad).

Balloon Ascent ... 72,395 ft. ... Explorer II piloted by Capt. Stevens and Capt. Anderson (America).

Billiard ... 3,752 in 3 hrs. Walter Luidrum.

Swimming] ... 71 hrs. 13 m. Prafulla Ghosh. Horse Speed ... 1 m. 29 yds. Call Boy and

4 ft. in 2 Flestead.

Running Horse ... 1 m. 304s. ... Kepplestone (1 mile)

Other Records

1. At Wembley a Danish Woman's team established a world record (4 minutes 31.6 seconds) in winning the European 400 metres relay swimming Championship final. Holland was second and Great Britain third.

2. The Queen Mary broke the Normandie's record for the day's run on the westward crossing for the second day in succession in 25 hrs. ended noon she covered 784 miles at a speed of 31.36 knots.

3. Sydney Wodderson, the British holder of the world mile record, established himself as the world's greatest middle distance runner when he covered the half mile in the world record time of 1 minute 49 $\frac{6}{10}$ seconds established in 1937. He also ran 800 metres in 1 minute beating Robinson's time of 1 minute 49 $\frac{6}{10}$ seconds.

- 4. Capt. Eyston driving the 6000 horse power car. Thunderbolt beat his own world land speed record of 312:20 miles per hour when he averaged 347.155 miles per hour in the northward run. Southward run is estimated at 355 miles. per hour.
- 5. Miss Hale (Great Britain) established the women's world record of 880 yds. in the time of 2 mts. and 9 7 secs., beating the record of 2 mts. 26 6 secs. established by Miss Lines (Great Britain) in 1923.
- 6. At Clauds Circuit near Belfast J. M. H. West riding a German B. N. W. Motor-Cycle won the 500 C. C. event over 246 miles in Ulster Grand Prix with the world record speed of 93.98 miles per hour at one point averaging 115.76. for 1 a mile.
- 7. Nikhanen (Finland) established the world's Javelin throw record of 77.87 metres. The previous record of 77.23: was created by Jarunen.
- 8. Elsinor Ragnihild Hveger established a world record for women's 1000 yds. swimming which she completed in 12, min. 36 seconds.
- 9. In the European Women's Athletic Championship. Franlein Dora Ratjen (Germany) established a world record for the high jump of 7.1 metres, beating the previous record of 1.65 metres created by herself.

- 10. Miss Ragnihild Hveger, Danish woman swimmer, set up a world record for 400 metres free style, her time being 5 min. 6 1/10 seconds. The previous record was 5 min. 8 2/10 sec.
- 11. Mr. Howard Hughes of America broke the world's flying record of flying round the world in 61 hrs. and 7 min.
- 12. Fagg created the world cricket record by scoring double centuries in both innings of the Kent Essex match.
- 13. Mrs. Thompson (nee Katherine Rawls), the Olympic swimmer, established a new world's one mile free style swimming record with a time of 23 minutes 47 4/10 seconds. The previous record was 24 minutes 7 2/10 seconds.
- 14. Wyne of North Texas States Teachers' College established a world record, covering # of a mile in 3 minutes 0.3 seconds.
- 15. Robin Chatterji created a new endurance cycling world record by remaining on a bicycle for 89 hrs. 17 min., thus breaking the former world record by 1 hr. 5 min.
- 16. Finnish runner, Taistomaeki, established a world record of 30 minutes 2 seconds for the 10,000 metres run, beating Salminen' 30 minutes 5 6/10 sec.
- 17. Wiley Post's record of flight round the world has been halved by the American Millionaire film producer airman, Mr. Howard Hughes who reached New York at 7-36 p.m. on July 14, 1938, having flown round the world in a total time of 3 days 19 hrs. and 16 min.
- 18. King's Cup air race over a course of 1,000 miles was won by Alexander Henshaw piloting a Percival New Gulf (July 9, 1938).
- 19. Donald Budge completed the Grand Slam of Australian, French, Wimbledon and American Championships in 1938.
- 20. Norwood Ewell (New York) of the Penn State College track team has made a new world record of 18.9 seconds for the rarely raced 200 yds.

- 21. Greg Rice has created a new American record of minutes flat for 3 miles.
- 22. Chalky Wright, a Los Angeles Negro retained world feather-weight title beating Harry Jeffra of Baltimore.
- 23. John Mikaelsson established on September 28, 1942, a new world record for seven miles walk of 49 minutes 21.2 seconds.
- 24. A new world record for 2,000 metres was set up at Malmoe on July 21, 1942, by Gunder Haegg with 5 minutes and $16\frac{2}{3}$ seconds.
- 25. A new world record for a mile and seven-eights Melley relay was established by the New York University quarter who covered the distance in 7 minutes and eighteen and eight-tenths seconds. Less Macmitchell running the anchor mile in 1 minute and 16:6 seconds. The previous record was held by the New York Athletic Club with 7 minutes 25:4 seconds established in 1925.
- 26. Cornelius Warmedram from California set up a new world record for indoor pole vault by jumping 15 feet and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch. The former record of 14 feet $7\frac{1}{8}$ inch was held by Earle Meadows.
- 27. Gunder Haegg, a Swedish runner has created a world record to 73 miles covering the distance in 13 minutes 35. seconds compared with the old figur of 13 m. 50 \frac{3}{5} seconds the Finn, Lauri Lehtimeu.
- 28. The tallest tribe of men in the world is the Watussi of Belgian Congo, (average height 6 ft. 6 in-)
- 29. Gunder Haegg, the Swedish runner, set up a new world record for the 2 miles by covering the distance in 8 minutes 53 9 seconds. Haegg, who was already the world 2 mile Champion beat Gil Dodds, the American, 1,500 meter Champion.
- 30. Mohan Bagan won the Calcutta Football League Championship by defeating the Aryans by 1 goal to 0.

- 31. The Swedish runner Gunder Haegg set up a new world record for a mile in 4 m. 1.4 s. in 1945 beating the previous record of 4 m. 1. 6 s. by Arne Anderson.
- 32. 3,000 metre walking record:—Verner Hardmo walking the 3,000 metres in 12 m. 10 4 sec. (Sweden), beating the previous record of 12 m. 19 sec. established by John Mikaelsson (Sweden).
- 33. East Bengal won the I. F. A. Shield (Calcutta Football League) by defeating Calcutta Police by 2 goals to nil.
- 34. Walking Record. The Swedish Walker, Hardmoset up a world record on September 18, 1943, for the 2 mile walk by walking the distance in 13 m. $5\frac{1}{5}$ sec. beating his own record of 13 m. $9\frac{4}{5}$ sec.
- 35. Delayed Parachute Drop. The airman Jevds Kinos dropped 20,000 ft. from a plane before pulling the parachute cord after which he safely drifted 2,000 ft. to the earth.
- 36. The 'Sky master' covered the distance between New York and Karachi in 53 hours.
- 37. The Giant Doughles 'Sky master' plane made the first regular round the world flight from Washington and back in six and quarter days.
- 38. Gunner Faleigh established world's speed bont record over 1,000 metres when his speed averaged 53. 69 knots on lake Silja.
- 39. Byron Nelson won the 10,000 dollars "Esmeralda Golf" Open Tournament played on the Surinidan Canton Course.
- 40. Mademissella Le Claire Bressales beat the women's world record for 400 metres running the distance at Carcassones in 61.9 seconds The previous record was held by the Swedish runner, Anna Larsen with 62.9 seconds.

WORLD CHAMPIONS

Chess.—Dr. Alekhine (Russian); Mrs. Stevenson.

Badminton.—T. Matson (Den.); Mrs. W. B. Walton.

Boxing - Heavyweight - Joe Lewis Light weight - Juan Zurita.

Cricket Batting .- W. R. Hammond

Bowling .- Verity.

Croquet .- H. O. Hicks.

Draughts,-Sabre (France).

Golf (open) .- R. Burton (Eng.)

Lawn Tennis. - R. L. Riggs (U. S. A.)

Ladies: Miss Alice Marble.

Professional: D. Maskell.

Rackets.—(Amateur) D. S. Wilford.
(Professional) A. G. Cooper.

Sculling .- H. R. Pearce.

Skating. - Karl Schafer (Austria).

(Lady) S. Henie (Norway). (Amateur)—Megan Taylor (Br.)

Wrestling .- Gama.

Table Tennis .- A. Ehorlich.

Billiard,—(Amateur), K. Kannerly. (Professional)—I. Davis.

Archery.-Beday (Br.)

Polo-Tezas Rangers.

Indian Cricket Teams

- (1) . Parsi team visited England in 1886 and 1888.
- (2) H. H., the Maharaja of Patiala took the first Indian team to England in 1911. Twenty three games were played, of which six were won, fifteen lost and two were drawn.
- (3) The first official Indian team visited England in 1932 under the captaincy of the Maharaja of Porebundar. In the test match at Lords, they were defeated by 158 runs.
- (4) The second All India team went in April 1936 under the captaincy of Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram. Major Britain

Jones was the Manager. Out of 31 matches played, 5 were won, 13 lost and 13 drawn. Amar Nath was ordered back to India on June 20, 1936, for insolence to his manager and captain.

Indian Cricket Teams to England (1946)

(1) The Nawab of Pataudi .. Captain.

(2) V. M. Merchant .. Vice-Captain.

(3) Amar Nath (4) Mushtaq Ali (5) D. D. Hindlekar (6) S. Bancrijee, (7) C. S. Nayadu, (8) R. S. Modi, (9) S. W. Sohani, (10) V. S. Hazare, (11) Abdul Hafeez, (12) R. S. Nimblekar, (13) Vinoo Mankad, (14) C. T. Sarwate, (15) Gul Mohammad, (16) Shinde.

English Cricket Teams

- The first English team visited India in 1888-89, captained by C. F. Vernon. Out of twelve matches, they won ten, lost one and drew one.
- (2) Lord Hawke, the famous English cricketer brought out another English Team in 1893. They played 23 matches, of which they won 15, lost 2 and drew 6.
- (3) Oxford University team visited India in 1902-03. They played 19 matches, of which they won 12, lost 2 and drew 5.
- (4) The first M. C. C. Team toured India in 1926-27 under the leadership of Arthur Gilligan. They played 34 matches, of which 11 were won, none was lost and 23 were drawn.
- (5) D. R. Jardine's team visited India in 1933-34. 34 matches were played of which, 17 were won, 16 drawn and lost 1.
- (6) The un-official Australian team visited India in 1935-36, skippered by J. S. Ryder. 23 games were played, out of which they won 11, lost 3 and 9 were drawn.
- (7) Lord Tennyson's team visited India in 1937-38. 24 matches were played, out of which they won 8, lost 5 and drew 11.
- (8) The third un-official Test match between the Austraralian Services XI and an Indian XI (December 1945). The result was Australian 339 and 275 and Indians 525 and 92 for 4.

Indo-Ceylon Athletic Meet

In October 1940, a representative Indian team visited Ceylon on invitation from the Ceylon Amateur Athletic Association and beat Ceylon by 88 points to 79. Mr. R. Gupta was the Captain and Mr. H. C. Buck was the Coach.

All India Ranking List

Women.—Mrs. Boland, Mrs. Leila Row, Mrs. Edney, Miss Harvey Johnston. Mrs. R. M. Footit and Miss L. Woodbridge.

Men.—Ghaus Muhammad, S. L. R. Sawhney, Y. Singh, B. T. Blake, J. M. Mehta, S. A. Azim, T. K. Ramanathan, Y. R. Sayoor, E. V. Bobb, Ifrikhar Ahmad.

All India Lawn Tennis

Men's Single-1946-Ghaus Mohamed.

Ladies' Single-1946-Miss Sansoni.

Men's Doubles-1946-J. M. Mehta and Sumant Misra.

Ladies' Doubles—1945—Miss Woodbridge and Mrs. Singh, Mixed Doubles—1946—J. M. Mehta and Mrs. C. E. Cargin-(Walkover),

All India Badminton

Men's Single-1945-Prakashnath.

Ladies' Single-1945-Miss M. Chinoy.

Men's Doubles-1945-G. Lewis and Davinder Mohan.

Ladies, Doubles—1945—Miss Mumtaz Chinoy and Miss F. Talvar.

Mixed Doubles-1945-Prakashnuth and Miss S. Deodar.

Billiard

1946-C. Hirajee.

Prize Winners

Derby-Dante (1945).

Aga Khan Cup (Hockey)-Kamla Club, Cawnpore (1944).

Beighton Cup (Hockey)—B. N. Ry. Kharagpur (1943).

Ranji Trophy (Cricket)-Holkar (1946).

Rover's Cup (Football) - Military Police (1945).

I. F. A. Shield—East Bengal (1945).

AVIATION

Clement Ader (France), 54 yards. First machine to leave the ground (1890)

Clemeat Ader (France), 328 yards. First European flight (1897)

L. Delagrange (France). First Buropean distance : flight. (1908).

L. Bleriot (France). Crossed the Channel. (1909)

L. Paulhan (France). London to Manchester. One Stop. (1910).

G. H. Curtiss (U. S. A.), Hydoxplane. First flight rising from the water (1911)

Lieu. Conneau (France), 1010 miles—(22 hrs. 29 mins.) First Great Britain Circuit. (1911)

F. P. Raynham. Frist Britain long distance record. (7. hrs. 30 mins.) Brooklands. (1912)

Captain C. H. A. Longeroft. Without stop with one passenger (Montrose to Farnborough) (1913).

First British Air Mails from London to Karachi (1929).

Squad-Ldr. A. G. Jones-Williams and Flight-Lieut. N. H. Jenkins (R. A. F.) England to India without a stop in 50 hrs. 38 minutes (1929).

Miss Amy Johnson, First woman's solo flight, England to Australia (1930).

Miss Amelia Earhart (Mrs. Putnam)—Harbour Grace, Newfoundland to Londonderry, N. Ireland, in 13 hrs 30 mts. Fastest time for an Atlantic Flight (1932).

Capt. Bennet Griffin and Lieut. James Mattern, Harbour Grace to Berlin direct in 18 h. 40 m. Crossing the Atlantic in 10 hrs. 50 minutes (1932).

- Squad-Leader O. R. Gayford and Flight-Lieut. G. E. Nicholetts, Cranwell to Walvis Bay, 5,341 miles, in 57 hrs. 25 minutes. Longest non-stop (1933).
- Charles Ulm, England to Australia in 6 days 17 hrs. 56 minutes, beating Kingsford Smith's records (1933).
- Scott and Black, London to Melbourne, 11,650 miles, in 70 hrs. 59 mts. 50 secs., beating previous records (1934).

'Fairey Fox' crashed, killing Flying officer H. D. Gillman and his co-pilot J. K. C. Bains, while engaged in the Melbourone Air race (1934).

Messrs. C. W. A. Scott and T. Camp Black won the Mac-Robertson International Air Race (1934).

- Miss Laura Ingalls, the first woman to fly non-stop, from East to West, broke the record of cross-continent flight held by Miss Amelia Earhart (Mrs. G. Putnam) (1935).
- C. W. A. Scott won the England to Johannesburg Air Race (1936).
- Charles Gardner won the King's Cup; Miss Jean Batten was awarded the Gold Medal of the Royal Aero Club of Britain for her record solo flight from Australia to England (1937).
 - H. L. Brook—England-Capetown-England—record for per double journey (1937).
- Mr. Howard Hughes of America broke the World's flying record of flying round the world in 61 hrs. 7 minutes (1938).

Flying Officer, Clouston and Mr. Ricketto landed at Croydon on March 26, 1938, having flown from New Zealand in 5 days 18 hours and 34 minutes. This is the first England—New Zealand round flight. The round trip took less than 11 days.

M. Kokinako and Gondienko flown from Moscow to New York, 4,350 miles in 23 hrs. 40 mts., a new long distance flight record. Herr Fritz Wendel established a new world speed air record—469,220 miles per hour (1939).

Group-Cap. Wilson (Eng.) in British Jet-propelled Gloster, 606 m. p. h. (1945).

AIRCRAFT IDENTIFICATION

G-AAA to G-ZZZ Great Britain M-AAA to M-ZZZ EI-AAA to EI-ZZZ Irish Free State Belgium OO - AAA to OO - ZZZF-AAA to F-ZZZ France ... Germany D-AAA to D-ZZZ I-AAA to I-ZZZ Italy Norway T.A -- &c. Spain EA-&c. SA--&c. Sweden Switzerland HB--&c. IJ. S. A. K-&c.

General Notes

Mrs. Sylla Petit is the first Indian lady to obtain a pilot's licence in India.

Miss G. Ederle was the first woman and Capt. Webb was the first man to swim the English Channel.

Bombay has the finest race course in the world.

The game of Chess originated in India.

Hockey is the national sport in Canada.

The game of Polo originated in the East.

Miss Amelia Earheart (English) was the first lady to cross the Atlantic by air.

Lieut.-Com. A. C. Read of the U.S. A. Navy was the first flier across the Atlantic.

Mr. A. M. Engineer won the Aga Khan's prize of £500 for a solo flight between India and England.

Miss Amy Johnson (Mrs. J. Mollison) is famous for her solo flight from England to Australia.

 $R\mbox{-}34$ was the first airship to fly the Atlantic and back in 1919.

Squadron-Leader Kingsford Smith was the first to fly round the world.

Squadron-Leader Jones Williams and Lieutenant Jenkins were the first men who flew from England to India non-stop.

Mrs. Victor Bruce is the well-known British air woman who has broken the British air endurance record of 50 hours and 38 minutes established in 1927 by Squadron Leader Jones Williams and Flight-Lieut. Jenkins.

Sir John Alcock was the first man who made the first non-stop Atlantic flight.

Mollison made the flight from England to South Africa in 4 days and $17\frac{1}{2}$ hours, without sleeping.

Miss Ingalls is the first woman to fly non-stop from East to West.

Baron Pierre De Coubertin is the founder and life honorary President of the Olympic games. Count De Baillet-Latour is the President.

Major General H. H. Sir Bhupindra Singh Mohinder Bahadur is the President of the National Olymic Committee for India.

The Parsis of Bombay were the first among the Indians to take up cricket.

Chail in the Patiala State is the highest cricket ground in the world.

The first M. C. C. team visited India in 1926–27 under A. E. R. Gilligan.

The first Indian cricket team visited England in 1886.

Mohammad Nisar is known as the 'Larwood of India.'

Dhyan Chand, the pride of India amongst the Hockey players, is known as the "Wizard".

Amar Singh, distinguished Cricketer, died on May 21, 1940.

WORLD'S RECORDS IN SPORTS

WORLD'S RECORDS IN SPORTS						
	Distance	Winner	Time			
	100 metres race	J. Owens (U. S. A.) 10	2 secs.			
	200 metres race	J. Owens (U. S. A.) 20)·3 secs.			
	400 metres race	A. Williams (U.S.A.) 4	6 secs.			
	500 metres race	Ben Eastman (U. S. A.) 1	min. 2s.			
	400 metres Relay	U. S. A 39	9.8 secs.			
	800 metres race	E. Robinson (U.S. A.) 1	min. 49•6s.			
	1,500 metres race	J. Lovelock (New Zealand) 3	min. 47.8s.			
	1,600 metres Relay	U. S. A 31	min. 82/10s			
	3,000 metres race	Neilson (Denmark) 8	min. 18.4s			
	5,000 metres race	G. Hockert (Finland) 14	min. 22.2s.			
	10,000 metres race	J. Balimen (Finland) 30	min. 5.6s.			
	Marathon (26 miles 385 yds.)	K. Son (Japan) 2	hrs. 20 m. 19.2s.			
	50,000 metres walk	T. W. Green (4	hrs. 13 m. 10 secs.			

Distance	Winner	Time
400 metres Hure	dles Glen Hardin (Sweden)	50.6s.
110 metres Hur	dles	
(119 yds. 2 ft. 9	in.) F. Towns (U. S. A.	
10,000 metres Wa	lking Verner on Hardms	42m.174/5 sec. (Sept. 1943)
High Jump	C. Johnson (U. S. A	.) 6 ft. 93 in.
Long Jump	J. Owens (U. S. A.)	26 ft. 81 in.
Hop, Step and Jun	np Tajima (Japan)	52 ft. 5 7/8 in.
Pole Vault	C. Warmerdam (U. S. A.)	15 ft. 7 ³ / ₄ in.
Discus	Schorder (Ger.)	174 ft. 21 in.
Javelin	Nikkanen (Finland)	258 ft. 21 in.
Hamer Throw	E. Blask (Germany)	193 ft. 64 in.
Decathlon	G. Morris	7900 pts.
Putting the shot	J. Torrancê (U. S. A	.) 57 ft. 1 in.
One mile race	G. Haegg (Sweden)	
		4 min. 1.4s.
Two mile race	M. Szabo (Hungary)	8 min. 56s.
Three mile race	L. Lkhimen (Finland).	13 m. 50.6s.
Four mile race	V. Isoholo (Finland)	19 min. 1s.
Ten mile race	P. Nurmi	50 min. 15s.
200 yds. race	C. W. Paddock (U S.A.)	19 secs.
25 mile race	M. Fanelli (Italy)	1 hr. 26 min.
7 mile walk	John Mikaelsson	49 m. 21.2 sec. (Septr. 1942)

Twelfth All India Olympic Games, 1946

The twelfth All India Olympic Games were concluded at Bangalore on February 3, 1946. Patiala won the Sir Dorab

Tata trophy and annexed championship in men's section scoring 87 points. Mysore won championship in women's section with 37 points.

Three new All-India records were set up: Som Nath of Patalia threw the hammer over a distance of 153 ft. 8 inches, beating the previous record of 146 ft. 10 inches held by Kishen Singh of Patiala. Banoo Gazdar of Bombay did the 50 metres run in 6.5 seconds, beating the record of 6.6 seconds held by Miss Smith of Bengal.

The following is the position:—
Athletic—

- (1) Men's Section—Patiala 87 points, Bombay 46, Punjab 32, Mysore 18, Bengal 16, U. P. 15, Madras 9, Delhi 7, Kolhapur 5, Rajputana 4, C. P. and Berar 3, Baluchistan 1, Baroda, Bihar and Orissa 0.
- (2) Women's Section—Mysore 37, Bombay 23, Bengal 13, U. P. 4, Madras 3, C. P. 1. Cycling—
 - (1) Men's Section—Bombay 34, Punjab 6, Mysore 4, U. P. 1.2.
 - (2) Women's Section—Bombay 10, Bengal 6, Mysore 2. Volleyball—Punjab beat U. P. by 15—13, 15—5, 17—15. Basket Ball—Mysore beat Bengal by 34 points to 20.

Kabaddi—Madras beat Bengal by 48 points to 34.

5,000 Metres Walk—Sadhu Singh (Patiala) 1; Raunaq Singh (Patiala) 2; Indrajit Khanna (Punjab) 3. Time 20 minute 13 sec.

Marathon Race—Chota Singh (Patiala) 1; Humphrey (Myscre) 2; Amar Singh (Patiala) 3. Time 2 hours 58 minutes 11.5 sec.

100 Metres hurdle—Vickers (Bombay) 1; Nirbal Singh (Patiala) 2; Lall Singh (Patiala) 3. Time 15.2 second (new all India record).

SOME ALL-INDIA RECORDS

SOM		
Six mile Race	Raunak Singh (Patiala) 31 m. 33	5 secs.
Hop, Step and Jum	L.T. Boosey (Madras) 49 ft. 41	in.
Pole Vault	Abdul Shafi Khan (Punjab) 12 ft. 7/	
Hammer throw	Somnath (Patiala) 15.3 ft. ('46)	8 in-
Long Jump	Naranjan Singh (Punjab) 22 ft. 10); in.
High Jump	Gurman Singh (Patiala) 6 ft. 21-1	
Javelin Throw	A. H. Priestly 185 ft. 7	
Shot-put	Zahur Ahmad (Punjab) 45 ft. 7	in.
One mile Run	R. Judge (U. P.) 4 m. 31	2 s.
50 Meters	Banoo Gazdar (Bombay) 6.55 ('4	
5000 meters	Raunak Singh (Patiala) 15 m. 9	•5 s₊
5 miles Run	Gujar Singh (Punjab) 27 m. 10) sec.
3 miles Run	Chanan Singh 15 m. 3	
440 yds. Race	Gyan Chand Bhalla 50 secs.	
	(Pun jab)	
210 yds. Hurdles	M. Sutton (Bengal) 15 9 se	CS.
All-India Weight- Lifting champion	M. Naqi (Punjab) 7271 lb.	
100 yds. Race	E. Whiteside 9_{10}^{6} sec	s.
440 yds. Hurdles	A. Hamid (Punjab) 58 m.	
880 yds. Race	G.P. Bhalla (B. & O.) 1 m. 597	1 S.
220 yds, Race	Whitesides 22 m.	1/10s.
One mile swimm	ng D. Das (Calcutta) 24 m. 7	1/5s.
100 metres free styl	Sachin Nag (Bengal) 1 m. 4	1/5s.
1,500 Meters free st	le D. Das (Cal.) 21m. 56	6/10s.
Non-Stop Swimmin	g R. Chatterjee (Allahabad) 88 hrs.	. 12m.

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220 yds. Swimming ... A. Trounce (R. A. F.) 3 m. 35 3/5s.
220 yds. Breast Stroke Haidar Ali
100 yds. Back Stroke Ramkumar
                                          ... 3 m. 23s.
                                           ... 1 m. 25.6s
                    ... Hardev Singh (Patiala) 1 m. 49s.
800 metres Race
                    ... Gantzer (Bengal)
400 metres Race
                    ... J. Hart (Punjab)
100 metres Race
                                           ... 10.6 secs.
                    ... Chand Singh (Patiala) 8 m. 49.5s.
3,000 metres Race
                    ... S. Gregory (U.S. Army) 134 ft. 91 in.
Discus Throw
Marathon
                     ... Chota Singh (Patiala) 2 hrs. 43 m.
                                                     43.8. sec.
                    ... Janki Das
                                            ... 4 m. 3 3/5 sec.
Cycle Race
   (3,000 m.)
Non-Stop Cycling ... Robin Chatterji (Alla-
                                            ... 84 hrs. 4 m.
                             habad)
             WOMEN'S RECORDS IN INDIA
 50 metres run
                     ... M. Smith (Bengal) ... 6:6 s.
                    ... B. Edward (Bengal) ... 12.8 s.
100 metres run
Running High Jump... Miss U. Lyons (Punj.) 4 ft. 113 in.
Shot-put
                     ... M. Yates (All., 1941) 31 ft. 10% in.
Discus Throw
                     ... Miss Gilbert (Bombay,
                                  1942) ... 92 ft. 6 in.
Javelin Throw
                    ... N. Duke (Punjab) ... 91 ft. 8 in.
Broad Jump
                    ... Miss Gilbert (Bom.) ... 15 ft. 51 in.
 Putting the Shot
                    ... Miss Gilbert (Bom.) ... 29 ft. 11 in.
 100 metres Breast Stroke Miss Ballantyne
                                            1 m. 47.2 s. (1944)
                              (Bom.)
 100 metres Free Style Miss Ballantyne
                                            1 m. 23·2 s. (1944)
                              (Bom.)
200 metres Free Style Miss Ballantyne
                                            3 m. 12.5 s. (1944)
                              (Bom.)
100 metres Back Stroke Miss Ballantyne
                              (Bom.)
                                             1 m. 49·1 s. (1944)
                  World Boxing Rankings
     Heavy Weight
                              ... Joe Louis.
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Heavy Weight ... Joe Louis.

Light Heavy Weight ... Gus Lesnevich.

British Middle Weight ... Tony Zale.

Welter Weight ... Freddie Cochrane. Light Weight ... Title vacant.

Feather Weight ... Philip Ranova.

Bantan Weight ... Mannel OrtizFly Weight ... Jackie Patterson.

New Olympic Records

Following are the results of the Ninth Olympic games, held on Jan. 8, 1944, at the Brabourne Stadium when one India and three Bombay records were broken.

1,000 metres cycle race (first heat): B. Malcolm, 1; R. J. Mulla Ferozo, 2. Time: 1 min. 50 Secs. (Second heat): S. Cordor, 1.. J. P. Karga, 2. Time: 1 min. 35 4 secs. (new India record). (Third heat): J. F. Amin, 1; E. J. Mistry, 2. Time: 1 min. 43 Secs.

5,000 metres: L. Pereira 1; S. D. Lina 2: F. T. Holt, 3. Time: 16 min. 39 Secs. (Bombay record).

Throwing the Javelin: Baldev Singh, 1: A. J. Rowe, 2: J. J. Jameson, 3. Distance: 162 ft. 9.8 ins. (Bombay record).

200 metres (first heat; L. Dias, 1. P. Neville, 2; M. Faber,
3. Time 22.5 secs. (Second heat); Vickers 1; J. B. Bates 2, V. Lazarus, 3. Time; 23.4 secs.

3,000 metres cycle race (final): B. Malcolm 1; S. Cordor 2; J. F. Amin, 3. Time: 5 min. 26 3 Secs.

100 metres; F. Ooulton, 1; B. N. Utchil, 2; G. S. Salvis, 3. Time: 2 mins, 3.8 secs.

1,600 metres relay: Olympic Athletic Union, 1; Bombay City Police Athletic Club, 2: Firestone Sports, 3. Time: 3. mins, 35 Secs.

WOMEN'S EVENTS

Broad jump: Miss J. Baldrey 1: Miss E. D'Silva. 2: Miss B. D. Guzdar, 3. Distance: 15 tt. 6 in.

1,500 metres cycle race: Miss D. N. Dasukhawala, 1; Miss
 F. Amin, 2: Miss F. Mody, 3. Time: 3 mins, 9.2 Secs.

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Questions and Answers

(U. P. Naib Tahsildars, 1938)

Q. 1. Name the horse which won the Derby this year.

Ans. French Horse.

Q. 2. In what sports are the following trophies awarded:—
(a) Weightman Cup; (b) America Cup; (c) Rovers Cup?
Ans. (a) Tennis (woman); (b) Yachting; (c) Football.

(U. P. Secretariat, 1938)

Q. 3. Name two Indian tennis stars.

Ans. (1) Ghaus Mohammad, (2) S. L. R. Sawhney.

(Imperial Secretariat, 1938)

Q. 4. What are: — (a) Davis Cup; (b) Walker Cup; (c) America Cup?

Ans. (a) Silver trophy for international Lawn Tennis; (b) Annual Golf Championship between England and Scotland; (c) Trophy for International Yacht race,

(Imperial Secretariat, 1939)

Q. 5. Give (I) approximate dimensions of (a) a lawn tennis Court; (b) a hockey ground; (c) a polo ground; (d) an association football ground; (e) a badminton Court, and (ii) the World's records, for the:—

(a) high Jump; (b) long Jump; (c) 100 yards.

Ans. See within.

(Indian Military Academy and Royal Indian Navy, 1939)

Q. 6. What is the length of a Cricket pitch?

Ans. See within.

Q. 7. In what sport do the following excel : -

(a) Dhian Chand, (b) Don Bradman, (c) Gama, (d) Donald Budge.

Ans. See within.

(Indian Police Service, 1939)

Q. 8. In what branches of sport does each of the following excel? (a) Budge, (b) Malcolm Campbell, (c) Hammond, (d) Gordon Richards:—

Ans. (a) Tennis, (b) Motor race, (c) Cricket, (d) Rider, (the jockey who eclipsed Fred Archer's records rode more winners in a season than any jockey in the history of British Turf).

(P. C. C., 1941)

Q. 9. Discuss 'Indian Olympic Records.'

Ans. See within.

CHAPTER XVII.

Important Commissions, Committees and Conferences

I. COMMISSIONS

It was appointed in 1922 to report on ways and means of Indianization of Services. This was appointed by powers of certification of the Viceroy, as the Legislative Assembly opposed its appointment. The report was published in 1923, but was rejected in toto by the Legislative Assembly. It was, however, accepted and adopted by the Government, Thenceforth 60 per cent. of new vacancies were to go to Indians.

Royal Commission on Currency

This Commission was appointed in 1925 with Commander Hilton Young as Chairman to investigate the problem of Indian currency and to make recommendations for removing existing defects and making improvements. The report of the Commission was published on July 1, 1926. The important recommendations of the Commission was the establishment of a Reserve Bank.

Indian Fiscal Commission

In 1921, a Commission consisting both of officials and of representatives of European and Indian commercial interests was appointed to examine the tariff policy of Government. The preliminary recommendations formulated in the report urged the adoption of a policy of protection which was to be applied with discrimination along certain general lines carefully indicated. In the selection of

industries for protection, and in the degree of protection to be afforded the Commission recommended that the inevitable burden on the community should be as light as was compatible with the *development of the industries themselves.

Royal Commission on Agriculture

This Commission was appointed in 1926 under the presidentship of Lord Linlithgow, to examine and report on the present conditions of agriculture and rural economy in British India, and to make recommendations for the improvement of agriculture and the promotion of the welfare and prosperity of the rural population. The report of the Commission was published in June 1928.

To give effect to the recommendations of the Commission an "Imperial Council of Agricultural Research" was established to promote, guide and co-ordinate agricultural and veterinary research throughout India, and to train research workers by means of scholarships, and to collate and make available informations of research and on agri-

cultural and veterinary matters generally.

The other most important of the recommendations were those regarding the expansion of the Pusa Research Institute as an educational institution, the reorganisation of the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, the provision of facilities in India for higher veterinary training, the organisation of a Central Agricultural Research service, the formation of a Central Jute Committee, the future policy of the Government of India in regard to the development of cinchona cultivation, the manufacture of quinine, the establishment of an Institute of Animal Nutrition, and the reorganisation of the services engaged in the agricultural and veterinary field.

Hilton Young Commission

This Commission was appointed in 1927 under the Chairmanship of the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Edward Hilton Young, to investigate the position of Indians in Kenya and other African colonies and to review the situation created by the White Paper of July 1927.

Their report was published on January 17, 1929. The Commission recommended the appointment at an early date of a High Commissioner, with executive powers for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. That the Governor-General should exercise, so far as these can be delegated to him, the functions of supervision and control now exercised through the Secretary of State, and should be endowed for this purpose with executive powers and with control over legislation and the appointment of Advisory Council for the Secretary of State's consultation. The Commission considered that no changes were needed in the Legislative Councils of Uganda and Tanganyika.

Statutory (Simon) Commission

In pursuance of section 84 A of the Government of India Act this Commission was appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the working of the system of Government, the growth of education, and the development of representative institutions in British India, and matters connected therewith, and to report as to whether and to what extent it is desirable to establish the principle of responsible government or to extend, modify, or restrict the degree of responsible government then existing therein, including the question whether the establishment of second chambers of the local legislature is or is not desirable.

The members of the Commission landed in Bombay on February 3, 1928.

The Commission consisted of 1. The Right Hon'ble Sir John Simon, K. C. V. O., K. C. (Chairman). 2. Viscount Burnham, 3, Lord Stratchcona, 4. The Hon. E.C.G. Cadogan, 5. Mr. Vernon Hartshorn, 6. The Right Hon'ble G. R. Lane-Fox, 7. Major C. R. Attlee (Members).

The portion dealing with the structure of the Central Government declared that the Government of India would no longer be the agent of the Secretary of State, and that control will be of such a nature as to establish partnership in place of subordination. As regards the question of the

Indian States, the Commission pictured the ultimate constitution of India as an All-India Federation including not only British India but also the Indian States.

Royal Commission on Labour

This Commission was appointed in January 1929 to undertake an inquiry into India's labour problems with dueregard to the economic position of the industries in India and to explore all aspects of the problems affecting the conditions under which industrial labourers work. The Right Hon'ble J. H. Whitley was appointed Chairman of the Commission.

The report of the Commission was published in July 1931. They recommended among others, some measures to be adopted to eradicate the evil of pledging child labour and prescribed hours of work for dock labourers.

Glancy Commission

This Commission presided over by Mr. Glancy was appointed in November 1931 by His Highness the Maharaja Kashmir to report and make recommendations on certain matters connected with the State management, and grievances of its subjects.

The report was published in April 1932. The majority of the recommendations were accepted by His Highness which included the grant to Muslims, a major share in new recruitments to State services, and establishment of Kashmir-Legislative Council.

Broome Commission

This Commission was set up by the Government of the Union of South Africa in March 1944 to enquire into the Indian problems in Durban. There has been some controversy over the selection of the members of the Commission. It was agreed to introduce an ordinance into the Natal Provincial Council, withdrawing the Pegging Act in force.

Famine Inquiry Committee

This Commission was appointed in 1944 under the Chairmanship of Sir John Woodhead, K. C. S. I., C. I. E. to investigate and report on the causes of the food shortage and subsequent epidemics, particularly in Bengal, in 1943, and to make recommendations for the prevention of their recurrence.

II. COMMITTEES

Meston Committee

This Committee was appointed to advise on the contributions to be paid by the various provinces to the Central Government for the financial year 1921-22, the modifications to be made in the provincial contributions thereafter until there ceased to be an all India deficit, and the future financing of the provincial loans account.

The task of the Committee was in essence to arrange an ideal distribution of the deficit in the Central revenues among the provinces, and to fix a standard scale of contributions to which the later would work up by stages.

After deciding what the aggregate contributions of the provinces to the Central Government shoul be, the Committee had to settle the individual contributions of each province towards the general total, and the Committee drew up a certain table as the proposed allotment of initial contributions. Provinces were to be awarded receipts from Stamps.

Acworth Committee

This committee was appointed in 1924 under the presidentship of Sir William Acworth to investigate the Indian Railway system. As a result of the recommendations of this Committee considerable changes were made not only in the railway finance but also in the composition and functions of the Railway Board and the administrative organisation as a whole. The Railway Board was newly constituted. The departmental system of administration then existing was aloo-

dished giving place to the **division** system. The main object of this new system is to fix entire responsibility for the working of any one section of line on a single officer.

Railway finances were also separated from general finances. The arrangement entailed the contribution to the Government of a definite annual sum by the railways, which was to be a first charge on their net receipts. The balance, after payment of this contribution, was to be placed to railway reserves on the condition that if, in any one year, the amount available for transfer to reserve should exceed Rs. 3 crores, one-third of the excess should be paid to the general revenues.

Auxiliary and Territorial Force Committee

This committee was appointed in 1924 under the presidentship of Sir John Shea to inquire into and report what steps should be taken to improve and expand the Territorial Force so as to constitute it an efficient second line to the regular Army, and to remove all racial distinction in the constitution of non-regular military forces in India, including the Auxiliary Force. The report of this Committee was published on February 23, 1925.

Skeen (Indian Sandhurst) Committee

This Committee was appointed in 1925 with Lieutenant-General Sir Andrew Skeen as President to inquire and report—

(a) By what means it may be possible to improve upon the present supply of Indian candidates for the King's Commission both in regard to number and quality; (b) Whether it is desirable and practicable to establish a Military College in India to train Indians for the commissioned ranks of the Indian Army; (c) If the answer to (b) is in affirmative, how soon should the scheme be initiated and what steps should be taken to carry it out; (d) Whether, if a Military College is established in India, it should supersede or be supplemented by Sandhurst and Woolwich so far as the training of Indians for the commissioned ranks of the Indian Army is concerned.

Indian Cinematograph Committee

This Committee was appointed in October 1927 to examine and report on the system of censorship of cinematograph films in India, and to consider whether it is desirable that any steps should be taken to encourage the exhibition of films produced within the British Empire generally and the production and exhibition of Indiam films in particular. The Committee consisted of an Indian Chairman, Diwan Bahadur T. Rangachariar and Mr. G. G. Hooper, M. C., I. C. S., Secretary, and five other members.

The Committee published their report in August 1928 and their main proposal was the creation of a Cinema department to form part of the Commerce Department of the Government of India, and to consist of an Advisory Committee with a Cinema Bureau as its executive branch and Bombay as their headquarters. The function of the Bureau would be to give expert advice and assistance, while that of the Advisory Committee would be to tender advice regarding finance and company promotion. The general conclusions of the Committee were that the cinema industry in India should receive liberal treatment from the Government because it contributes its share to the general revenues of the country and is of great national importance.

Butler Committee

This Committee was appointed in 1927 under the presidentship of Sir Harcourt Butler, to report upon the relationship between the Paramount Power and the Indian States, with particular reference to the rights and obligations arising from Treaties, Engagements and Sanads and usage, sufferance and other causes; and secondly to inquire into the financial and economical relations between British India and the States, and to make any recommendations that they may consider desirable and necessary for their more satisfactory adjustment. This Committee toured in a number of Indian States during the cold weather of 1927-28, and left for England in April, 1928.

Age of Consent Committee

This Committee was appointed in 1928 under the presidentship of Sir V. M. Joshi, late home Member of the Central Provinces Government to examine the state of the law relating to the Age of consent as contained in the sections of the Penal Code relating to this subject, to inquire into the effects of amendments made by an Amendment Act to the Penal Code in 1925 and to report whether further amendment of the law was necessary.

Shortly after the issue of the Committee's report, discussion of the Child Marriage Bill which was suspended till the Committee's report was out was resumed in the Legislature on the 5th of September. Its object was to discourage the solemnization of marriages of boys of under 18 or girls of under 14 years of age. The Bill was passed on the 23rd and 28th of September by the Legislative Assembly and Council of State

respectively.

Banking Inquiry Committee

In 1929, a Central Committee of Enquiry under the chairmanship of Sir B. N. Mittra with ten local committees was set up in response to the demands of both European and Indian commercial opinion in India to study the existing system of banking in general, and in particular to consider the practicability of protecting the interests of the public by means of some system of regulation and control; and of developing both indigenous and joint-stock banking in relation to the requirements of agriculture, commerce, and industry, and of improving the technical instruction in such a way that a sufficient number of qualified Indians might be forthcoming to satisfy the country's need for a second and well managed national banking system.

The report of the Committee was published in the socond

week of September 1931.

Indian Franchise Committee

This Committee was constituted in 1932 under the Prime Minister's instructions as a result of the recommendations of the Franchise Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference. The Marquis of Lothian was appointed chairman.

The Committee recommended that the franchise in the provinces should be based on property and educational qualifications. In addition they recommended the enfranchisement of wives of men who possess the property qualifications prescribed for the then provincial councils, creation of special constituencies to be created for labour, special enfranchisement of members of the depressed classes and income-tax payers. The effect of these proposals was to increase the electoral roll from 7 millions to over 36 millions, of whom 29,382,000 shall be men and 6,620,000 women, and to enfranchise about 141 per cent of the total population, and 27'6 per cent of the total adult population. The proportion of adult males to be enfranchised shall be 43.6 per cent and the proportion of adult females 10.5 per cent. The report of the Committee was published on June 3, 1932.

Federal Finance Committee

The task undertaken by the Federal Finance Committee was to subject to the test of figures, the suggested classification of revenue, and to estimate a probable financial position of the Federal and Provincial Governments under the proposed scheme, and to advise as to the adjustment, if any, which should equitably be made between the Federal Government and the provinces, and also to examine and advise on such matters, e.g. treatment of pre-federation debts, powers of taxation, new sources of revenue, treatment of provincial contributions and the emergency powers of Federal Government borrowing powers and division of pension charges. Lord Eustace Percy was the chairman of the Committee. The report of the Committee was published on 7th May, 1932.

Federal Structure Committee

This was a sub-committee sprung up during the session of the Round Table Conference to consider the component element of the Federation, the type of Federal Legislature and the number of chambers of which it should consist, the

power of the Federal Legislature, the number of members composing the Federal Legislature, the method whereby representatives from British India and Indian States are to be chosen and the constitution, character, powers and responsibilities of the Federal Executive. Lord Peel was the chairman of this Committee.

Indian States Enquiry Committee

This Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of the Rt. Hon'ble J. C. C. Davidson to examine the extent to which the existing financial relations of the Indian States with the Government of India and the Crown present obstacles to the attainment of an ideal system of federal finance. The Committee remained in India from January 29 till April 30, 1932, and its report was published in the last week of July 1932.

Industrial Finance Committee

This Committee was appointed by the U. P. Government in 1934 under the Chairmanship of Sir Sorabji N. Pochkhanawala Kt., Managing Director, Central Bank of India Ltd., Bombay, to examine the question of financial aid to industries, and to consider, inter alia, the suggestions of the Industries Reorganisation Committee on the subject. The report of the Committee was published in September, 1934.

The main recommendations of the Committee were the establishment of a Joint stock Bank, called the U. P. Industrial Credit Bank Ltd, with a capital of Rs. 25 lakhs and with a Government guarantee for a maximum period of 20 years of 4 per cent dividend on the shares, free of tax, in order to provide long and short term credit to major and minor industries and the establishment of a new marketing organisation to be called the U. P. Financing and Marketing Company, Ltd., on Joint Stock lines with a capital of Rs. 5 lakhs.

Indian Delimitation Committee

This Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Sir Laurie Hammond, K. C. S. I., C. B. E., formerly Governor of Assam, to make recommendations for the delimitation of constituencies for the future federal and provincial legislatures and on certain connected questions. The Committee started its deliberations in India towards the end of September, 1935, and after visiting every province returned to Delhi on December 24, to prepare the report, which was published in March 1036.

Mr. Justice Venkatasubha Rao of the Madras High Court and Mr. Justice Din Muhammad of the Lahore High Court were the members of the Committee, and Mr. J. G. Laithwaite, C. I. E., of the India Office was the Secretary to the Committee.

Otto Niemeyer Committee

His Majesty's Government undertook to hold a special enquiry in order that they and Parliament may be furnished with an independent review of the financial position of the provinces and the centre, and with technical advice upon the financial questions which have to be determined by Order in Council. This inquiry was conducted by Sir Otto Niemeyer, G. B.E., K. C. B., and Mr. V. S. Sundaram of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service and Mr. K. Anderson of the India Office were appointed to act as joint secretaries to the inquiry. The Committee recommended the separation of Provincial accounts and balances from those of the Central Government. The Government of India Provincial Loans Fund to be closed, and in future provinces to raise all loans in open market. The outstanding balances of the past loans to be consolidated. A certain percentage to be fixed from the proceeds of income tax subject to Railways contributing to the general revenues of the Central Government.

Sapru Committee

This Committee was appointed in January 1936 under he Chairmanship of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru to recommend means to combat unemployment in the United Provinces. The Committee recommended great changes in the education system, proposals for industrial development and setting up of a board of unemployment.

Indian Defence Committee

This Committee, with Lord Chatfield, as Chairman and Sir Ernest Strohmenger, Major Genl. Sir B. N. Sergison-Brooks, Air Vice Marshal C. L. Courtney, Major Genl. C. J. E. Auchinleck as members, left London for India on October 26, 1938. The Committee had the following terms of reference:—

Having regard to the increased cost of modern armaments, to the desirability of organising, equipping and maintaining the forces in India in accordance with the modern requirements and to the limited resources available in India for defence expenditure, to examine and report in the light of the experience gained in executing the British Rearmament programme as to how these resources could be used to the best advantage.

Locomotive Inquiry Committee

The Pacific Locomotive Committee appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the design and purchase of XB engines arrived in Bombay from London on September 2, 1938. The Committee consisted of Lt. Col. A. R. L. Mount, Chairman, and Mr. Raymond Carpmael, Mr. W. A. Stanier and M. Leguille, as members. The Committee travelled over all the main railway lines in India and examined the performances of engines both running as well as lying in workshops.

Hydari Committee

This was appointed under the chairmanship of Sir Akbar Hydari in 1939 to consider the revised draft of the Instrument of Accession for including the States in the All India Federation.

The Committee came to the unanimous conclusions that the draft Instrument of Accession is fundamentally unsatisfactory; that the limitation imposed on the Executive Authority of the Federation should not be omitted as it is done in the revised draft. Dealing with customs the Committee declared that it cannot accept any change in the existing rates etc.

Plastic Committee

The Plastic Research Committee set up by the Government of India met on September 17 1944, in Bangalore under the presidentship of Sir J. C. Ghosh.

III-CONFERENCES Washington Conference

In accordance with a provision in the Treaty of Versailles, the first International Labour Conference met at Washington on October 29, 1919. India, as original member of the League of Nations, was among the 39 countries represented. The Commission was required to consider proposals relating to a number of subjects including the eight hours day, unemployment, the night work of women and young persons, the employment of children, maternity benefits and industrial diseases. The Conference adopted the eight hours day but granted a special relaxation in the case of India, where it was decided to introduce a 60 hour week.

Round Table Conference

His Excellency the Viceroy made an important announcement in the *Gazette Extraordinary* of October 31, 1929, in which he stated that after the Statutory Commission's report

has been published a Round Table Conference would be held, in order that full and adequate expression of Indian views might be obtained before proposals for the future Government of the country were laid before the British Parliament, and for which he invited Indian political leaders and Indian Princes to attend the Conference in London.

About the middle of September 1930, His Excellency the Viceroy issued, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, invitations to 86 delegates to attend the Indian Round Table Conference in London: 16 of them represented the Indian States, 57 British India and 13 British political parties.

The names of very prominent persons representing British India are given below:

1. His Highness the Aga Khan; 2. Nawab Sir Abdul Qayum Khan; 3. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Jyer; 4. Mr. U. Bape; 5. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani; 6. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru; 7; Maulana Mohammad Ali; 8. Nawab of Chhatari; 9. Mr. M. R. Jayakar, 10. Mr. M. A. Jinnah; 11. Dr. B. S. Moonje I2. Sir Mohammad Shafi; 13. Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri; 14. Sir Chimman Lal Setalvad; 15. Sir Feroze Sethna; 16. Sir B. N. Mitra; 17. The Hon'ble Mr. S. B. Tambe; 18. Lt.-Col. H. A. Gidney.

The Conference was opened by His Majesty the King

Emperor on November 12, 1930, in St. James Palace.

The First Session of the Round Table Conference closed on January 19. The Prime Minister, in declaring it to be the Imperial Government's intention to recommend to Parliament the granting of central responsibility subject to such safeguard and reservations as might be found necessary, bade the delegates to return to India and endeavour to settle their communal differences and formulate a scheme generally acceptable to the country.

The Second Session of the conference was held between September 7 and December 18, 1931. Thirty-one additional delegates were invited to the second session. Mr. Gandhi joined the Conference as the sole representative of the Congress.

Communal Award

Since the different committees did not arrive at any definite decision about the safeguards of the minorities, the Prime Minister gave an understanding on behalf of His Majesty's Government to settle this communal question, which would have to be accepted by the different committees, and to which they agreed.

The decision of the British Government in regard to the representation of the various communities in British India in the Provincial Legislatures was published as Communal Award on August 17, 1932. The award followed a thorough and comprehensive inquiry into the proportions and position of the various communities in the provinces. The decision was not given on strictly arithmetical lines. The table of distribution avoided the term "Hindus". Its place was taken by the heading "General."

The seats were distributed as follows:

General, 705; Depressed Classes, 61; Backward areas, 20; Sikhs, 35; Muslims, 489; Indian Christians, 21; Anglo-Indians, 12; Europeans, 25; Commerce and Industry, 54; Landholders, 35; Universities, 8; and Labour, 38.

With regard to Depressed Classes, it was explained that they would vote in the general constituencies, but in order to ensure adequate representation to them special seats were also allotted. As to women voters, His Majesty's Government came to the decision to limit the electorate for each special woman's seat to voters from one community.

Following the publication of the Communal Award, the Third Session of the Round Table Conference was summoued in London, which opened on 17th November. The Congress did not participate in it. Most of the leaders, including Mr. Gandhi, were in jail for reviving the civil disobedience movement. The Conference was attended by representatives of all other parties in India, and lasted from November 17 to December 24, 1932.

Immediately after the conclusion of the Conference, His-

Majesty's Government, in pursuance of their pledges, proceeded to draft the white paper incorporating their tentative conclusions.

White Paper

The proposals of His Majesty's Government for Indian Constitutional Reforms were issued on March 18, 1933, in the form of a White Paper. It is a document of about 125 pages, and is sub-divided into three portions. The first consists of a general explanatory introduction; the second sets forth actual proposals in detail; and the third contains various appendices dealing inter alia with the composition of Legislative Chambers at the centre and in the provinces, the proposed franchise qualifications, and list of legislative powers,—federal, provincial and concurrent.

Naval Conference

This Conference was convened to bring about an agreement amongst the recognised Sea Powers of the world to limit naval armaments.

The treaty was signed in London on April 22, 1930. England, America, France, Japan and Italy were represented at the Conference. They agreed on many important measures, e. g. that certain battleships, owned by the various nations, should be sunk, broken up, or remodelled in such a way as to make them unserviceable in times of war. That none of the contracting nations shall build any new capital ships until after 1936. That each nation may build a stipulated number of aircraft. That the United States of America and Great Britain may build and maintain up to a given tonnage an equal number of cruisers, while Japan was to maintain a cruiser force equal to 70% of either of the other two.

On December 9, 1935, the London Naval Conference was opened under the Presidentship of Mr. Baldwin.

On January 13, 1936, the Conference was postponed as the Japanese demanded parity. Japan decided to withdraw

from the Conference on January 15. The Conference from which Japan ultimately dropped out, arrived at an understanding on March 21, 1936, when it was announced that a new pact would be signed on March 25. This new pact replaced the expiring Washington Treaty and was signed by Britain, U. S. A and France. It was left open to Japan and Italy to join later. The main provisions laid down that the Powers shall exchange information annually on proposed naval construction, and for qualitative limitation on various types of vessels and a maximum displacement of battleships of 35,000 tons. The calibre of guns will be 14 inches, below the Washington Treaty standard. An important feature was a "gap" or "Zone of no construction" between 8,000 and 17,500 tons. The former was the upper limit for cruisers and the latter was the lower limit for battleships. The principal safeguard provided for building ships in place of those lost, and the suspension of the Treaty in war time.

Sind Conference

The Conference was appointed under the chairmanship of Lord Brayne in accordance with the undertaking given by the Prime Minister, that His Majesty's Government have accepted the proposition in principle that Sind should be constituted a separate province it satisfactory means of financing it could be found, and the purpose of this Conference was to try to overcome difficulties disclosed by the report of expert financial investigation made by the Irving Committee last time. The report of the Committee was published on July 6, 1932. According to the report Sind would acquire assistance to the full extent of 80 lakhs if a separate province was to be constituted.

Imperial Economic (Ottawa) Conference

This Conference was opened on July 21, 1932, at Ottawa by the Governor-General, the Earl of Bessborough, to consider the means of improving the internal trade of the Empire generally by mutual concessions as regards tariffs and preferences, the expansion of the imperial unity and

recognition of advantages of mutual co-operation in trade, and the other leading to the development of purely national interests.

Lausanne Conference

The Conference was opened by Mr. Ramsay Mac-Donald on June 16, 1932, at Lausanne and dealt chiefly with Reparations and War Debt payments. The agreement was signed on July 9, 1932.

Disarmament Conference

This Conference met under the chairmanship of Mr. Arthur Henderson at Geneva on the 2nd February, 1932. Although 63 nations were invited to the Conference but only 31 participated. The Conference discussed, for some months the possibilities of disarming but no tangible result was forthcoming and it had to be adjourned. However on September 1932 some interest was created when the German Govearnment put forward a claim that she should be allowed to arm or disarm as freely as other countries. The proposal of the Conference for the extension, for a period of four months from November, 1, 1932, to March 1, 1933, of the current world truce on expansion of armaments was agreed to. Japan proved a serious menace to the success of the Conference, and both she and Germany gave notice of withdrawal from the League and the Conference.

U. N. R. R. A.

The largest international gathering met in U.S. A. on November 9, 1934, which was the beginning of U.N.R.R.A., which is known as the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, the object of which is to give aid to scattered war victims in food, clothing, shelter, prevention of pestilence, for returning to their home and for resumption of urgently needed agricultural and industrial production and resolution of restoration services.

Casablanca Conference

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill met on January 24, 1943, at Casablanca, a part of French Morocco in a conference for making United Nations plan for the 'Unconditional Surrender" of Axis Powers. The main objects of the Conference were to send all possible aid to the Russian front with a view to whittling down German manpower and munitions, to unite the French in a war against the Axis and to send assistance to the Chinese armies.

Quebec Conference

The first conference between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill was held at Quebec, Canada, in August, 1943. The whole field of world operations was surveyed in the light of many gratifying events and necessary decisions were taken to provide for the forward actions of the Fleets, Armies and Air Forces of the two nations. The military discussions related chiefly to the war against Japan and the bringing of effective aid to China.

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill met again at a second conference at Quebec in September 11–16, 1944. All aspects of war against Germany and Japan were discussed. Decisions were reached on all points both with regard to the completion of the war in Europe and the destruction of the barbarians of the Pacific.

Moscow Conference

A conference of Foreign Secretaries of United States, United Kidgdom, Soviet Union, took place at Moscow from the 19th to 30th October, 1943. It was afterwards joined by the Chinese Ambassador. Measures to shorten the war against Germany and the Allies were discussed. It was decided to establish in London a European Advisory Commission for insuring the closest co-operation between three Governments in the examination of European questions arising as the war develops. Provision was made for continuing when nesessary the tripartite consulations of representatives of these Governments in the respective capital

through the existing diplomatic channels to establish an advisory council for matters relating to Italy; and to restore indetendence to Austria.

After the failure of the London Conference the "Big Three" Foreign Ministers met in a conference in Moscow from December 16 to 27, 1945. They agreed to call a Peace Conference in May 1946 and to entrust the Deputy Foreign Minister with the task of drafting treaties with the Balkan countries and Finland for submission to the Peace Conference,

Cairo Conference

The Cairo Conference met from November 22 to 26, 1943, at Cairo, where President Roosevelt, Prime Minister, Winston Churchll and Goneralissimo Chiang-Kai Shek met together to discuss future military operations against Japan. It was decided that Japan should be stripped of all the islands in the Pacific which she has scized or occupied since the beginntng of the first World War in 1914 and all the territories Japan has stolen from the Chinese, such as Manchuria, Formosa and Pescadores, should be restored to the Republic China. It was also decided that Korea shall become free and independent.

In the third great Middle East Conference President Roosevelt, President of the Turkish Republic, N. Ismet Inuena and Mr. Churchill met on December 4 to 6, 1943, where a settlement on military, political and economic problem of the Balkan World was completed.

Tehran Conference

Premier Stalin, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill met in Tchran on November 26, to December 2, 1943. Complete agreements were reached regarding the scope and timing of operations which will be undertaken from east, west and south. It was decided to seek co-operation and active participation of all nations to the elimination of tyranny, slavery, oppression and intolerance.

Labour Conference

This conference was held at Philadelphia in April, 1944. It reaffirmed that labour is not a commodity; that freedom of expression and association are essential to sustain progress; that poverty anywhere constitutes a danger to prosperity everywhere and that accordingly the war against want equally requires continuous and concerted international effort. Among matters to. which urgent attention should be given by I. L. O., the conference attaches special importance to the following:-Maintenance of full employment and raising of standard of living, the employment of workers in the occupations giving the fullest satisfaction, assurance of a minimum living wage, effective recognition of the right of collective bargaining, co-operation of management and labour, collaboration of workers and employers, extention to the whole population of social security providing a basic income, provision for adequte protection for the life and health of workers, provision for child welfare and maternity protection, provision for adequate nutrition, housing and facilities for recreation and culture, assurance of equality of educational and vocational opportunity. Confident that fuller and broader utilisation of the world's productive resources necessary for the objectives set forth in the declaration, the conference pledges the full co-operation of the I. L. O. with such international bodies as may be entrusted with a share of the responsibility of this great task and for the promotion of the health, education and well being of the people.

Monetary Conference

The United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference attended by delegations from 44 countries, began its deliberations at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, U. S. A. on July 1, 1944, and concluded on July 22, 1944. Agreement was reached for the establishment of an international Monetary Fund and an international bank for reconstruction and development. The main objects of the Monetary Fund are to promote international monetary co-operation through a permanent institution; to provide member countries.

with short term resources to enable them to tide over the temporary deficits in their balances of payments and thereby to promote the stability of exchange, and to make it more secure. The object of the International Bank is to promote the flow of long-term international capital to assist in the reconstruction of economic life, the reconversion of productive resources and the economic development of member countries etc. The total of the stabilisation fund is \$,800 million dollars, with the principal countries being allotted contribution quotas. Subscriptions to the International Bank also total 88,000 million dollars. Indian delegation failed to have the problem of "sterling balances" included within the scope of the stabilisation fund.

Dumbarton Oaks Conference

Dumbarton Oaks in Washington was used as the scene of a conference among the representatives of United States. United Kingdom and Soviet Union from August 21 to 28, 1944, and another conference among the United Kingdom and China from September 29 to October 7, 1944. Out of these conferences came the Dumbarton Oaks proposals. Tentative decisions on the question of world security were made relating to the establishment of (1) General Assembly for all peace loving nations for making recommendations for maintaining world peace and security; (2) Security Council of 11 members having full responsibility for determining and taking action for the maintenance of peace through pacific, economic or military means; (3) Economic and Social Council to deal with humanitarian aspects of internaionl relations; and (4) International Court of Justice for handling justifiable relations.

Civil Aviation Conference

It was held at Chicago in November, 1944. Fifty two nations attended the conterence with the notable exception of U. S. S.R. It devoted itself to the questions such as the setting up of an International Convention and an interim agreement for the regulation of world air traffic. Two

Agreements were drwan up. (1) International Air Transit Agreement providing for the grant of the freedom of flight across the territory of a state and freedom of landing for non-traffic purposes and (2) International Air Transport Agreement providing for the grant of commercial freedom.

Pacific Relations Conference

This conference was held at **Hot Springs**, **U. S. A.** in january, 1945, which discussed the economic and political future of territories in the pacific, how to treat Japan after her defeat and considered the pacific situation from an overall economic and political point of view.

Yalta Conference

This conference consisting of Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin was held at Yalta in Crimea in February, 1945. It was decided to call a representative International conference of United Nations at San Francisco in April, 1945 to prepare a Charter of Peace and Security Organisation on the Dumbarton Oaks decisions. The conference also dealt with problems arising out of implications of Germany's unconditional surrender, occupation of the enemy territory, resettlement of liberated areas and reparations of Germany. An agreement was also reached regarding the reorganisation of the Provisional Government in Poland.

World Trade Union Congress

This was met in February, 1945, which discussed the proposals for setting up a new World Trade Union Organisation.

United Nations Food Conference

This conference was held at **Quebec** in 1945 consisting of the representatives of 30 countries. They signed the constitution of the Food and Agriculture Organisation including India. The main purpose is to consolidate peace by fottering food production, by bringing scientific technique to the service of mankind and by saving the people in the war-devastated areas and other countries whose

economy has suffered a serious jolt due to the repercussions.

of the war.

The F. A. O. (Food and Agriculture Organisation) is to undertake a complete world survey of production, consumption and international trade in the major agricultural products so that information about surpluses is made available and international trade regulated.

San Francisco Conference

The biggest peace conference of the world opened at San Francisco on April 25, 1945, in the presence of 200 delegates which adopted a charter proposing the setting up of an international organisation known as the United Nations' Organisation to safeguard peace and assure world security-Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar was the chairman of the Indian delegation, which consisted of Sir V. T. Krishnamachari and Sir Feroze Khan Noon. Mr. K. P. S. Menon was the secretary of the Delegation.

Potsdam Conference

The 'Big Three', Mr. Churchill, President Truman and Marshal Stalin gathered in Berlin for a conference which commenced on July 16, 1945. The session lasted a fortnight in the Castle on Wansee Lake, a former house of the German crown Prince and concluded on 2nd August after the announcement of the result of elections in Britain. Mr. Churchill was replaced by Mr. Clement Attlee, the new Prime Minister.

Agreed plans for the complete and final destruction of the Nazi creed, the German General staff and the entire range of Germany's War making potential together with all other measures necessary to assure that Germany will never again threaten the peace of the world were set out in a 7000 word report issued by the 'Big Three' in the conclusion of the Potsdam Conference. A warning to Japan along with surrender terms was also issued.

All German military forces on land, sea and in air of every description are to be utterly abolished; all arms, ammunition and implements of war are to be held by the Allies or destroyed; all Nazi institutions and laws are to be

abolished and no central German Government is for the

time being to be permitted.

The production of all forms of arms as well as aircraft and sea going ships is prohibited. Powerful German trade cartels and syndicates are to be broken up and German economy decentralised, and production is to be concentrated on agriculture and peaceful domestic industries.

Germany will be compelled to make reparations in kind to compensate to the greatest possible extent for the loss and suffering she ha cuused, though she will be left with sufficient resources to exist without external assistance. War criminals are to be brought to swift and sure justice. Certain

political and economic principles were also settled.

Maritime Conference

This conference was held at Copenhagen in November, 1945. It adopted the principle of equal wage for equal work for maritime labour. The problems concerning the wages, hours of work, social insurance, bond and catering on boardship and international minimum wage for seamen were also discussed.

U. N. O. Conference

The first session of the United Nations General Assembly was inaugurated on 10th January, 1946 by Dr. Uleta Angel, chairman of the Preparatory Commission and delegate for Columbia. It was represented by diplomats of 51 nations. Dr. Paul Henry Spaak, the Belgian Foreign Minister was elected President.

Its declared aim is "the creation of a world security and freedom of a world which is governed by justice and moral law," and "to assert the pre-eminence of right over might and the general good against selfish and sectional aims."

The session concluded on February 15, 1946.

The first session of the Security Council was momentous. It had to handle international disputes involving big and small powers, Iran, Greece and Indonesia. The Council was brought to the realization of the urgent problems of the world's four danger spots—Iran, Turkey, Indonesia, Levant

and Greece. There was verbal tussel between the Russia and the British delegates.

The Charter comprises 19 chapters.

The purposes of United Nations Charter are:—(i) to maintain international peace and security; (ii) to develop friendly relations among nations; (iii) to achieve international co-operation in the solution of economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems; and (iv) to provide an international centre for the attainment of those ends.

Its principles or obligations are:-

(i) to recognise sovereign equality of member nations: (ii) to fulfil the purposes of the Charter in all good faith as basis for rights and privileges of membership; (iii) to settle all disputes by peaceful means; (iv) not to threaten or use force against the independence and territorial integrity of any other nation; (ve) to assist the United Nations Organisation in any action it may take in accordance with the Charter, and not to assist any State against which the organisation takes preventive or enforcement action; (vi) to acknowledge, on the part of the members responsible for territories under their control, that the interests of inhabitants are paramount and that they have a sacred trust to promote their well-being.

These principles and purposes run through the Articles of the Charter.

The organisation will have:-

- General Assembly, composed of all members, with power to discuss and make recommendations.
- 2. Security Council, consisting of 11 members—the Big Five powers as permanent members and six non-permanent members elected by the General Assembly. On non-procedural matters the permanent members have the power of veto. It is empowered to take all measures to preserve the peace of the world including persuation, negotiation, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, regional agreement or economic sanctions, the interruption of communications and military measures. It was constituted in London on January 12, 1946.

- 3. Economic and Social Council, consisting of 18 members, elected by the General Assembly, has the power to promote cultural and educational co-operation among the nations and the function to co-ordinate the activities of specialized inter-government organisations dealing with labour, agriculture, finance, trade and other matters, all of them having as their ultimate objective higher standard of living and fuller employment.
- Trusteeship Council, including states administering Trust territories and other members elected by the Assembly in equal number. This Council will have power to pay periodic visits to Trust territories.
- 5. International Court of Justice, to succeed the permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague.
- Secretariat, headed by a Secretary-General, appointed by the General Assembly on the Security Council's recommendation.

Paris Peace Conference

The Peace Conference of 21 nations was opened by M. Georges Bidault, the French Premier, on July 29, 1946, in Paris to give its verdict on the result of the efforts of the 'Big Four' to draft agreed peace treaties for European countries. M. Paul Spaak was elected President and M. Edward Kardei of the Yugoslavian delegation as Vice-President.

Questions and Answers

(Indian Police Service, 1933)

O. I. What was the Ottawa Conference?

Ans. See within.

(Indian Military Academy, 1933-34)

Q. 2. Write notes on—(1) Indian Statutory Commission, (2) The Ottawa, Conference?

Ans. Scenwithin.

(Imperial Secretariat, 1934)

- Q. 3. What were the following Conferences called to discuss?
 - (a) The Ottawa Conference.
 - (b) The Round Table Conference.
 - (c) The Washington Conference.

Ans. See within.

(Indian Police Service, 1934)

Q. 4. Name 12 Indian delegates to the Round Table Conference?

Ans. See within.

(Indian Railway Subordinate Accounts Service, 1935)

Q. 5. Trace the history of the three Round Table Conferences held in London, during 1930-32, in connection with the constitutional reforms for the Government of India, and give the names of some of the persons who took a prominent part in those Conferences.

Ans. See within.

(Provincial Civil Service, 1944)

Q. 6. What is the meaning of U, N. R. R. A? What is the object, and how will it be organised and function?

Ans. See within.

(U. P. C. S., 1945)

Q. 7. Give a brief account of the recent United Nations' Conference on International organisation at San Francisco.

Ans. See within.

(Excise Inspectors, 1945)

Q. 8. What was the San Francisco Conference called to decide? Summarize the results of its work.

Ans. See within.

Q. 9. What is meant by U. N. R. R. A? Give some idea of the scope of its operations and of its connection with India.

Ans. See within.

(Munsifship Examination, 1945)

Q. 10. What are the main provisions of the agreement arrived at between the United Nations at San Francisco in 1945?

Ans. See within.

(U. P. Civil Service, 1946)

- Q. 11. Write short notes on the tollowing:-
- (1) The U. N. O. Security Council;
- (2) The International Bank.

Ans. See within.

CHAPTER XVIII

Weights, Measures & Formulae

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1 Grain
                                     = 0.0648 grammes
27 11.32 grains
                  = 1 Dram (dr.)
                                     = 1.772
16 dr.
                    1 Ounce (oz.)
                                     = 28.350
16 oz.
                    1 Pound (lb.)
                                      = 453.592
14 lb.
                  = 1 Stone
                                      = 6.350 kilograms
                                      = 12.70
28 lb.
                  = 1 Quarter
100 1b.
                   = 1 Cental
                                      = 45.359243
                   = 1 Hundred-
                                      = 50.8022
 4 grs.
                         weight (cwt.)
 8 stones
20 cwt.
                  = 1 Ton
                                      = 1016.0
                  7,000 grains
                                        1 lb.
                   LINEAL MEASURES
                      1 Inch
                                      = 25.4 millimetres
    12 in.
                   = 1 Foot
                                      30.48 centimetres
     3 ft.
                                      = 91.44
                     1 Yard
                                      = 5.03 metres
    5½ yds.
                      1 Rod, Pole
                         or Perch
                   = 1 Chain
                                       20.12 ,
     4 poles
    40 poles or 220
             or
      chains
                   = 1 furlong
                                      - 210.17 ,
   8 furlongs or
      1760 vds. = 1 mile
                                        1.609 kilometres.
               = 100 link
                                       = 22 yards.
```

SQUARE MEASURES

1 Sq. inch = 6.4516 sq.centimetres-= 1 sq. foot= 9.2903 sq. deci-144 sq. in. metres = 1 sq. yard = 0.836 sq. metres 9 sq. ft. = 25.29 = 1 sq. pole,301 sq. yds. rod or perch = 1 Rood = 10:117 ares. 40 sq. poles 4 roods or = 1 Acre = 0.4047 hectare 4840 sq. yds.

= 1 sq. mile = CUBIC MEASURES

1 Cubic Inch = 16 387 cubic decimetres.

= 259 hectares

= 2.909 hectolitres.

1.728 cub. in. = 1 cubic foot = 28.317 cubic decimetres

27 cub. ft. = 1 cubic yard = 0.76455 cubic

metre

A ton of shipping = 42 cubic feet

640 acres

8 bushels

MEASURES OF CAPACITY

8.665 cub. in. 141.983 millilitres = 1 Gill 4 gills = 1 Pint = 0.568 litres. 2 pints = 1 Quart = 1.1364 quarts = 1 Gallon = 4.5462'gallons = 1 Peck 9.092 4 pecks = 1 Bushel = 36.368 ..

= 1 Quarter

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

10 millimetres = 1 centimetre 10 centimetres = 1 decimetre

10 decimetres = 1 metre

10 metres = 1 decametre 10 decametres = 1 hectometre

10 hectometres = 1 kilometre

1 met re = 1.094 yards 1 kilometre = 5 furlongs

100 are = 1 hectare (1 sq. hectometre)

1 are = 1076.43 sq. feet 1 hectare = 21 acres

12 Units = 1 Dozen

12 Dozens = 1 Gross

12 Gross = 1 Great Gross

20 Units = 1 Score 24 Sheets of = 1 Ouire

paper

20 Quires = 1 Ream

10 Reams = 1 Bale

COAL WEIGHTS

MEASURES OF NUMBER

14 lbs. = 1 stone 28 lbs. = 1 quarter 112 lbs. = 1 cwt.

20 cwt. = 1 ton-

1 sack. = 2 cwt.

21 tons 4 cwt.

21 tons + cwt. 20 keels (424 tons) = 1 barge or keel

= 1 ship load

== 1 room

TROY WEIGHT

4 grains

7 tons

= 1 carat

6 carat (24 grains)

s) = 1 pennyweight = 1 ounce

20 pennyweights

= 1 pound

25 pounds

= 1 quarter = 1 hundredweight

100 pounds 20 handredweights

= 1 nunareaweight = 1 ton of gold or silver

APOTHECARIES' MEASURES

Weight

20 grains

grains = 1 scruple (scr.) scruples = 1 drachm (dr.)

60 grains =

3 scruples = 1 drachm (dr 8 drachms = 1 ounce (oz.)

12 ounces*

== 1 pound (lb.)

Capacity

60 minims

= 1 drachm = 1 onnce

8 drachms 20 ounces

= 1 pint

8 pints 60 drops = 1 gallon = 1 drachm

4 drachms

= 1 tablespoonful= 1 wineglassful

2 ounces 3 ounces

= 1 teacupful

CIRCULAR MEASURES

= 1 minute

60 seconds

Super Royal

Elephant

Double Crown

60 minute	s	= 1 degree	
30 degree:	s	= 1 sign	-
12 signs		= 1 circle or circu	ımference
. 8	PAPER	MEASURES	
	Writing	Pr	inting
24 sheets	= 1 quire	516 sheets	= 1 ream
20 quires	= 1 ream	2 reams	= 1 bundle
10 ream	= 1 bale	5° bundles	= 1 bale
	SIZES	OF PAPER	
	Prin	ting Paper	
	Dimensions	Dimens	ions
Demy	221×17	Double Demy	35×221
Medium	23 ×18	-	
Royal		Large Post	21×16½
Double	20 /(20		· ·
Foolscap	27 ×17	Post	. 19½×15½

Imperial ... 30 × 22 Writing or Drawing Brown Paper Emperor ... 72 × 48 Casing ... 46 × 36 Antiquarian ... 53 × 31 Double Double Imperial ... 45 × 29

... 273×203

.. 30 ×20

... 40 ×263

Foolscap

Elephant

Crown

... 17 ×133

... 34 ×24

... 20 ×15

Atlas	34 ×26	Double Four-
		pound 31 ×21
Colombier	34½×23½	Imperial Cap 29 ×22
Imperial	30 ×22	Haven Cap 26 ×21
Elephant	28 ×23	Bag Cap 24 ×19½
Super Royal	27 ×19	Kent Cap 21 ×18

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES OF LENGTH

Leagu	e=	3	Miles	Quarter or a Span	= 9 inches
Inch	=		Points	Foot	= 12 inches
Nail Palm	=		inches inches	Yard	=36 inches
				Pace, Military Pace	=2 feet 6 in-
Hand Link			inches inches	Geometrical Fathom	= 5 feet = 6 feet

Conversion Table

	Muli	tiply by
	•••	.025
•••		2.540
		.914
***	***	1.609
•••		6.45
	•••	16.4
	•••	.065
•••		•45
		4.548

To convert		Mult	iply by
cubic ft. to cubic metres			•0.3
cubic yds. to cubic metres			•76
millimetres to inches			-04
centimetres to inches			.3937
metres to yards			1.094
kilometres to miles			.621
sq. cms. to sq. inches	•••		1.5
cub. cms. to cub. inches			•06
grammes to grains			15.4
kilograms to lbs.			2.2
litres to gallons			.22
cubic metres to cubic feet			35.3
cubic metres to cubic yds.			1.31
	Water		
cubic ft. to lbs.			63:321
lbs. to cubic feet			.016
cubic ft. to gallons			6.2
gallons to cubic feet			.16
gallons to lbs.			10.0
lbs to gallons			.1
gallons to litres			4.5
litres to gallons	•••		·22:

ARITHMETICAL FORMULAE

Even numbers. A number exactly divisible by 2 is called even. Thus 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, etc., are even numbers.

Odd numbers. A number not exactly divisible by 2 is called odd. Thus 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, etc., are odd numbers.

Consecutive integers. Are numbers differing by one. Thus 5, 6 are two consecutive integers.

Prime number. Is a number which has no factors except itself and unity. Thus 2, 3, 5, 7, etc., are prime numbers.

A composite number. Is a number which has other factors except itself and unity. Thus 10, 14, 28, 35, etc., are composite numbers.

Leap year. If the number of a particular year is divisible by 4 it is a Leap-year; but centuries not divisible by 400 are Leap-years. Thus 1888, 1732, 1600 are Leap years, while 1887, 1739, 1800 are common years.

Solar year. Is the time the earth takes to travel round the sun. It is equal to 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 74½ seconds nearly.

An ordinary year contains one odd day, while a leap year contains 2 odd days.

Time and Distance
Speed×time = distance

Speed <u>distance</u>

time distance

Time $=\frac{\text{distance}}{\text{speed}}$

Streams

A man's rate in still water is half the sum of his rates with and against the current.

The rate of the current is half the difference between the rates of the man with and against the current.

Clocks

The hands of a clock cross 11 times every 12 hours, and are opposite to each other 11 times every 12 hours. Therefore the hands are in a line 22 times every 12 hours and 44 times every 24 hours.

The hands of a clock are at right angles 44 times every

The hands of a clock coincide once in every hour, are twice at right angles, and point in opposite directions once in every hour.

Simple Interest

= (Principal × number of years × rate per cent.)

Interest
$$= I = \frac{P \times n \times r}{100}$$
Principal
$$= P = \frac{100 \times 1}{n \times r}$$

Rate
$$= r = \frac{100 \times 1}{P \times n}$$

Time or No. of years
$$= n = \frac{100 \times 1}{P \times r}$$

A = Amount; Sum.

P = Principal.

n = Number of years.

r =Rate of interest.

Compound Interest

Sum = A = P
$$\left\{1 + \frac{r}{100}\right\}^n$$

Compound Interest = P $\left\{(I + \frac{r}{100})^n - 1\right\}$

Present Worth and True Discount

T. D.	= True Discou	ınt
P. W.	= Present Wo	rťh

Sum =
$$P.W. + T.D.$$

Int. on Sum = Int. on P. W. +Int. on T. D.

Int. on Sum = T. D. + Int. on T. D.

Int. on Sum—T. D. = Int. on T. D.

Principal in interest = P. W. in D.

Amount in interest " = Sum due in D.

T. D. = Int. on P. W.

Amount = $P \cdot W \cdot + D$.

MENSURATIONAL FORMULAE

1. Rectangle

Area = length × breadth.

Diagonal = $\sqrt{(length) + (breadth)^2}$

2. Square

 $Area = (side)^2$

 $Diagonal = side \sqrt{2}$

3. Parallelogram

 $Area = (base \times height).$

4. Triangle

Area = $\frac{1}{2}$ (base \times height).

5 Rhombus

Area = base × height.

½ (product of diagonals).

6. Trapezium

Area = ½ height × (sum of parallel sides).

7. Quadrilateral

Area = $\frac{1}{2}$ (diagonal) = (sum of offsets).

8. Equilateral Triangle

Height = side
$$\times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

Area = (side) $^2 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$

9. Prism

Lateral surface = perimeter of base × height.

Volume = area of base × height.

10. Pyramid

Volume = $\frac{1}{3}$ area of base × height.

11. Cuboid

Surface = 2 (lb.
$$\times$$
 lh \times bh).
Volume = $l \times$ b \times h.

12. Area of the walls of a room

= Perimeter × height.

= 2 (length + breadth) × height.

 $= 2 (l+b) \times h$

ALGEBRAIC FORMULAE

1.
$$(a+b)2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$
.

2.
$$(a-b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$$
.

3.
$$(a+b)(a-b) = a^2-b^2$$
.

4.
$$(a+b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$$

5.
$$(a-b)^3 = a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3$$
.

6.
$$a^3+b^3=(a+b)(a^2-ab+b^2)$$
.

7.
$$a^3-b^3=(a-b)(a^2+ab+b^2)$$
.

8.
$$(x+a)(x+b) = x^2 + (a+b)x + ab$$
.

9.
$$(x+a)(x+b)(x+c)$$

$$=x^{3}+(a+b+c)x^{2}+(ab+ac+bc)x+abc.$$

10.
$$(a+b+c)$$
 $(a^2+b^2+c^2-ab-ac-bc)$
= $a^3+b^3+c^3-3abc$.

$$=a^{2}(b-c)+b^{2}(c-a)+c^{2}(a-b).$$

12.
$$ab (a-b) + bc (b-c)+ca (c-a)$$

= $(a-b) (a-c) (b-c)$.

13.
$$a^3+b^3+c^3-3abc$$

$$= (a+b+c) (a^2+b^2+c^2-ab-bc-ca).$$

14.
$$(a+b+c)^2 = a^2+b^2+c^2+2ab+2ac+2bc$$
.

15.
$$(a+b+c+d)^2$$

$$=a^2+b^2+c^2+d^2+2a(b+c+d)+2b(c+d)+2cd$$

16.
$$a^3-b^3=(a-b)^3+3ab (a-b)$$
.

17.
$$a^3+b={}^{3}(a+b)^3-3ab$$
 $(a+b)$.

18.
$$(a+b+c)^3 = a^3 + b^3 + c^3 + 3a^2 (b+c) + 3b^2(a+c) + 3c^2 (a+b) + 6abc$$
.

PULSE RATE

	•		
	per minute		per minute
In utero	140-150	Adult	72
Infancy	100-140	Old age	75-80
Childhood	80-100	_	

BATHS

Very cold	 20°F to 55°F	Warm	92°F to 98°F
Cold	 55°F to 80°F	Hot	98°F to 140°F
Tepid	 80°F to 92°F	Very hot	140°F &

EFFECT OF HEAT ON VARIOUS SUBSTANCES

Brass	melts @	1900	degrees.
Copper	,,	2548	33.
Glass	,,	2377	17
Gold	"	2590	,
Cast iron	**	3479	,,
Lead	**	594	,,
Platinum	,,	3080	**
Silver	,,	1250	,,
Steel	,,	2500	,,
Tin	,,	421	71
Zinc	1 22	740	,,
Ice	,,	32	٠,,
Mercury	,,	662	•,
Fresh water	**	212	,,
Sea water	, 1,	213.2	,,

WEATHER CHART

State of Weather		Height of Mercury
Very dry		31″
Fair		30½″
Change		30″
Rain		22\frac{2}{3}"
Stormy		29"
Velocity per second-		
Air at 0°C	•••	1090 ft. 331 metres
Water		4,758″ 1 45 ,,
Carbon Dioxide	•••	850″
Coal Gas		1,680′′
Hydrogen		4,160"
Brass		12,000″
Glass	•••	16,000 to 17,000 ft.

RESPIRATION

2 months to 2 years		•••	35
2 years to 6 years	•••		23
6 years to 12 years		•••	20
12 years to 15 years		•••	18
15 years to 21 years.	***		16 to 18
Adult age			ditto

SOME USEFUL DATA

Man's weight	—11 stones or 70 kilograms
Velocity of Light	-186,000 miles per second.
Velociv of Sound	-1,090 feet per second.

Speed of Light -300,000 kilometres per second or 185,000 miles ...

Speed of Sound —In quiescent air at 60 F sound travels,

1,118 feet per second.

In water its speed is about
a mile per second.

Longest day —June 21.

Shortest day —December 22.

Lady day —March 25.

Midsummer day —June 25.

One horse power —746 watts.

Diameter of an ordinary

bicycle —28 inches.

Squares on a chess board -64.

Length of a day at North

Pole —6 months.

Length of a fathom —6 ft.

Length of a meter -39.37 inches.

An inch of rain on

the surface of an acre -3630 cubic feet or 100.993 tons.

A gallon of water —10 ib.

A pint of water —11 lb.

Deca -10 times. Deci -1/10. Hecto -100 times. Centi -1/100.

Kilo -1,000 times. Milli -1/1000.

Myria -10,000 times.

In the Metric System the standard of length is the Metre. The standard of capacity is the Litre. The standard of weight is the Kilogram.

Knot is a measure of speed of ships. 1 knot is equivalent to 1.1515 miles.

The Ton measurement of cargo is 40 cubic feet.

Gross tonnage is the sum in cubic feet of the various enclosed spaces of a vessel, divided by 100.

Ordinary bricks weigh about 7 lb. each; a load of 50 0 weighs about 1 ton 11 cwt. 1. qr.

The normal average temperature under the armpit is 98.4°. It is one degree higher under the tongue and nearly that in the vagina and the rectum.

CHAPTER XIX

Posts & Telegraphs

Postal Rates

(I) INLAND

Letters

The prepaid postage on a letter not exceeding one tola in weight ... 1½ annas.

For every additional tola or fraction there of ½ anna.

A letter if posted uppaid or insufficiently, paid is chossed.

A letter if posted unpaid or insufficiently paid is charged on delivery with double the deficiency.

Postcards

The prepaid postage on every single post card 6 pies and on a reply postcard ... 1 anna

A post card if posted unpaid is not delivered to the addressee but is destroyed.

Book and Pattern Packets

The prepaid postage for the first 5 tolas or fraction thereof ... 9 pies.

For every additional 2½ tolas or fraction thereof ... 3 pies.

A book packet may contain newspapers, publications of all kinds, printed music books, pictures, maps and drawings. It may also contain business, commercial or legal

documents such as deeds, accounts, powers of attorneys, proposals for insurance, insurance policies, manuscripts for press and written letters of old date, which have previously passed through the post and served their original purpose. No communication of the nature of a letter or having the character of a personal communication may be enclosed in or written upon a book packet. A pattern packet may contain bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise not having any saleable value, together with or without any matter which may be sent as a book packet.

Registered Newspapers *

The prepaid postage on not exceeding 10 tolas ...3 pies.

Exceeding 10 but not exceeding 20 tolas ...6 pies.

Every additional 20 tolas or fraction thereof ...6 pies.

The prepayment of postage is compulsory.

. . .

The prepaid postage on not exceeding 40 tolas ...6 annas.

Parcels

For every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof...4 annas. The prepayment of postage on parcels is compulsory.

All parcels exceeding 440 tolas must be registered.

No parcel weighing more than $12\frac{1}{2}$ seers (1,000 tolas) is accepted for transmission by post.

A parcel may contain single written communication of the nature of a letter or having the character of a personal communication, addressed to the addressee of the parcel.

Registration

The fee for registration is 3 annas for each article to be registered whether it is a letter, post card, book or pattern packet, registered newspaper or parcel.

Insurance

Registered letters, value-payable registered letters, registered parcels and value-payble registered parcels may be insured up to the value of Rs. 3,000 per article.

The fees for insurance are as follows:-

Where the value insured does not exceed

Rs. 100 ... Where it exceeds Rs. 100 but not Rs. 200

Where it exceeds Rs. 100 but not Rs. 200 ...5½ annas. Where it exceeds Rs. 200 but not Rs. 300 ...8 annas.

...4 annas.

For every additional Rs. 100 or fraction thereof over Rs. 300 and upto Rs. 1,000

thereof over Rs. 300 and upto Rs. 1,000 ...2 annas. For every additional Rs. 100 or fraction thereof over 1,000. ...1 anna.

Value Payable Post

Registered letters, registered parcels, registered book packets and newspapers prepaid with postage at newspaper rates of postage and with registration fee may be transmitted by the inland post as value payable postal articles, provided that the amount specified for remittance to the sender in the case of any such postal article does not exceed Rs. 1,000 and does not include a fraction of an anna.

Money Orders

The rate of commission on ordinary money orders is annas for every sum of Rs. 10 or fraction of that sum.

The amount for which a single money order may be issued must not exceed Rs. 600 and must not include a fraction of an anna.

Telegraphic Money Orders

For the issue of a telegraphic money order the fee is charged at the rate of commission on an ordinary money

order for the same amount added to a telegraph charge calculated at rates for inland telegrams for the actual number of words used in the telegram advising the remittance according as the telegram is to be sent as an "Express" or as an "Ordinary" message. In addition to these charges a supplementary fee of 2 annas is also levied on each telegraphic money order issued.

Indian Postal Orders

Indian postal orders of twenty denominations starting from As. 8 and rising by steps of annas 8 to Rs. 10 are sold by all head and sub-post offices. The commission charged in respect of each order is 1 anna. Broken amount upto 7 annas (but not including fraction of an anna) may be made up by affixing to the face of an Indian postal order of any denomination excepting that of Rs. 10, unused Indian po stage stamps not exceeding two in number according to the number of spaces on the face of the order.

Miscellaneous

Exp.ess Delivery. Unregistered letters, postcards and book packets may be transmitted by post for Express Delivery. "Express Delivery" articles are transmitted like ordinary articles to the post office of destination whence they are transferred to the nearest Government Telegraph Office for delivery like a telegram. The fee for "Express Delivery" is annas 2 in addition to the ordinary postage. A special label having the words "Express Delivery" printed on it is supplied gratis.

Business Reply Postcards and Envelopes. Business reply postcards and envelopes are transmitted by post without prepayment of postage and the postage thereon is collected in cash from addressee on delivery. The fee for permission to use business reply cards and envelopes is Rs. 10 for one year.

Post Office Cash Certificates. The Post Office 5 Year Cash Certificates for Rs. 10, 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 2,000,

3,000, 4,000 and 5.000 are obtainable at an issue price of Rs. 8-13, 44-1, 88-2, 420-10, 881-4, 1,762-8, 2,643-12, 3.5250, and 4,406-4 respectively. The total amount of Cash Certificates which may be held by one person is limited to Rs. 10,000 (face value).

Post Office National Savings Certificates. The Post Office 12 year national savings certificates for Rs. 10, Rs. 50, Rs. 100, Rs. 500, and Rs. 1,000 are obtainable. On completion of twelve years from the date of purchase, Rs. 15, is payable on certificate of Rs. 10 and in similar proportion on certificates of other denominations. The maximum holding of these certificates by one person is limited to Rs. 5,000 (issue price).

Certificate of Posting. A certificate of posting may be obtained in respect of any postal article for which a receipt is not given by the post office. The fee is ½ anna for every three articles or any less number.

Savings Bank. The total amount that may be deposited in any official year from 1st April to 31st March inclusive after deducting the amount withdrawn during the year may not exceed Rs. 750. The total amount which a depositor may have at any time exclusive of interest for the current year is Rs. 5,000. A depositor may withdraw money only once a week. Interest is allowed at the rate of 1½ per cent per annum on all deposits.

Defence Savings Bank. An account may be opened by any person with a minimum deposit of Rs, 2. The total amount which a depositor may have at his credit at any time is Rs. 10,000. Interest is allowed at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum on all deposits up to Rs. 10,000. No withdrawals are permitted except after the death of the depositor or twelve months after the date on which the Governor-General notifies the war to have terminated. A person affected by the Indian Finance (Income-tax) Rules, 1942, can seek exemption from payment of income-tax by making a deposit in the Indian Post Office Defence Savings Banks subject to the conditions laid down in the said Rules.

(II) FOREIGN

Letters. For Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Egypt (including Sudan), Palestine, Transjordan, Iraq, Kuwait and the British Possessions and Protectorates. Air Mail Scheme, for other British Possiessions and Protectorates except Burma, Aden, Ceylon and Nepal and Portuguese India the rate is 34 annas for a weight not exceeding one ounce and 2 annas for every additional ounce or fraction thereof.

For Burma it is 2 annas for a weight not exceeding 1 tola and I anna for every additional I tola or fraction thereof.

Indian Inland rates apply for Aden, Ceylon, Nepal and Portuguese India. For all other countries of the world served by the Foreign Post, 31 annas for the first oz. and 2 annas for every additional oz. or part thereof.

Post Cards—Single, 2 annas each Reply, 4 annas each, except to Aden, Ceylon, Nepal and Portuguese India to which Indian Inland rates apply. For Burma, it is I anna and 2 annas, for each single and reply post card respectively.

Printed Paper-9 pies for the first 5 tolas and 6 pies for every additional 5 tolas or fraction thereof for Burma. For Aden, Ceylon, Nepal and Portuguese India, the Indian Inland Book packet rates apply. For all other countries it is 9 pies for every 2 oz., or part thereof.

Business papers-32 annas for the first 10 oz., and 9 pies for every additional 2 oz., or part thereof except to Aden, Ceylon, Nepal and Portuguese India in which case Indian Inland Book-Packets rates apply and to Burma in which case it is 9 pies for the first 5 tolas and 6 pies for every additional 5 tolas or part thereof.

Sample Packets-12 annas for the first 4 oz. and 9 pies for every additional 2 oz. or part thereof, except to Aden, Ceylon, Nepal and Portuguese India to which Indian Inland rates apply and to Burma in which case the rate is 9 pies for the first 5 tolas and 6 pies for every additional 5 tolas, or part

thereof.

"Blind Literature" packets-1 anna for every 21 lbs. up to 171 lbs., except to Aden and Portuguese India to which Indian Inland rates apply. Prepayment is compulsory.

Registration fee -3 annas for each letter, postcard or packet for all countries.

Acknowledgment fee (for registered articles only) – 3 annas, except to Aden, Ceylon and Portuguese India to which Inland rates apply.

Ordinary Money Orders

(1) On Foreign Rupee Money orders i. c., orders expressed in terms of Indian currency—

		Ks.	а.
The commission on a	any sum not excee	ding	
Rs. 10	•••	0	3
On any sum exceeding	g Rs. 10 but not ex	cee-	

ding Rs. 25 ... 0 6. On any sum-exceeding Rs. 25, 6 annas for each complete sum of Rs. 25 and 6 annas for the remainder provided that, if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 10, the charge for it is only 3 annas.

(2) On Sterling Money Orders i. e., orders expressed in sterling money, the rates are as follows:—

		Rs.	a.
On any sum not exceeding £ 1	•	0	4.
For each additional pound or part thereof	·		
up to £5		0 .	3

Above £ 5, Re. 1 for each complete sum of £ 5 and for the remainder as for money orders not exceeding £ 5.

Telegraphic Money Orders

Telegraphic money orders can be sent to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Ceylon and a few other countries. The charge payable, for a telegraphic money order addressed to any of these countries and places is made up of—

(1) the money order commission payable on an ordinary money order for the country or place concerned;

- (2) the telegraph charge calculated on the actual numberof words used in the telegram advising the remittance to destination according to the rate for a private message for thatcountry or place; and
 - (3) a supplementary fee of 2 annas.

British Postal Orders

British Postal Orders for fixed sums from 6d, to £ 1-1-0are available for sale to the public at all head and sub-post offices in places where a large European community exists, or where there is a demand for the Orders. Other post offices to which application may be made for the British Postal orders will obtain them and deliver them to the purchasers.

TELEGRAMS

(1) Inland

10	For de in I			For de	ırma	No. of rds	For de	
Class	Unit No.	Unit rate	Each addi- tional word	Unit rate	Each addi- tional word	0	Unit rate	Each addi- tional word
Express Ordinary	8 8	Rs. a. 1 8 0 12	Rs. a. 0 2 0 1	Rs. a. 2 10 1 5	Rs. a. 0 4 0 2	12 12	Rs. a. 2 6 1 3	Rs. a. 0 3 0 2

The rates for Private, State, or Raj teiegrams to Lhasa [Tibet] are Rs. 1-14 for Express and 15 annas for Ordinary for 12 words or less. For each additional word the charge is 2 annas and 1 anna according as the class is Express or Ordinary of the charge is 2 annas and 1 anna according as the class is Express or Ordinary is the class is Express or Ordinary is a constant.

nary. The rates for telegrams to Jallalabad, Kabul, Qualaijadid, Qandhar and Torkhan in Afghanistan is three annas per word plus a surcharge of 6 annas per telegram for State, Raj or private telegram.

Greetings Telegrams

Greetings and messages of congratulation may be sent by telegram at reduced rates on occasions of (1) Chrismas and New Year, (2) Christmas, (3) New Year, (4) Diwali, (5) Birthday, (6) Id. (7) Conferment of Title, (8) Marriage, (9) Examination, (10) Bijoya, (11) Journeys, (12) Elections and (13) Acknowledgment for greetings.

The charges payable are 6 annas or 12 annas for each such telegram according to class, ordinary or express, consisting of not more than 6 words as follows:—

- (a) 4 words in the addressee's name and address;
- (b) 1 word as sender's name;
- (c) the message itself is counted as 1 word and should consist either of a stock phrase or of the number, written in words corresponding to the phrase in the list given below:—

No.

Diwali

1. My heartiest Diwali greetings to you.

Id

2. Id Mubarak.

Bijoya

Heartiest Bijoya greetings.

Christmas and New Year

4. A merry Christmas and happy New Year.

New Year

5. A happy New Year to you.

Birthday

- 6. Many happy returns of the day.
- 7. Best congratulations on new arrival.

Conferment of Title

- 8. Congratulations on the distinction conferred on you-Marriage
- 9. Best wishes for a long and happy married life.

Christmas 10. A merry Christmas to you.

- Examination
- 11. Hearty congratulations on your success in the examination.

Journeys

12. Best wishes for a safe and pleasant jonrney.

Elections

13. Hearty congratulations on success in election.

Acknowledgment for greetings

14. Many thanks for your good wishes.

Each additional word over 4 words in items (a) or 1 word in (b) is charged at 1 anna for Ordinary and 2 annas for Express. In the message itself no additional word is allowed.

These greetings telegrams are delivered in a specially printed artistic form and envelope. These telegrams can not be sent from or to any Railway or Canal telegraph office or Portuguese Government or Kashmir State telegraph office.

Phonograms

Telephone subscribers who have a deposit account or who undertake to pay all charges due on telegrams sent by them may telephone messages (except press messages) to a telegraph office for onward transmission as telegrams without prepayment. A confirmatory copy of the message received on the telephone is sent to the subscriber by the first available post. In addition to the charges on telegrams an 'additional'

fee of 2 annas is levied in respect of each such telegram. The subscriber who has no deposit account should on receipt of this copy arrange to present the message within a period of five days with postage stamps of the requisite value affixed therete, at the nearest post office or telegraph office which will grant him receipt for the charges paid. There is no charge for transmitting received telegrams by telephone to the addressees. Delivery of telegrams to the addressees is greatly expedited if they are addressed to their telephone numbers.

Reply paid Telegrams

The cost of a reply may be prepaid by the sender but the amount so paid should not be less than the minimum charge for an ordinary telegram. The sender of a reply-paid telegram should write in the space provided on the form, the words "Reply Paid" in the case the amount prepaid is the minimum charge referred to or "Reply Paid......." followed by the amount if the sum is more than the minimum charges.

Clear-the-Line Telegrams

On occasions of emergency and great importance certain officials, who have been specially authorised by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, may send these telegrams within Indian limits. On receipt of such telegram receipt or despatch of all telegrams is suspended until the one for which the line is clear is passed on. The charges for such telegrams are double the rate for State (Express) telegrams.

Priority Telegrams

Certain Civil and Military officials of the Government of India and Ruling Princes and Chiefs have been specially authorised to send Inland State messages marked "priority." Such messages are given precedence over all other inland messages except "Clear the-line" and below Foreign State telegrams. Such telegrams are charged for at double the rates for express telegrams.

Press Telegrams

These telegrams are sent to registered newspapers or newsagencies by their registered titles at reduced rates.

The charges for Burma are at double the rates for delivery in India.

Multiple Press messages addressed to several places are charged for single message, together with a fee of five annas for any number of chargeable words not exceeding 100 plus one anna for each additional 20 words or part thereof is charged for each destination after the first, whether all the addressees are in the same town or not. The address in a Press telegram includes the name of the office to which the telegram is to be transmitted, the name of the correspondent, and the name and address (if necessary) of the Newspaper or News Agency.

(II) FOREIGN

Urgent Telegrams

Urgent telegrams cannot be sent to all places. The special instruction "=D=" has to be inserted by the sender before the address and is charged for as a word. The charge for this class of telegrams is double the charge for ordinary telegrams.

Deferred Telegrams

Deferred telegrams in plain languages are accepted on condition that they will be transmitted after telegrams charged for at full rates or at Press rates and are charged for at half rates. The sender must write before the address the special instruction=LC=which is chargeable as one word.

Daily Letter Telegrams

Daily Letter Telegrams in plain languages are accepted at one-third of the charge for a full-rate telegram of the same length and by the same route subject to a minimum charge of 25 words. They are ordinarily delivered on the morning of the second day following the day of booking. They are transmitted after Deferred Foreign telegrams.

In a daily letter-telegram the sender must write before the address the special instruction = DLT = which is chargeable as one word.

De Luxe Telegrams

Telegrams relating to happy events or greetings may be sent to certain foreign countries for delivery on an artistic form in an envelope of the same character by paying a supplementary charge of two annas per telegram in addition to the charge at the appropriate rate according to the class $c.\,g.$, Urgent, Ordinary, Deferred, DLT., etc. The special instruction =LX=is written for such telegrams, which is charged for as one word.

Empire Social Telegrams

Empire Social Telegrams (GLT) are meant for conveying solely family news or non-commercial personal affairs and can be availed of throughout the year. Special instruction GLT should be inserted.

Night Letter Telegrams

These telegrams are delivered on the morning following the day of booking in all Empire Countries except Australia to which places DLT conditions of delivery apply.

Semaphoric Telegrams

Semaphoric telegrams are telegrams exchanged with ships at sea by means of Semaphores. In every Semaphoric telegram the special instruction "=SEM=" which is charged for must be inserted by the sender before the address on the telegram form. They must be written either in the language of country in which the Semaphore station, which has to signal them, is situated or by means of groups of letters of the International Code of Signals. When they are for ships at sea, the address must contain, in addition to the ordinary directions, the name or official number and the nationality of the vessel for which the message is intended. The charge for telegrams is fixed at three annas per word. This charge is added to the cost of its transmission by the electric telegraphs calculated according to the ordinary rules. The total is collected from the sender for telegrams addressed to ships at sea, and from the addressee for telegrams signalled from ships at sea.

Radio Telegrams

Radic-telegrams from offices in India are transmitted to ships at sea through coast stations in India.

The sender of a radio telegram may pre-pay for a reply. He must insert before the address the instruction "R.P." followed by mention in Rupees and annas of the amount prepaid. This expression counts as one word.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND TELEPHONY

Wireless telegraphy means any system of communication by telegraph without the aid of any wire connecting the points from and at which the messages or other communications are

sent and received. It includes wireless telephony.

Wireless Licences and Certificates-A licence is required under the Indian Telegraph Act to work Wireless apparatus. Dealer in wireless apparatus must also be licensed to possess apparatus. A licence is required under the Sea Customs Act to import Wireless transmitting apparatus into British India, but receiving apparatus can be imported without licence; Broadcast Receiver Licences can be obtained from all Head Post Offices and from certain other post offices on payment of a fee of Rs. 10. Licences to posses or demonstrate Wireless apparatus and Commercial Broadcast Receiver Licenses for the reproduction of broadcast programmes in the public rooms of Hotels, Restaurants, Dance Halls, Teashops, etc., are obtainable from the office of the Postmaster General or in the case of Sind and Baluchistan, from the office of the Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Karachi. Transmitting, Import and all other Wireless licences must be obtained from the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, New Delhi. A fee of Rs. 10 is payable for each possession, Demonstration, Transmitting or Import Licence and a fee of Rs. 25 for a Commercial Broadcast Receiver Licence. The latter fee is for the use of one receiver and one loudspeaker with an additional fee of Rs. 10 for each additional receiver and loudspeaker. The renewal fee for a Commercial Broadcast Receiver Licence is Rs. 5 less than that of the original licence provided that an application for renewal, together with the fee and the expiring licence is made before the date the licence expires.

Broadcasting

For several years limited broadcasting services were maintained by Radio Clubs in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras,

Karachi and Rangoon, and although the transmitting sets employed by them were of very low power the broadcasts were tuned-in over practically the whole of India. The clubs were assisted financially by a Government contribution based upon the revenue from licence fees, but this did not nearly suffice to cover the cost of the transmissions. Transmitting apparatus were given on loan by the Indian States and Eastern Agency without which the broadcasts would have been impossible.

After negotiations extending over several years, an Indian Broadcasting Company was granted a licence to establish a Broadcasting Corporation, and transmitting stations were erected in Bombay and Calcutta, the services at the former being inaugurated in 1927.

The Indian Broadcasting Company was wound up in 1930, and its operations have been conducted by the Government of India. Government for this purpose formed an Indian State Broadcasting Service now called All India Radio (AIR) and instituted a Central Broadcasting Advisory Committee, representative of the non-official public in association with the Departmental officials, to keep them in touch with public opinion.

A series of additional broadcasting stations in different parts of India have recently been established so as to spread broadcasting, receivable on low-powered sets, throughout the land. An event of considerable importance was Bombay's broadcast to the world on December 13, 1933. This broadcast, played from the Empire stations, gave listeners in Europe their first opportunity of hearing a typical Indian programme.

In 1936 the designation of the Indian Broadcasting Service was changed to "All-India Radio."

A high-power medium wave broadcasting station was opened at Delhi on 1st January 1936. A Director of Broadcasting was also appointed. This was followed by Broadcasting Stations at Calcutta and Bombay. New Broadcasting Radio Stations by A. I, R. were opened in 1937-38 at Peshawar, Lahore, Lucknow and Madras. Radio Stations at

Dacca, Trichinopoly, and Karachi were opened later on. Nine medium wave stations are working at present in India.

A new station has also been opened at Allahabad in 1946.

Since then there has been steady progress. With only 1,000 licensed listeners in 1937, it has risen to 110,660 in 1944. In 1939 A. I. R. had 13 transmitters, it has now 21 transmitters, and 10 stations. Each station is under a Station Director. A. I. R. has now at its command a most powerful battery of transmitters capable of covering at least four continents direct.

Broadcast receiving licences are issued at Head Post offices at a fee of ten rupees per year and cover the use of receiving sets throughout British India, except Buluchistan and the North West Frontier Province.

Overseas Radio Telephone Service

A radio telephone service between India and England was inaugurated on May 1, 1933.

Since the beginning of 1934, it has been established between India and Japan. Initially the radio telephone service was limited to Bombay and Poona at the Indian end and to the United Kingdom at the other; but facilities for conversation with other places were specially arranged, and within a month it was possible for people in Bombay to speak to the United States, Canada, Australia, South Africa and many other parts of the world.

In 1936, Radio telephone service was opened between Madras and Rangoon.

Overseas Telephone Service is now available between India on the one side and Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Eire (Ireland), the continent of Europe, as well as various countries in North and South America, Africa and Australia, on the other. Calls may be booked up to seven days in advance and are of two types riz., (a) ordinary call, i. e., for a specified telephone number, in which case only the calling and called

numbers need be given, and (b) person to person call in which case in addition to the telephone number at each end the names of the person calling and the person required should be given. In the latter case if the distant telephone number is not known by the person calling, an effort is made to trace it if the name and address of the person required are given. If a substitute for the person required would be acceptable, his name also should be given.

In a"person to person" call, when communication is established with the telephone required but further efforts to complete the call are abandoned, neither the persons required nor an acceptable substitute being obtainable, a "Report Charge" only is made. A similar charge is made if any call does not mature for any reason other than the fault of the telephone-service.

Indo-Burma Radio Telephone Service

Telephone communication is available between India and Burma via Madras-Rangoon Radio link.

Indo-Ceylone Radio Telephon Service

Telephone communication is available between India and Ceylon. The rates for telephone calls of three minutes for stations in Ceylon are the charges applicable from the calling station to Rameshwaram in India, full rates or half rates, as the case may be, plus the rates from Rameshwaram to the stations concerned in Ceylon.

INLAND TELEPHONE RATES

In all cases in which any telephone is installed or reopened an installation charge of Rs. 10 is levied.

AIR MAIL CORRESPONDENCE

Letters, post cards and packets can be sent by air mail onpayment of special air mail fees in the inland post as well as to foreign countries. Such articles can be registered. Insured articles cannot be sent by Air Mail except to Burma and Ceylon. A blue air mail label (obtainable free at the post office) should be affixed to each article on the left hand top corner of the address side. Parcels cannot be sent by air mail in the inland post, nor to any foreign country.

Air Fees-Inland

- (i) For a postcard ... 6 pies plus ordinary postage.
- (ii) For a letter or packet... One anna for each tola or part thereof plus ordinary postage.
- (iii) For money order ... One anna in addition to ore dinary commission.

Air Fees-Foreign

(i) Rates for a post card (inclusive of ordinary postage) for great Britain, France, Italy, Greece, China and Japan are annas eight and rates for letters and packets per half ounce or part thereof in addition to ordinary postage for these countries are Rs. 1—2—0.

Surcharged air mail articles can be registered on payment of an additional fee of three annas per article.

(ii) For a money order ... 2 annas per order in addition to ordinary commission except for Ceylon and Burma to which the rate is 14 annas per order.

The time saved in transit to correspondence from and to. Karachi transmitted by Indian internal air services, as compared with the ordinary route, in respect of the more important places is as follows:

	(from (tward To	Inwa (fro	m	(tward To	
1	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	rachi)	Karac			rachi)	
- 473	hrs.	hrs.		hr		hrs.	
Quetta	21	24	Murshidabad			24	
Lahore	8	3	Chittagong		18	24	
Amritsar	8	3	Gauhati		18	24	
Multan	6	2	Bihar and Orissa		24	24	
Jaipur	43	31	Nagpur		24	44	
Jodhpur	26	27	Ajmer '		25	24	
Delhi	23	18	Pachmarhi		24	41	
Agra	24	12	Indore		27	24	
Jhansi	24	12	Jubbulpore		24	48	
Dehra Dur	1	2+	Ahmedabad		36	36	
Lucknow	23	16	Bombay		40	42	
Cawnpore	28	24	Madras		65	51	
Allahabad	99	24	Ootacamund		58	45	
Benares	22	13	Bangalore		68	45	
Patna	24	24	Hyderabad (D)		71	65	
Calcutta	32	27	Trichinopoly	٠	67	45	
Darjeeling	42	24	Cochin		58	45	
Dacca	43	24	Trivandrum		58	45	
Burdwan	19	24					
1-Indian Internal Air Services							

The following internal air mail services are operated twice a week in connection with the Imperial Airways' Karachi—London air mail service:—

1. Indian Trans-Continental Airways Ltd , and Imperial Airways Ltd.—Rangoon, Akyab, Calcutta, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Delhi, Jodhpur, Karachi.

2. Tata Sons Ltd.—Madras, Hyderabad (Deccan), Bombay or Poona, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Karachi.

Indian National Airways Ltd.—Lahore, Multan, Jacobabad, Karachi

II-England-India-Australia Air Sarvice

There is a weekly air mail service between England and Australia. The London—Singapore section of the service is operated twice a week.

The transit time for articles sent from Karachi by this service to the places mentioned below is as follows:—

Iraq		1⅓ days	Palestine		21 days
Egypt	•••	3 days	Greece		34 days
Italy		3½ days	France & E	ngland	5 days

The approximate transit time for articles sent by air from Calcutta to the following places is—

Burma ... 4 hours; Siam 12½ hours; Singapore ... 1½ days; Dutch East Indies... 2½ days; Darwin (Australia) ... 3½ days.

III-Air Service to Africa

The approximate gain in time secured to correspondence despatched by the air route to Karachi is—

Sudan—8 to 10 days; Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar—2 days; Belgian Congo—22 to 26 days; Northern Rhodesia—14 days; Southern Rhodesia—8 days; Portuguese East Africa—5 days; Portuguese West Africa—30 to 38 days; Union of South Africa—8 to 9 days.

IV-Air Mails for U. S. A.

Correspondence for the U.S.A. is despatched by Imperial Airways service up to England for onward transmission by sea to New York and thence to destinations by internal air service in U.S.A.

V-Air Mails to South America

Correspondence to places in South America is despatched from Karachi by Imperial Airways to Brindisi (Italy) to be

forwarded thence by ordinary surface route to Stuttgart (Germany) and Marseilles (France) for onward transmission therefrom to destinations by the German and French air mail services.

The time taken by these mails between Karachi and the places mentioned below is—

Columbia—18 to 23 days; British Guiana—16 to 20 days; Dutch and French Guiana—17 to 21 days; Peru—20 to 24 days; Venezuela—17 to 21 days; Argentine Republic—12 days; Brazil—11 days.

VI-The Dutch (K. L. M.) and the French

(Air France) Air Mail Services

Correspondence for Northern and Central Sumatra is despatched by the Dutch (K. L. M.) Air Service and for French Colonies in Indo-China by Air France Service. The articles are carried by air from Calcutta.

VII-Internal Air Services in Australia

Mails from India for transmission by internal air services in Australia are closed at Madura to connect with the P. & O. or Orient line steamer leaving Colombo each week.

Questions and Answers

(I. M. M. T. S. Dufferin, 1931)

- Q. 1. How long does the mail take to go to England? What Company's steamers carry this mail? From what port and on what day do the mails leave India? Name the ports at which the mail steamers call.
- Ans. (a) Seventeen days; (b) The P. & O., (c) From Bombay on every Saturday; (d) Aden, Port Said, Marseilles.

(Imperial Secretariat, 1931)

- Q.2. A letter weighs 6 tolas. What is the value of the postage stamprequired to send it by Inland post?
- Ans. Three annas and six pies.

(U.P. Secretariat, 1931)

Q. 3. What is the cost of postage on an inland registered parcel weighing 460 tolas?

Ans. Rs. 3-8-9.

(Indian Military Academy, 1935)

- Q. 4. Trace the journey, by naming in correct order the chief places passed through, of :—(a) A letter posted in London addressed to Calcutta (by ordinary mail).
 - (b) A letter posted in London addressed to Rangoon (by air mail)
 - (c) A letter posted in Simla addressed to Trincomalee (by ordinary mail).
 - (d) A letter posted in Mandalay addressed to Aden (by ordinary mail).
 - (e) A letter posted in Cairo addressed to Madras (by air mail).
- Ans. (a) via Paris, Marseilles, Port Said, Aden and Bombay.
 - (b) via Paris, Marseilles, Athens, Bagbdad, Karachi and Calcutta.
 - (c) via Delhi, Agra, Jhansi, Nagpur, Wardha, Bezwada, Madras, Trichinopoly, Madura, Danush-Kodi, Talaimannar and Anuradhapura.
 - (d) via Rangoon and Colombo.
 - (e) via Baghdad, Karachi, Delhi, Jodhpur, Bombay and Bellary.

(U. P. Secretariat, 1938)

Q. 5. What is the postage on a letter from Allahabad to London?

Ans. 2\frac{1}{2} annas for every half ounce or fraction thereof.

(U. P. Naib Tahsildars, 1938)

Q. 6. (a) What weight of letter can be sent to England for $2\frac{1}{2}$

- (b) What is the least cost of sending an Inland registered letter?
- (c) How much does a special greetings telegram cost?
- (d) What is the cost of a certificate of posting?

Ans. See within.

Q. 7. What is the cost of the Indian Post and Telegraph Pocket Guide?

Ans. Two annas.

(U. P. Naib Tahsildars, 1941)

- O.8. (a) What is the commission payable on-
 - (i) 5-rupce Postal Order, (ii) 5-rupee Money Order.
 - (b) What is the postage on a one tola letter to—
 (i) Burma, (ii) Ccylon?
 - (c) What stamp has been omitted from the latest issue of Indian Postage Stamps?
- (d) What is the insurance fee on a letter insured for Rs. 100? Ans. (a), (b) & (d) see within, (c) 1\frac{1}{4} anna.

CHAPTER XX

Government Machinery and Administration

VARIOUS FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

Three standard forms:—There are three ways in which states may be governed. They may be governed by one man, or by a number of men, small in proportion to the whole number of men or by a large number of men in proportion to the whole number of men in the State.

The government may be a monarchy, an aristocracy or a democracy.

Aristotle divides government according to two principles. In all states the governing power seeks either its own advantage or the advantage of the whole state, and the government is good or bad accordingly. In all states the governing power is one man or a few men or many men. Hence six varieties of government—three of which are bad and three good. Each excellent form has a corresponding depraved form.—

- (1) The good government of one is Monarchy, corresponds to the depraved form Tyranny.
- (2) The good government of a few is Aristocracy, corresponds to the depraved form Oligarchy.
- (3) The good government of many is Common-Wealth, corresponds to the depraved form Democracy.

The fault of the depraved form is that the Governors act unjustly when their own interests are concerned. The worst of the depraved form is Tyranny, the next Oligarchy, and the least bad is Democracy.

A good Government is one in which as much as possible is left to the laws, and as little as possible to the will of the power who governs.

Monarchy— Λ kind of Government of which the chief power is in the hands of a monarch.

Tyranny-Absolute monarchy cruelly administered.

Aristocracy—A form of Government by chief persons of the state. A Government in which a few rule either in their own interests or in the interest of the people.

Commonwealth—A form of Government in which the power rests with the people especially that in England after the overthrow of Charles I, and as in Australia.

Democracy—A form of Government in which the supreme by them or by officers appointed by them. It is the Government of the people, by the people and for the people. A democratic form of Government is one which is based upon the fact that the best form of Government is one which gives the general body of people, by means of representation through the vote, a voice in their own Government.

Republic—A form of Government without a monarch, in which the supreme power is vested in representatives elected by the people as in the United States of America.

Bureaucracy—A form of Government centralized in graded series of officials, responsible only to their chiefs, and controlling every detail of public and private life.

Autocracy—A form of Government in which a single person has the supreme power. He may not be a King.

Provincial Autonomy—Responsible Government in the provinces with full authority to make laws for the good Government of the province. Central Government has no control in internal affairs except in matters' regarding the inter provincial relations.

Dyarchy—It means literally dual Government. It is a compound of two Greek words and means Government by two

authorities. Dyarchy was introduced into Provincial Government by the transfer of certain subjects from the Government to the control of Ministers selected from among the elected representatives of the people. Its fundamental aim is the gradual development of responsible government through the education of the people in the use of democratic institutions and the actual handling of power. It is also meant to subordinate historic feuds and common differences to a sense of common nationhood.

Federal—A form of government in which several states while independent in home affairs combine for national or general purposes.

Difference between Federalism and Unitarism

Federalism is opposed to Unitarism. Federalism means the distribution of the force of the State among the number of co-ordinate bodies each originating in and controlled by the Constitution. Whereas Unitarism is the concentration of the strength of the State in the hands of one visible sovereign power, be that power, Parliament or Czar.

Federalism is the fusion of several states into a single state in regard to matters of common interests, but without surrender of individual independence and autonomy in internal affairs.

Federalism favours democracy, while Unitarism favours autocracy.

Despotism-Arbitrary Government.

Dominion Status—Where Dominion Status is enjoyed the executive is entrusted to political chiefs, who are responsible, not merely or mainly to the Crown, but to the elected legislature of the Dominion.

It includes following rights-

- Absolute power to manage and control the internal affairs of an state without any interference from the British Parliament.
- (2) Absolute right to maintain her own forces for her defence purposes on land, sea, as well as in air.

(3) The future liability to remain within the Empire depending upon the free will and consent of the states.

British Empire—The United Kingdom and all British possessions, which go under the name of 'His Majesty's Dominions' together with Indian States, Protectorates, Protected States and Mandated territories make up the British Empire. Thus it includes not only British territories but also foreign countries in which the Crown of England exercises varying degrees of control.

United Kingdom—Means Great Britain and Ireland (minus the Irish Free State).

British India—Means all territories within His Majesty's dominion administered under the control of the Governor-General of India, whereas India means British India together with territories of Indian Princes and Chiefs under the suzerainty of His Majesty.

Colony—Any part of His Majesty's dominions exclusive of the British Isles and British India. The term does not indicate any particular form of government, as their relation with the Crown or the Imperial Parliament differs in different colonies.

Protectorate. It is the recritory outside the British dominions but over which the Crown exercises full control over its foreign relations, possesses right of legislation by Order in Council, and in general administers it like a Crown colony by virtue of the powers conferred by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act or otherwise vested in His Majesty. Kenya, Nay sasland, Somaliland, Bechuanaland, Swaziland, Uganda, Ashanti, N. Territories of the Gold Coast, Zanzibar, and Pamba are Protectorates.

Difference between Protectorate and Colony.

colony is British territory, whereas Protectorate is not so. A man born in a colony would be a British subject: but one born in a Protectorate would ordinarily be an alien. Again, in a Protectorate, by virtue of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, the Crown can always exercise control over legislature and administration, but not so in the case of all colonies.

Protected States. In a Protected State the Crown does not exercise all sovereign authority as in Protectorates, but under treaty arrangements with those States exercises certain duties and powers only in regard to their external affairs and in some cases internal affairs: 180.

Mandated Territories. These have mostly come into existence after the Great War. They are territories formerly in the possession of Germany and Turkey. Great Britain is entrusted with certain rights and duties in regard to these territories by the League of Nations, and has to act according to the mandates to the League.

Palestine, Western Amoa, Transjordan, New Guinea, and Togoland are British Mandated Territories.

Dominions. They are autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Dominion of Canada, Commonwealth of Australia, Union of South Africa, Newfoundland, Dominion of Newzealand and Irish Free State are Dominions of the British Empire.

Difference between (a) Monarchy, (b) Absolute Monarchy, (c) Limited Monarchy, and (d) Constitutional Monarchy.

Monarchy. A government in which the sovereignty is vested in the hands of a single person, that is, the monarch.

Absolute Monarchy. A government in which the monarch, without any law or rule, conducts everything according to his will and caprice.

Limited Monarchy. A government in which the choice of the monarch is limited by a petition either by the ruler himself or by the people.

Constitutional Monarchy. A monarchical government in which the duties of the ruler are prescribed in the constitution and he is sworn to do so.

Constitution. By constitution of a state is meant a body of rules that determine the organisation of the state, the distribution of the powers among the different organs, and the relation between the government and the governed.

Modern states are divided into two classes.

(i) Despotic and (ii) Democratic.

By a **Despotic state** is meant a state in which the sovereign anthority is vested in one individual who, without laws or with laws, governs according to his own caprice.

In a Democratic state supreme authority vests in a majority of people or their representatives.

The democratic states are divided into Constitutional Monarchies and Republics.

A Constitutional Monarchical State has a hereditary sovereign whose power has been limited by constitution in order that he may not exercise his power without consideration of the welfare of the people, as the English Government.

The difference between the Republican form of Democracy and Constitutional Monarchy is that in a Republic the executive head is elected, whereas in a Monarchy the chief executive is hereditary.

Federation. Is that form of State which forms a single state in relation to other nations, but which consist of many states with regard to its internal government. The underlying idea of a federation is to give a unified front to foreign States, while its units are created as a matter of convenience. The central authority in a federation represents the whole, and acts on behalf of the whole in external affairs and in such internal affairs as are held to be of common interest, while its units look after other matters of local importance within the sphere allotted to them by the constitution. Federation exists in U. S. of America, Canada and Australia.

Unitary form of government.

In a Unitary form of democratic government the local governments derive their power from and are controlled by the central government.

Federal type of government.

In a Federal type of democratic government it is the Constitution that determines the sphere of activity both of the central and local governments.

Each of these forms of government may be Parliamentary or non-Parliamentary.

Parliamentry form of government.

A Parliamentary form of government is one in which the executive is responsible to the legislature and holds office so long as it enjoys the confidence and pleasure of that body.

oody.	
British Ca	binet
Prime Minister	Clement R. Attlee.
Home Secretary	Mr. James Chuter Ede.
Dominions Secretary	Lord Addison.
Secretary for India & Burma	Lord Pethick-Lawrence.
Colonial Secretary	Mr. George Henry Hall.
Lord President	Mr. Herbert Morrison.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Mr. Albert Victor Alex- ander.
Secretary for War	Mr. James Lawson.
Secretary for Air	Viscount Stansgate,
Minister of Health	Mr. Aneurin Bevan.
Minister of Supply and Aircraft Production	Mr. John Wilmot,
Minister of War Transport	Mr. A. Barnes.
Minister of Fuel and Power	Mr. E. Shinwell.
Minister of State	Mr. Philip John
Minister of Pensions	Noel-Baker. Mr. Wilfred Paling.
Minister of Food	Sir Ben Smith.
Minister of Agriculture	Mr. Tom Williams.

Secretary for Scotland Minister of Labour Minister of Education Foreign Minister Chancellor of the Exchquer President of the Board of Trade		Mr. Joseph Westwood, Mt. G. A. Isaacs, Miss E. Wilkinson. Mr. Ernest Bevin. Dr. Hugh Dalton. Sir Stafford Cripps.
Lord President of the Council & Leader of the House of Commons Lord Chancellor Lord Privy Seal	::	Mr Herbert Morrison, Lord Jowitt, Mr, Arthur Greenwood,
Post Master-General		Lord Listowel.
Other Appoints		
Under-Secy. of State for India	••	Major Arthur Henderson.
High Commissioner for India		Sir Samuel Ranganathan.
Dy. High Commissioner for India	ı	Mc. M. K. Vellodi,
Viceroy of India		Viscount Archibald Percival Wavell.
Commander-in-chief		Field Marshal Sir Claude John Auchinleck,
Indian Trade Commissioner in Ca	ınada	Mr. N. R. Ahuja.
Government of India's Trade Commissioner in New	York	Mr. S. K. Kirpalani.
Government of India's Representative in Ceylon		Mr. M. S. Aney.
High Commissioner for India in Australia		Dr. Sir R. P. Paranjape.
Indian Trade Commissioner in Per	sia	Major Hassan.
Government of India's Trade Commissioner in Australia		Mr. R. R. Saxena.
Government of India's Representative in Burma	M	r. Jamndas M. Mehta.

Agent	to	the	Government
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-CT-1' '- TT C A' -1	Ciata Chambar Balmat
	Sir Girja Shankar Bajpal.
Government of India's Trade Commissioner in S. America	Mr. J. R. K. Modi.
Government of India's	
Trade Commissioner, Alexandria	Mr. J. A. Rahim.
Auditor-General of India	Sir Camaron Badenoeh.
Director-General, A. I. R	Mr. A. S. Bokhari.
Chief Press Adviser	Sir Ushanath Sen.
Principal Information Officer	A. S. Iyangar.
Financial Commissioner of Railways	Mr. I.S. Puri.
Chief Commissioner of Railways	LeutCol. R. B. Emerson.
Mayor of Calcutta	Mr. Debendra Nath Mukherji.
Governor, Reserve Bank of India	Mr. C. D. Deshmukh.
Deputy Governor of Reserve Bank of India	Mr. M. G. Mehkri.
President of M. C. C	General Sir Ronald Adams.
President of U. N. O	Dr. Paul Henry Spaak
Secretary General of U. N. O	Mr. Trygve Lie.
President, International Court	
of Justice	M. Gustavo Guerrero.
General Manager of the Reuter's Company	Mr. C. J. Chancellor.
Agent to the Govt. of India in	
Malaya	Mr. S. K. Chettur.
Head of U. N. N. R.	Mr. Herbert Lehman.
Head of Supply Mission to America	Mr. J. Vesugar.
Advocate General for India	Mr. N. P. Engineer.
Quarter Master General	Lt. Genl. C.M.P.
	Durnford.

President of the United Nations Security Council	il		Mr. N. J. O. M	fakin.
Speaker of the House of Co	ommons		Col. Clifton Br	own.
Governor of Burma			Major General H. E. I	Капсе.
Leader of the Indian Deleg U. N. O., 1946	gation to		Mrs. Vijai La	
Indian editors to attend the	e Empir	e Un	ion Conference	
(1) Mr. Tushar Kantı Ghosi A. Hayles, and (4) Mr.			ancis Low, (3) M	Ir. A.
President, All India News (A. I. N. E. C.)—Mr.				
Secretaries of	States	for I	ndia	
Lord Stanley	1858	Sir	John Brodrick	1903
Sir Charles Wood	1859	Joh	n Morley	1905
Farl de Gray & Ripon	1860	Earl	of Crew	1910
Viscount Cranborne	1866	Vis	count Morley	1911
Sir S. Northcote	1867	Ear	of Crew	1911
Duke of Argyll	1868	Aus	ten Chamberlain	1915
Marquess of Salisbury	1874	E. S	. Montague	1917
G. Hardy	1878	Viso	ount Peel	1922
Marquess of Hartington	1880	Sir S	S. Oliver	1924
Earl of Kimberley	1882	Earl	or Birkenhead	1924
Lord Randolph Churchill	1885	Visc	ount Peel	1928
Earl of Kimberley	1886	W.	Wedgwood Benr	1929
Sir R. A. Cross Earl of Kimberley	1886 1892		S. Hoare quis of Zetland	1931 1935
H. H. Fowler	1894	L. S	. Amery	1940
Lord George Hamilton	1895	Lor	d Pethic-Lawren	ce

1945

Provincial Governors

United Provinces Sir Franics Wylie.
Bombay Sir John Colville.
Madras Sir Archibald Nye

Bengal Sir Frederick John Burrows.

Punjab Sir Evan Jenkins. Bihar Sir Hugh Dow.

C. P. &. Berar Sir Federick Bourne
Assam Sir Andrew Clow.

N. W. F. Sir Olaf Caroe.

Orissa Sir Chandu Lal Trivedi.

Sind Sir Francis Mudie.

Chief Commissioners

Delhi Mr. W. Christie.
British Baluchistan Lt. Col. W. R. Hay.
Andamans and Nicobar Mr. C. F. Waterfall.

Andramans and Moodat
Ajmer-Merwara
Coorg
H. R. Shevdasani.
Dewan Bahadur K. C

Dewan Bahadur K. Changappa.

MINISTERS IN THE PROVINCES Bombay

(1) Mr. B. G. Kher (Premier); (2) Mr. Morarji Desai; (3) Dr. M. D. Gilder; (4) Mr. Dinkar Rao N. Desai; (5) Vaikunth L. Mehta; (6) Mr. L. M. Patil; (7) Mr. Gulzari Lal Nanda; (8) Mr. M. P. Patil; (9) Mr. Govinal D. Vartak; (10) Mr. G. D. Tapase.

Punjab

(1) Malik Sir Khizar Hayat Khan Tiwana (Premier); (2) Mr. Bhim Sen Sachar; (3) S. Ujjal Singh; (4) Mr. Ibrahim Barque; (5) Nawab Muzaffar Ali Qizilbash, (6) Ch. Lahri Singh.

Orissa

(1) Mr. Hari Krishna Mchtab; (Premier); (2) Mr. Naba Krishna Chaudhury; (3) Mr. Nityanand Kanungo; (4) Pt. Lingaraj Misra (5) Mr. Radha Krishna Biswas Ray.

United Provinces

(1) Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant (Premier) (2) Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, (3) Dr. Kailash Nath Katju; (4) Mrs. Vijay Laxmi Pandit; (5) Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim; (6) Mr. Sampurnanand; (7) Mr. Girdharilal; (8) Thakur Hakum Singh, (9) Mr. Nisar Ahmad Sherwani.

Central Provinces

(1) Pt. Ravi Shankar Shukla (Premier); (2) Pt. P. Mishra; (3) Mr. D. K. Mehta; (4) Mr. S. V. Gokhale; (5) Mr. R. K. Patil.

Madras

(1) Mr. T. Prakasam (Premier); (2) Mr. V. V. Giri; (3) Mr. M. Baktavatsalsm; (4) Mr. T. S. Avinashilingham Chettiar. (6) Mr. Daniel Thomas; (6) Mr. K. Bashyam, (7) Mrs. Rukman; Lakshmi Pathi; (8) Mr. V. Kurmayya; (9) Mr. M. Bapineedu; (10) Mr. K. Koti Reddi; (11) Mr. K. Madhva Menon; (12) Mr. K. R. Karant; (13) Mr. Kumararajah.

Bengal

(1) Mr. Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy (Premier); (2) Mr. Ahmad Hosain; (3) K. B. Abdul Goffran; (4) K. B. Mohammed Ali; (4) K. B. Muzzem-u-Din Hosain; (6) Khan Bahadur A. F. M. Abdur Rahman; (7) Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed; (8) iMr. Jogendra Nath Mondal.

Bihar

(1) Mr. Sri Krishua Sinha (Premier) (2) Mr. Anugrahnarain Sinha; (3) Dr. Syed Hussain; (4) Mr. Jaglal Chowdhury; (5) Mr. Abdul Qayaum Ansari; (6) Mr. Ram Charitra Singh; (7) Mr. Krishna Ballabh Sahay; (8) Mr. Binodanand Jha; (9) Mr. Charsy Badrinath Verma.

Assam

[1] Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi (Premier); [2] Mr. Baidyanath Mookherji [3] Mr. Basanta Kumar Das; [4] Mr. Bishnuram Medlti; [5] Rev. J. J. M. Nichols Roy; [6] Mr. Ram Nath Das; [7] Mr. Abdul Malik Mazumdar.

Sind

Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah (Premier).
 K. B. B. Ghulam Ali Khan Talpur.
 Mir Bundehali Khan Talpur.
 Pirzada Abdus Satar.

North-West Frontier Province

[1] Dr. Khan Sahib (**Premier**). [2] Qazi Attaullah Khan. [3] Lala Mehrchand Khanna. [4] Khan Mohd, Yahya Jan.

[3] La	ala Mehrchand Khanna. [4] Khan Mol	nd. Yahya Jan.							
	Some of the Ex-Kings								
1912	H. Suan Tung	China.							
1914	Abbas Helmi	Egypt.							
1917	Tsar (Nicholas II)	Russia.							
1917	King Constantine I	Greece.							
1918	Wilhem II (Died)	Germany.							
1918	Ferdinand	Bulgaria.							
1920	King Charles	Hungary.							
1922	Sultan Mohammad VI	Turkey.							
1924	Alexander (1935)	Greece.							
1925	Hussen	Mecca.							
1929	Amanullah Khan	Afghanistan.							
1931	Alfonso XIII	Spain.							
1934	Prajabardhak	Siam.							
1935	Haile Selassie (Restored 1941)	Abyssinia.							
1936	Edward VIII	England.							
1939	King Zog	Albania.							
1940	Haakon	Norway.							
1940	Queen Wilhelmina	Holland.							
1941	Leopold III	Belgium.							
1941	King Carol	Rumania.							
1941	King Peter II	Yugoslavia.							
1944	King Christian	Denmark.							
1944	King Victor Emanuel	Italy.							

CABINET OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Relgium ... M. Paul Henri Spaak. (Premier). Brazil

... Gen. Enrico Gasper Dutra. (President). Bulgaria ... Kimon Georgiev. (Premier)

China ... Dr. T. V. Soong. (Premier).

Czechoslovakia ... Mr. Fierlinger. (Premier). Egypt ... M. Ismail Sidky Pasha.

Finland ... Iuno Paassikivi. (President). France ... M. Felix Gouin. (President).

Greece ... M. Panvotis Poulitizas. (Premier). Holland ... Dr. Louis J. M. Beel (Premier).

Hungary ... M. Toltan Tildy

Indonesia ... Dr. Soekatno. (President).

Mr. Sultan Siahriar. (Premier). Tran ... M. Avam Sultaneh. (Premier). Tapan ... Tetsu Katamyama. (Premier).

Newfoundland ... Mr. Gordon MacDonald. (Governor).

Philipines ... Mamel Roseas. (Premier). Poland

... Edward Osooka Moravsky. (Premier). Rumania

... M. Groza. (Premier). Spain

... Generalissimo Franço. (Premier). Sweden ... Per Albin Hansson. (Premier).

Switzerland ... Dr. Karl Koheit. (President). M. Von Steiger. (Premier). Syria

... M. Saadullah Union of South

Africa ... Major Gideon Brand Van Y1. (Governor).

U. S. S. R. ... M. Stalin (Prime Minister).

Yugoslavia Dr. Ivan Rihar. (President). Marshal Tito. (Premier).

FEDERAL COURT

Chief Justice .. Sir William Patrick Spens.

Judges Sir Muhammad Zufrullah Khan.
Sir Sriniyasa Varadachariyar.

PRESIDENTS AND SPEAKERS OF LEGISLATURES

Central Assembly

President—Mr. G. V. Mavlankar Dy. President.—Sir Mohd Yamin Khan

Madras

Speaker, Legislative Assembly— President, Legislative Council—Dr. V. Rama Rau.

Bombay

Speaker, Legislative Assembly— President, Legislative Council—Mr. M. M. Pakvasa.

United Provinces

Speaker, Legislative Assembly—Shri Parshottam Dass Tandon. President, Legislative Council—Rai Bahadur Sir Sitaram.

Bihar

Speaker, Legislative Assembly—
President, Legislative Council—Sir Ranjivaranjan Prasad
Sinha.

Punjab

Speaker, Legislative Assembly—Dewan Bahadur S. P. Singha. Dy. Speaker, Legislative Assembly—Sardar Kapur Singh.

.Assam

Speaker, Legislative Assembly—Mr. Deveswar Sarma,— Dy. Speaker, Legislative Assembly—Mrs. Bonily Khongman. President, Legislative Council—Mrs. Zubedia Ataur Rahman. Sind

Speaker, Legislative Assembly—Syed Miran Mohammed Shah Dv. Speaker, Legislative Assembly—Mrs. Jethi Sephalimani [Both resigned]

Bengal

Speaker, Legislative Assembly-

President, Legislative Council—Sir Beiov Prasad Singh Rov.

N. W. F. Province

Speaker, Legislative Assembly-Nawabzada Allah Nawaz Khan

Dv. Speaker, Legislative Assembly-Mr. Girdharilal Puri. Chief Justices

The Hon'ble

Calcutta-Sir Harold Derbyshire.

Bombav-Sir J. L. S. Stone.

Lahore-Sir Arthur Trevor Harries.

Allahahad-Mr. Kamla Kant Verma.

Madras-Sir Lional Leach

Patna-Sir Saivid Fazl Ali.

Nappur-Sir Frederick Louis Grille.

Oudh Chief Court-Mr. Ghulam Husain (Chief Judge)

Federal Public Service Commission

Chairman-Mr. F. W. Robertson

Members-Lt. Col. M. A. Rahman.

Mr. W. R. G. Smith.

Sir K. Sanjiva Row. Mr. N. J. Roughton.

Major Naunihal Singh Mann.

Secretary-Mr. F. F. C. Edmonds.

U. P. Public Service Commission

Chairman .. K. B. Mohd. Abdul Aziz.

R. B. Pt. Tika Ram Misra. Mr. S. C. Chatterji. Members Secretary

K. B. Mr. Ali Amir.

		Indian Unive	ersities	pr.
	Name	Year		
1.	Calcutta	(1857)		
2.	Bombay	(1857)	Ac. r	
3.	Madras	(1857)	Dr	Capt.
4.	Punjab	(1882)	J	07
5.	Allahabad	(1887)	" /	7
6.	Gurukula Univ		in the said	
7.	Benares Hindu	rsity (1902) 1917	war Dayar	2
8.	Mysore	Cloushesia	•	/
9.	Indian Women Versity	Uni- / Bahadu Ahan Bahadu Capt. Dr. Dr. Sir Zia	ir M. Hassan. J uddin Ahmad.	elle.
10.	Osmania, Hyd	Capt. 7ia	uddin 11	
11.	Lucknow	Dr. Sir	we s	dire.
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12.	Dacca (192	Dr. Sil. 1) Dr. A. N. Sie Mau (1) (22) Mr. Ju (223) Sir C	rice Gwyer, stice W. R. Puran A. R. Reddy, C. P. N. Sinha. C. Chatterjee	ijke joe
13.	Aligar ¹	Sir Mau	stice W. R.	
14.	Bish (1º	Sir Mau (1923) Mr. Ju (1926) Mr. (1927) Dr.	R. Reday.	
		1923) Sir	C. P. N. sterice.	10.18
	- 13	(1926) Mr.	I. C. Cha.	
15.)22) Mr. Ju (1923) Sir C (1926) Mr. (1927) Dr. (1928)	3	4.
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R Allahabad (1892) 9

Lahore (1893) 10. Madras (1894)

11

Poona (1895) 12 Calcutta (1896)

13 Amraoti (1897)

14 Madras (1898)

15 Lucknow (1899)

16 Lahore (1900)

17 Calcutta (1901)

18 Ahmedabad (1902)

Madras (1903) 19 20

Bombay (1904) 21. Benares (1905)

22. Calcutta (1906)

Surat (1907) 23.

Madras (1908) 24 Lahore (1909)

25. Allahabad (1910)

26 Calcutta (1911)

27. Patna (1912)

28 Karachi (1913)

29. Madras (1914)

30. Bombay (1915) 31

Lucknow (1916)

32. Calcutta (1917) 33.

Delhi (1918) Bombay (Spl. 1918)

34. Amritsar (1919)

35. Nagpur (1920)

Calcutta (Spl. 1920)

W. C. Bonnerii.

Dadabhai Naoroji.

A Webb

S. N. Banerii. R. M. Sivani

C. Sankaran Nair

A. M Boco

R. C. Dutt

N. G. Chandravarkar.

D Wacha

S. N. Banerii. Lal M. Ghose.

Sir Henry Cotton.

G. K. Gokhale D. Naoroji.

R. B. Ghose.

M. M. Malaviva.

Sir. W. Wedderburn.

Bishen N. Dar. R. N. Mudholkar

Nawab Saiyed Mohammad.

Bhupendra Nath Basu. S. P. Sinha

A. C. Majumdar.

Dr. Annie Beasant.

Hasan Imam.

M. M. Malaviva. Motilal Nehru.

C. Vijiaraghavachariar,

Lajpat Rai.

	(467
36.	Ahmedabad (1921)	Hakim Ajmal Khan,
37.	Gaya (1922)	C. R. Das.
38.	Cocanada (1923)	Mohammad Ali.
	Delhi (Spl. 1923)	Abul Kalam Azad.
39.	Belgaum (1924)	M. K. Gandhi.
40.	Cawnpore (1925)	Mr. Sarojini Naidu.
41.	Gauhati (1926)	Srinivasa Iyengar.
42,	Madras (1927)	M. A. Ansari.
43.	Calcutta (1928)	Motilal Nehru.
44.	Lahore (1929)	Jawaharlal Nehru.
45.	Karachi (1931)	Vallabhbhai Patel.
46.	Delhi (1932)	Seth Ranchhodlal.
47.	Calcutta (1934)	M. M. Malaviya.
48.	Bombay (1934)	Rajendra Prasad.
49.	Lucknow (1935)	Jawaharlal Nehru.
50.	Faizpur (1937)	do.
51.	Haripur (1938)	Subash Chandra Bose.
52.	Tirpura (1939)	do. (Resigned April 1939
		and thenRajendra Prasad).
53.	Ramgarh (1940)	Abul Kalam Azad.
54.	Meerut(1946)	Pt Jawahar Lal Nahru.

FORMS OF GOVERNMENT IN COUNTRIES

(resigned)

.. Constitutional Monarchy. Afghanistan

.. Republic. Albania

.. Federal Republic. Argentina

.. Constitutional, representative and heredi-Belgium

tary monarchy.

.. Dictatorship. Brazil

Constitutiona! Monarchy. Bulgaria

(468)

China .. Republic Denmark .. Constitutional Monarchy.

Egypt .. Constitutional Monarchy. France

.. Republican State

Great Britain .. Limited Monarchy with Democratic Constitution

Greece .. Republic Hungary .. Republic.

Tran . Constitutional Monarchy. Tànan .. Constitutional Monarchy.

Mexico .. Democracy.

Nepal Military Oligarchy of Nobles.

Norway Constitutional Hereditary Monarchy. Netherlands Constitutional Hereditary Monarchy.

Portugal .. Republican Government.

Spain .. Totalitarian State Sudan .. Condominium

Sweden .. Constitutional Monarchy.

Switzerland .. Federal Republic. Siam .. Limited Monarchy. Tibet .. Theocracy.

Turkey .. Republic. U. S. A. .. Federal Republic.

U. S. S. R. .. Communist State with federal form of Government under Dictator.

Yugoslavia .. Republic.

Salaries of High Officials

Secretary of State for India (annual) ſ. 5.000 Vicerov and Govenor General Rs. 20,900 Members of Viceroy's Executive

5,555 0 Council

4.	Governors of Bombay, Bengal, C. I					
	Madras and U. P.	each	,,	10,000	0	0
5.	Governors of Bihae and Punjab	,,	,,	8,333	5	4
6.	,, Assam and Sind	,,,	,,	5,500	0	0
7.	Chief Justice of India		,,	7,000	0	0
8.	Judges of Federal Court of India		,,	5,000	0	0
9.	Chief Justice, High Court, Calcutta		,,	6,000	0	0
10.	Chief Judge of Oudh		,,	4,000	0	0
11.	Chief Justice of Nagpur		,,	4,166	0	0
12.	Chief Justice of other Courts		,,	5,000	0	0
13.	Judges of High Courts of Bombay,					
	Calcutta, U, P., Bihar, Madeas	each	,,	4,000	0	0
14.	Judge of High Court, Central Provi	nces	,,	3,000	0	0
15.	Chairman, Public Service Commission, U. P.	,	,	2,500	0	0
16.	Members, P. S. Commission, U. P.	,	,	2,000	0	0
17.	Commander-in-Chief	,	,	8,333	5	4
18. 19.	Prime Minister, England Lord Chancellor, England (annual) £	,	8,000	0	0
20.	Fuehrer and Chancellor of Germany	R	s.	37,800	0	0
		I	R. 1	M. per an	nnu	m
		bi	us	20,000	R. 1	١ſ.
		annu	all	y as allov	wan	ce
	SALARIES OF PARLIAMEN	T ME	M	BERS		
Grea	t Beitrin £60	00 per	an	num.		
Unite	ed States (Federal) £2,00	00 per	anı	num.		
Franc	ce £550	0 per a	nn	um.		
Gern	nany 61	9 Marl	cs 1	er mont	h.	
Italy				r annum.		
Japan	1 3,000	Yen	per	annum.		
Norv	vay £300) per a	nn	um.		

South Africa	••	٠.	
Egypt			£480 Egyptian £ per annum
Sweden			04.10
G. B., Leader of	Opposition		£2,000 per year.
Switzerland			£1 5s. per day.
Netherlands	••		£420 per annum.

Constituent Assembly THE PARTY POSITION SECTIONWISE

IS AS FOLLOWS:-

Section A.

Provinces C			League	Indepen- dent Muslims.	T	otal
(1) United Province	es 45	3	7			55
(2) Central Provin			1	•••		17
(3) Madras	45	0	4	•••		49
(4) Bombay	19		2	•••		21
(5) Bihar	28	3	5	•••		
(6) Orissa		1	Ð	•••		35
(7) Delhi		1	•••	•••		9
(8) Coorg	1	•••		* ***		1
	1	•••		00		1
(9) Ajmer Merwar	1	•••	•••	•••		1
TOTAL	164	7	19	•••		190
	-	Section B	•		Sikl	*
(1) Punjab	6	2	15	1		28
(2) N. W. F.	2	_	1	-		3
(3) Baluchistan		•••	-			1
(4) Sind	1	•••	3			4
(. /		•••	4.	•••		•
TOTAL	9	2	19	2	4	36

* Seate unfilled

Section C.

(1) Bengal (2) Assam	22	2	32 3	1	60 10
TOTAL	32	2	35	1	70
	GRA	ND TO	OTAL		296

(INTERIM GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL)

- 1. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (Vice President.)
- 2. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel,
- 3. Dr. Rajendra Prasad,
- 4. Mr. M. Asaf Ali,
- 5. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari,
- 6. Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose,
- 7. Dr. John Matthai,
- 8. Sardar Baldev Singh,
- 9. Sir Shafa'at Ahmad Khan,
- 10. Mr. Jagjiwan Ram.
- 11. Syed Ali Zaheer and
- 12. Mr. Cooverji Hormusji Bhabba.
- 13. Vacant

The interim Government took office on September 2, 1946.

Mr. Terence Shone, C.M.G. has been appointed the First British Commissioner to India.

Ouestions and Answers

(U. P. Naib Tahsildars, 1938)

- O. I. Name two Provinces in which Premiership has changed. Ans. Assam and Sind.
- C. 2. Neme three gentlemen who have been Education Ministers in U. P. since April, 1938,
- (1) Sir J. P. Srivastava. (2) Pt. Peare Lal Sharma. (3) Mr. Ans.
- Who is :- (a) Labour Commissioner at Camprore, (b) Secretary O. 3. of State for India, (8) Chief Judge, Federal Court?
- Ans. (a) Mr. P. M. Kharegat, I. C. S. (b and c) see within.
- O. 4. Who is the High Commissioner for Palestine?

Ans. Sir Harold MacMichael

(U. P. Secretariat, 1938)

- O. 5. Name the first Indian-
 - (a) President of Legislative Assembly, (b) Member of the British Parliament, (c) Nobel Prize Winner, (d) Fellow of Royal Society.
- Ans. (a) V. J. Patel (b) Sir Muncherjee Bhowangree, (c) Sir Rabindranath Tagore, (d) S. Ramanujam, (e) Lord Sinha,
- O. 6. Name the present (August 1938) -
 - (a) Viceroy of India, (b) Governor of U. P., (c) Premier. U. P., (d) President, Indian National Congress.

Ans. See within

(U. P. Naib Tahsildars, 1940)

- Give the present position, if any, in the British Cabinet, of the following:- (a) Mr. Hore Belisha, (b) Mr. Winston Churchill, (c) Lord Halifax, (d) Mr. Daladier, (e) Lord Zetland. Ans. See within
- O. 8. Give the names of the present Governor of these provinces, his. predecessor in office, and his three advisers. Ans. See within.

(U. P. Naib Tahsildars, 1941)

O. 9. What position is at present held by-

(a) Dr. Panna Lal; (b) Sir Archibald Wavell; (c) Monsieure Stalin; (d) General Auchinleck.

Ans. See within.

(U. P. Secretariat, 1942)

Q. 10. In the U. P. state the names of the present Vice-Chancellors of the Universities.

Ans. See within,

Q. 11. Who held the portfolios of (1) Indian Overseas, (2) Information, and Broadcasting, (3) Supply and (4) Civil Defence in the Viceroy's Executive Council?

Ans. See within.

(Govt. of India Secretariat, 1944)

Q. 12. What do you understand by the following:—
(a) Autocracy; (b) Bureaucracy; (c) Democracy?

Ans. See within.

Q. 13. Name the provinces of India which are at present governed byelected Government?

Ans. See within.

(Excise Inspectors, 1945)

Q. 14. Give the names of the following:-

 The British Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretary of State for India.

(ii) The Viceroy of India, the Finance Member of the Viceroy's Council, the Commander-in-Chief.

Ans. See within.

(U. P. Naib Tahsildars, 1945)

Q. 15. Name the following:-

The Viceroy of India; President of U.S. A., Governor of Bengal, President, Indian National Congress.

Ans. See within.

CHAPTER XXI

World Affairs

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The First Great war and After

The murder of Archduke F. Ferdinand of Austria and his wife at Serajevo [in Bosnia], helr to the Austrian throne, was the immediate cause.

Britain declared war on Germany on August 4, 1914. Allies included Great Britain, France, Roumania, Japan, Russia, Italy and U.S.A. The other party included Germany, Austria; Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey. Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden were neutral.

The Armistice was granted to Germany on November 11, 1918.

The following treaties were signed as a result of the Wat:—

- [a] Treaty of Versailles with Germany on June 28, 1919.
- (b) Treaty of St. Germain with Austria on September 10, 1919.
- [c] Treasy of Neuilly with Bulgaria on November 27, 1919.
- [d] Treaty of Trianon with Hungary on June 4, 1920.
- [e] Treaty of Lausanne with Turkey on July 23, 1923.

The following treaties were concluded during 1921-22 between the powers interested in *P. roifie problems* at Washingtom Conference:—

[i] The Four Proor Treaty between the United States, the British Empire, France and Japan.

- [ii] The Five Power Treaty. Italy also joined. It established Naval parity between the British Empire and the United States, 60 per cent., for the Japan's strength in capital ships, and 35 per cent. for France and Italy.
- [iii] The Nine Power Treaty between U. S. A., British Empire, France, Japan, Italy, China, the Netherlands, Portugal and Belgium. They agreed to respect the independence and integrity of China.

The following changes were effected as a consequence of Ithe Great War :-

- [1] Czechoslovakia, a new creation, from the old Austrian provinces of Noravia and Bohemia.
- [2] Roumania enlarged by taking Hungary's Transylvania;
- [3] Yugoslavia, new combination of Serbia, Montenegro, portions of Bulgaria and Austria-Hungary;
- [4] Poland restored as an independent country:
- 5 Danzig, a free city, to provide an outlet to sea for Poland:
- [6] France got back Alsace and Lorraine; and
- [7] Austro-Hungarian Empire split up into two with some of the parts lost.

The Little Entente is the unofficial name for the alliance between the three states—Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Yugoslavia.

France entered into agreement with the Little Entente, thus guaranteeing peace to Čzechoslovakia and Roumania against Hungary and Yugoslavia against Italy.

The period from 1924 to 1930 may be described as the period of pacification and of the zenith of the League of Nations. The Dawes Plan, the Geneva Protocol, the Locarno Pact, the Paris Pact and the young Plan were all enforced during this period.

The period from 1930 to 1933 was the period of crisis in the international situation. The crisis in Germany, the end of Reparation, the conquest of Manchuria by Japan, the failure of the Disarmiment Conference and the Four Power Pact are the noted reactions during this period.

Then follows the period (1933 to 1936) of the complete repudiation of treaties both by Germiny and Italy and the end of the Locarno Pact.

On the death of Hindenburg in August 1934, Hitler was elected by an overwhelming vote to the Presidency.

Germany's new power and Japan's exit out of the League created reactions in Moscow. Soviet Union and France saw a common danger against Germany. Similarly the fear of Japan brought the Soviet and the United States close together. In September 1934, she entered the League of Nations.

A civil war broke out in Spain on July 18, 1936.

The Saar was formerly included in Prussia and a small part of Bavaria, but by the Treaty of Versailles it was placed under the control of the League of Nations. Hitler proposed early in 1934 that the Sare be given back to Germany, but the French rejected the proposal. The Council of the League of Nations therefore appointed a Committee which recommended the plebiscite. As a result of the plebiscite the Saar was transferred to Germany on March 1, 1935.

On June 11, 1936, M. Blum's first three "New Deal" Bills were published. The main features of these bills were the 40 hour week to be applied to all industrial and commercial establishments without any reduction in the standard of living or wages. The second bill ordained 15 days' annual holidays with pay after one year's service and the establishment of a fund contributed to by employers for the benefit of short terms workers. The third empowered Trade Unions to call upon the Minister of Labour to summon a mixed commission to conclude collective labour conventions and provides for machinery to establish workshop committees to negotiate on wages and working conditions and compensation for dismissal.

The period immediately before the Second World War was marked by the triumphs of the totalitarian states. The Spanish

Civil War, Sino-Japanese military conflict, the German annexation of Austria, were all signs of the totalitarian victory.

In Republican Czechoslovakia, the Sudetan question was burning vigorously. In Russia political and military purges were cartied out to the extreme, the Little Entente became almost a dead thing and in 1937 both England and France announced the formal adoption of the policy of appeasement. They announced the desire of their Governments to co-operate with all countries in the common tisk of promoting international appeasement by methods of free and peaceful negotiation. But the climar in the conflict between force and free agreements approached ominously with great speed. In 1938 Germany annexed Austria without any fear of British or French interference.

Ever since the late Dr. Dolfuss assumed office in Australia, efforts were made to keep Australia independent of Germany. Dolfuss's acrivities aroused the anger of the Nazis and he was murdered. After his murder his mantle fell upon Dr., Schuschnigg, who defied Germany for sometime, but his hold on Autralia has been gradually weakening. In July 1935, Dr. Schuschnigg found it necessary to come to some understanding with German sympathisers in Austria.

The beginning of 1938 marked an intensification of the German demand for economic union. Italy's support having disappeard with a formation of the Anti-Committern Pact in November 1937, Dr. Schuschnigg began to lose ground. In his conversation with Hitler at Berchsgarten, he agreed to give the Nazis a very important share in the internal Government. But Schuschnigg, soon after proclaimed that union with Germany would be the subject of a plebiscite.

Austria was annexed by Germany in March 1938. Hitler threatened an armed invasion, and Dr. Schuschnigg had to resign.

A plebescite wns accordingly held on April 10, 1938, in which Germans and Austrians were required to vote for or against the Austro-German Anchluss. There was over 99 per cent. vote in favour of Hitler. But Britain under Mr. Chamberlain continued the policy of apeasement and opened direct negotiation with Hitler. On September 29, 1938, France and England met Germany and Italy at Munich. This resulted in what is known as "Munich Pact". This Pact meant the virtual victory of the totalitarian states. Czechoslovakia had to give up Sudeten portion to Germany. "The Munich Agreement and the Anglo-German Naval agreement were symbolic of the desire of the two peoples never to go to war with one another again and that the manner of consultation should be the method adopted to deal with every question concerning the two countries and that efforts should be continued to remove possible sources of difficulty and thus contribute to assure the peace of Europe."

But Herr Hitler did not stop after Munich Agreement. He proceeded with his own plan. This time he turned again towards Czechoslovakia from which Sudeten Territory had been taken off. That unhappy state capitulated again creating two new States. Czechoslovakia as a state no longer existed. Carpatho-Ilkrain salso known as Ruthenial and Slovakia became independent States on March 13, 1939. Hitler sent an ultimatum to Czechoslovakia demanding complete independence for Slovakia and Ruthenia from Czechoslovak Republic. On the 14th March German troops invaded Czech territory and entered Prague. Germany took Czech people under the protection of the Reich on the 15th March, 1939. Czechoslovakia shorn of Slovakia and Ruthenia was declared a Protectorate of Germany. Hitler thus flung Munich Pact signed on the 30th September, 1938, in which France and Britain had guaranteed the frontiers of the Czechoslovkia after the cession of Sunderan areas

On March 22, 1939, the German troops occupied the Memel territory which had been taken only from Germany by the Treaty of Versailles and handed over to Lithuania.

After the absorption of the states of Central Europe into Greater Germany Hitler now turned towards Poland. Employing the same old technique Hitler began to assert that Poland oppressed the Germans resident there. Harassed by these events, Mr. Chamberlain was forced to call a halt to his

appeasement policy and on March 31, 1939, Britain pledged support to Poland. Britain also concluded pacts of mutual assistance to Greece, Rumania and Turkey. But their efforts for such a pact with Russia failed. Germany, however, wooed Russia successfully and concluded a non-aggression pact with her.

SECOND WORLD WAR

Second World War commenced from September 3, 1939, when on September 1, 1939, German troops invaded Poland without giving any ultimatum.

The first year of war was a period of successive successes for the Nazis. They overran Poland, Norway, Denmark, Holland and Belgium. France sued for peace and Britain was left alone to fight the Axis hoardes.

The Axis successes continued in the second year also. Nazi forces occupied Roumania, forced Bulgaria to submit, broke the Yugoslav resistance and helped their Fascist underlings to overcome the Greeks who had almost routed the Fascist invaders. The strategic island of Crete, after a gallant defence also passed into German hands. In Africa Musolini also had met with some success. He had penetrated into Egypt and occupied British Somaliland and threatened Sudan.

Tables were however turned by the end of the year 1940 when General Wavell hit back an Army of the Nile, occupied Cyrenaica, reconquered British Somaliland, restored Abyssinia to its rightful owner and freed the Red Sea from the enemy menace. Britain had also quelled Iraq rebellion and occupied Syria and restored it its fredom. The greatest surprise of the second year of war was the Nazi invasion of Soviet Russia, with which Hitler had signed a ten-year Non-Aggression Pact only on the eve of the present war. In the first few months the German forces occupied Ukraine and stood before the gates of Leningrade and Moscow.

The Eastern Croup Conference was convened in August 1940. It included representatives of the Governments of the commonwealth of Australia, New Zeiland, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Burma, Malaya, Hong Kong, Ceylon and the East African territories. The object of this Conference was to mike the countries of the Eastern Group as far as possible self-supporting for war supply purposes, the deficiencies of one country being made good from the available or potential resources of the others. The Conference was assisted in its deliberations by the Roger Mission sent out to India by the British Ministry of Supply under the Chairmanship of Sir Alexander Roger.

By the end of 1941 when the third year of war began it became an universal conflict without parallel in recorded history. Events moved with tremendous velocity. While British and Axis forces were locked in combat in Africa and the Red Army was beating back Hitler's hordes from one important position after another the die was cast in the Pacific and Japan's attacks of December, 7, 1941, set the Orient ablaze. Since winter the scene of sanguinary conflicts shifted from Russia and the Middle East to the Far East and from the Far East back again to Russia and the Middle East. After gallant resistance against heavy odds, Burma, Mulava, the Dutch East Indies, the Philipines and Hong Kong were overwhelmed by sheer weight of numbers. Axis Forces advanced across the Western Desert upto the very frontiers of Egypt. The flames of war shot towards India and Australia. British forces were forced to give up their attempt to help the heroic Greek nation to evacuate Crete, when Japan by the treacherous attack on the United States and Great Britain won initial successes and was able by her capture of Singapore and Rangoon to reach the frontiers of India. Genl. Alexander's great resistance in Burma, which ended in May, gave the Allies valuable time for preparation. Early in May 1942 Britain prevented Vichy from handing over Madagascar bases to the Axis. In the South West Pacific Allied forces carried out raids on bases from which Japan could threaten Australia. The U. S. forces dislodged the Japanese from several islands in the Solomon group.

China commenced the eighth year of her epic struggle with a number of successes.

Russia yielded some ground in the south after fighting tenanciously against the new German offensive, but in northern and central parts of that front she struck hard at the enemy.

Among other important events which took place during these years may be mentioned, the signing of a solemn declaration by 26 nations in January, the visit of Mr. Churchill to America in December 1941 and June, 1942, and to Moscow in August 1942, the signing of the Anglo-Soviet pact of alliance on May 26, 1942, the entry of the U.S. in the war on February 8, 1942, the visit of Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek to India in February, 1942. America's taking up arms has probably been the greatest event of the third year of war. The fourth year of the war had been pretty bad for the Axis. One dominant over-riding factor in the military situation at the beginning of 1943 was that the initiative had passed to the Allies on all fronts and that the Axis were every where on the defensive The Russians made amazing successes in the Central and Stiling-rad sectors.

In Egypt the 8th Army under the command of General Montgomery resumed the offensive against General Rommel's Army and they did not only drive his troops again out of Cyrenaica but almost annihilated the Afrikan Korps.

In the Pacific too, the Japanese suffered heavy losses and severe casualties in the Solomon battle and in New Guinea.

The fall of Tripoli and virtual extinction of Italy's African Empire during the fourth week of January 1943 has been the greatest event of remarkable Allied gains in all parts of the world. The war in Africa (Tunisia) ended on May 13, 1943, with the surrender of the last remaining Axis forces. The surrender of Pantellaria, Lempedusa, and Linosa, the Italian islands in the Mediterranean in June, 1943, was another Allied victory.

During the fifth year of the war dramatic changes had taken place. Phillipines were no more a Japanese possession. American forces entered as liberators. The re-election of President Roosevelt for the fourth term strengthened the hands of Mr. Churchill in Europe. In Europe Hitler's armies were

chased out of Russia, out of over two-thirds Italy and large portions of France, Rumania, Poland, Baltic States and Finland. The last vestige of Nazi influence disappeared with Turkey breaking off all relations with the Reich on August 2, 1944. Russia almost reached at the gate of Berlin in the first week of February. 1945.

In Asia, the Japanese lost vital places in northern Burma while their plans against India were shattered by the 14th Army. In the Pacific, the war moved hundred of miles nearer to the Japanese mainland which had lately been subjected to several heavy attacks by American Super Fortiesses. The position in the Axis camp was eloquently described by two recent events—the removal of Premier Tojo from office and the attempt

on Hitler's life on July 20, 1943.

Events on European land fronts, except for brief periods of slow grogress due to weather or enemy resistance, were swift For the most part of the year Italy and Russia were the main theatres of Allied operations. The Italian Government surrendered on September 8, 1943, but the fighting was continued by Naz forces. By December, 1943, elements of both the armies developed a twin drives towards Rome. Allied progress was almost brought to a stand still at Cassino and the Germans exerted considerable pressure. Allied landings on the Anzio beach head proved effective and German pressure was prevented from assuming dangerous proportions. All out offensive was finally launched by Genl. Alexander in the night between May 11 & 12, 1944. Rome was occupied on June 4. Within a few weeks several places in Italy were seized. The capture of Florence. the Tuscan capital, was announced on August 12, 1944. The Cassablanca Conference in January 1943, Quebec Conference in August 1943, Moscow Conference in October 1943, Conference of Big Three in Tehran in November 1943, and the fall of Mussolini in July 1943, are the important events during the fourth add fifth years of war. The fall of Mussolini is perhaps the most dramatic event during the War.

Soon after the start of 1945, with the combined British, American and French armies in the west, perhaps the greatest force of massed military strength ever assembled, and with the Soviet armies in the east the United Nations began the vice-like

squeeze on Germany. The dawn of May 1945 proved to be the most cursed dawn for Germany. It was on May 1, 1945, that the Russian flag was unfurled for the first time on the Reichstag and it was on this day that Hitler was reported to have died fighting in his futile attempt to save it from falling into Soviet hands. Ultimately Germany surrendered unconditionally on May 7, 1945.

The German Third Reich ceased to exist at 2 p. m. on Tuesday, June 5, 1945.

This was the effect of the document signed in Berlin by Field Marshal Montgomery, General Dwigh, Eisenhower, Marshal Zhukov and General De Tassigny on behalf of the four Allied Powers, Bitiain, United States, Soviet Russia and France. They assumed complete power in Germany, which is split into four occupation zones and is withdrawn to its frontiers as they existed on December 31, 1937.

Germany lost Austria and Sudetenland. The whole of its armed forces had to be disarmed and considered prisoners of war, all its ships, fortifications, laboratories and experimental stations were surrendered.

All plans, blue prints, inventions, minefields, charts, information and records to be handed over as required. All communications and transport came under Allied control and labour utility services and maintenance factories must be used as the Allies demand.

In other theatres of the Far East also no less spectacular advances were mide. British, Indian and Chinese troops had reopened the Burmo-Ledo road to China. Following this Allied troops swept south trough central Burma and captured Mandlay and Rangoon. August 1945 found Japan a beaten power, hemmed in on all sides by the overwhelming weight of land, sea and air forces of Britain, the U. S. and China. This was followed by devastation of Hiroshima by first atomic bomb on August 6 and another atomic bomb on Nagasaki on August 9, 1945. This led the Japanese to offer surrendered terms. The second war thus came to an end on August 15, 1945.

The news of the discovery of the atomic bomb has startled the world so much that even the news of the end of six-year war

pales into insignificant. It is the most terrific weapon that human ingenuity and science have added to the world's armoury of destruction.

Poland

With the extinction of Austria, Czechoslovakia etc., the German Army now turned towards Poland. In March 1939, Germany made certain demands on Poland. When the Polish Independence was being threatened both England and France tried to make non-aggression Pacts with small nations of Europe against German aggression. On March 31, 1939, Britain declared to lend support to Poland if any action occurred which clearly threatened Polish independence. Beitain also pledged support to Greece and Rumania with Farmed forces. On May 12, 1939, England ofiered a pledge of assistance to Turkey, British efforts for non-aggression Pact with Russia, however, failed, and Russia concluded non-aggression Pact with Germany on August 23, 1939.

The relations between Germany, Danzig and Poland came to a breaking point. Danzig was then occupied on August 30, 1939, by the German troops. At 4-45 a. m. on September 1, 1939 German troops invaded Poland. No ultimatum of war was delivered. The Capital surrendered only when it was reduced to ashes by German raids.

German invasion of Poland was followed by a final warning to Germany from Britain and France that unless German Govt. were prepared to give British Govt. satisfactory assurance that German Government would suspend all aggressive action against Poland and were prepared promptly to withdraw their forces from Polish territory, British Government would, without hesitation, fulfill their obligation to Poland which Britain had guaranteed in March last. This ultimatum was handed over to the German Government at 9-40 p. m. on September 1, 1939. No reply was received by the time stipulated (11 a. m. on September 3, 1939). So England declared war on Sunday at 11-15 a. m. on September 3, 1939, France too along with Great Britain declared war against Germany on September 4, 1939. The

various parts of the British Empire too stood together in the face of the common peril.

Siam, Japan, Turkey, Italy, Balkan States, Scandanavian States, Baltic States, Spain, Russia, U. S. of America and Mexico proclaimed their neutrality.

While Poland was fighting Germany, Red Army entered Polish territories on the plea to safeguard the Ukrainians and the White Russian minority community. The Soviets were established in the Russian occupied area, the capitalists and the Landlords were imprisoned and the Polish officers were hanged or shot.

The Russo-German frontiers in Poland were fixed by the agreement of September 29, 1939. As a result of the division Germany got all the chief Polish towns except Lwow while Russia got the Ukrainian wheat fields and important oil centres in Galicia.

All was quiet for a long time but when the Soviet forces in their victorious struggl: against the Germans were nearing the 1943 Polish Frontier, the Polish Government in London started overtures and demanded the establishment of sovereign Polish administration. The Soviet Govt. considered that 1939 frontier was not immoveable, and Russo-polish frontier could follow the so called "Curzon Line" accepted in 1919 by the Supreme Council of Allied Powers. On July 27, 1944, however, an agreement was reached with the Polish Committee of National Liberation on the relations between the Polish Administration and the Soviet Command. By this agreement the Soviet Commander-in-chief assumed supreme power over Polish territory which are in the zones of military operations; a Polish administration to be set up on liberated territory by the Polish Committee; the Polish Committee to assume full responsibility in civil affairs; the Soviet Army personnel on Polish territory to be under the jurisdiction of the Soviet Command.

The end of wer has restored Poland's integrity and Curzon Line has been accepted as its western boundary. New elections were held and a new Government has been formed.

When the war broke out in Europe, Finland, Denmark,

Norway and Sweden were automatically thrown in the ambit of surmoil and aggression.

Finland

With the Russia occupation of Poland, Soviet changed its foreign policy and openly tried to extend her influence over Balkans and Baltic States. On October 5, 1939, the Soviet Lativian Pact was signed. Similar pacts were also signed with Lithunia and Estonia. But trouble arose over proposed Finish-Soviet Pact. Russia mide certain deminds on Finland. Finland refused and was invaded on November 30, 1939. After a hard fight Finland drew up arms on March 13, 1940.

About half a year's virtual stalemate on the Western Front, the scene of activity shifted to the North Sea.

By the treaty of Moscow, Finland lost 16,173 squire miles of territory. In the south, Russia acquired the densely populated Karelian Isthmus, including the Mannetheim zone and Viipuri and the shores of Lake Ladoga with the Viipuri—Sortavala railway, The U. S. S. R. also leased for 30 years the Hango Peninsula as a naval and and air base. The Aland Island remained Finnish.

In March 1944 the Russian spectacular success on the eastern front and general rout by them of the German forces on entire front made Finland to change her artitude. The Russians invited a finnish military and political delegation to proceed to Moscow. The Russians offered armistice terms to Finland which demanded the withdrawal from Germany's partnership.

Finland decided to break off relations with Germany. The Finnish Prime Minister informed the Germans on 22nd September, 1944, that they must clear out of Finland. Fighting stopped on Russo-Finnish Front on September 4, 1944.

Norway and Denmark

Germany invaded both Denmark and Norway on April 9, 1940, under the pretext of taking these countries under her own protection lest Allies should attack them. Denmark yielded

without a blow but Norway offered resistance on the strength of the British help.

A wave of sabotage spread throughout Denmark and strikes and dashes in which Germans were killed followed Germany's demand that saboteurs shall be tried by the German courts instead of by Danish courts. King Christian of Denmark met the Nazi leader in Denmark on August 21, 1943, to discuss Berlin ultimatum. Disturbances did not subside and German Commander-in-Chief declared Martial Law. King Christian threatened to abdicate if the Danish Government accepted the German ultimatum placing Kingdom under full German control. Next day the King and Queen were arrested and interned, Other arrests also followed. The persecution of Jews also started. Grave disturbances broke out in Copenhagen on 31st August, 1943. All police stations were occupied by the Gestapo following the unanimous refusal of Danish Police to take oath of allegiance to the German Commander.

After the Wat Denmark was restored to King Christian and Norway to King Haakon.

Holland and Belgium

One month after the invasion of Norway and Denmark, Germany invaded Holland, Belgium and Luxemburg on May 10, 1940, on the same pretext that Germany suspected occupation of these countries by the Allies. The attack was so sudden and unexpected that the defences could not be provided. The German parachute troops descended behind the Dutch lines clothed in French, British and Dutch uniforms and in some cases dressed as priests and peasants. Queen Wilhelmina along with her Government sought safety in England. The Dutch could not withstand German pressure and so the Dutch forces surrendered.

The Germans now forced their way in Belgium and occupied Lorraine and Brussels. The Belgium Government retired to Ostend. Unfortunately on May 25, 1940, King Leopold of Belgium, against the wishes of his ministers and without giving any opportunity to Allies to provide help ordered his army to surrender. The Germans then took Ostend and heavily bombarded Dunkirk, but fighting one of the greatest rearguard

action in history, the Allies retreated on Dunkirk. When Germans reached Dunkirk, they found an empty shell.

After the fall of Paris and liquidation of the Falaise pocket the Germans offered light resistance.

In the North the Allied force crossed the Belgium frontier at three points and liberated Brussels, the capital of Belgium, and captured Antwerp, thus completing the encirclement of German troops at Pas de Calais and crossed the Dutch frontier on 4th September 1944. Ghent was liberated on 6th September together with Sedan and Lilie. Liege and Ostend were captured on September 8, 1944.

France

Having completed the capitutation of Holland and Belgium, Hitler poured in tanks, men and material against the new front in France. The French put up a stubborn resistance. But on June 11, 1940, Italy jumped into the war in the hope of getting some spoils.

In spite of heroic resistance by the French, Germans went on steadily towards Paris, which fell on June 15, 1940, but it was saved from destruction by declaring it an open town.

On June 17, 1940, the Germans captured the fortress of Belfort and Dijon and the Creuzot Works, France's principal arms factoty. M. Reynaud's Government resigned on 17th June and a new Government under Marshal M. Petain was formed with Vichy as his capital. Hitler and Mussolini met on June 18 to discuss the French peace terms. Hitler met the French plenipotentiaries in the forest of Compiegne on June 21, and staged the same scene and travelled in the same carriage in which the Armistice of November 11, 1918, was signed.

The fall of France and acceptance of humiliating terms by the Bordeaux Government was a matter of grave concern to Britain. The British Government promised to absolve France of her treaty obligations provided France sent her fleet to British harbour. This was not done. The British Government, therefore, decided to take the greater part of the French Fleet under its own control. The captains of various ships were asked either

to promise to continue the fight against Germany and Italy or to. sail with reduced crews to British harbours or to sink their ships; within six hours. The French Admiral refused to comply. The British ordered to complete the operations and some battleships were sunk and some were damaged. M. Baudoin, the French Foreign Minister, announced the breaking of relations with Britain.

Franco-German Relations

Relations between Germany and France became more tenseas a result of German attempts to gain concessions beyond the armistice terms. Marshal Petain, however, refused to go beyond the armistice terms. Tusssels between the two countries increased. In this game Hitler had M. Laval as his power. M. Laval's demands were that he should he taken back in the cabinet and that he should be made Prime Minister with far-reaching powers thus making Marshal Petain's position as subservient to him. Admiral Darlan went to Paris to know the exact nature of the terms. The terms tantamounted to an ultimatum. It was stated that a Nazi sponsered "national popular movement" had come into. existence in occupied France and M. Laval was likely to set up. a Government in Paris. Marshal Petain proposed that M. Laval should enter the Government as a Minister of State and a member of the Committee which would direct affairs. He made the offer in conformity with the conversation he had with Hitler, when he agreed to colaborate with Germany while, however, adhering strictly to the letter and spirit of the armistice terms, M. Laval, however, refused the Marshal's offer and the deadlock continued.

It was also rumoured that Hitler since the Italian reverses in Albania and Africa was in sore need of French Fleet and occupation of French base at Bizerta. These demands of Hitler were agreed to by M. Laval in December 1944 and this was why M. Laval was dismissed. On M. Layal's return to the Cabinet, it was feared, Berlin would demand fulfilment of the agreement to which Marshal Petain was unwilling to agree.

Following the deadlock, reshuffle in Vichy Cabinet took place and M. Flaudin, the French Foreign Minister, and M. Peyronton, the Minister of Interior, resigned and Admiral Darlar.

was given both pottfolios. He was also by a constitutional lecree marked Marshal Petain's successor as Chief of State and Head of the Government on February 10, 1941.

A body called the National Council with some 200 members was constituted on January 24, 1941.

Incessant German pressure on Vichy Government for Franco-German collaboration continued. Differences between Marshal Petain and the Vice Premier, Admiral Darlan, were said to have arisen over the issues of such collaboration. The tension existing between Marshal Petain's supporters and pro-German elements in the country took a serious turn on April 22, 1941, when an armed insurrection by the pro-German party was feared, in which an attempt to overthrow Marshal Petain in favour of M. Laval was expected. There was, however, no uprising of any kind whatsoever. An agreement between Admiral Darlan and Herr Abetz was announced on May 7, 1941.

Immense were the losses which were inflicted on Nazis as a feeult of the mighty Anglo-American operations in France. Normandy soon became a scene of bitter fighting. Americans, after some weeks of bitter fighting, captured Cherbourg. They moved towards Paris and by the end of the third week of August, 1944, they reached the outskirts of Paris. After clearing of Brittany, the battle merged into the battle of France. Falaise was soon captured. Another chapter in the battle of France was opened on August 15, 1944, when Genl. Sir Wilson started his attack on southern France. Paris was liberated on August 23, 1944, 1944.

After the end of war free elections were held. General de Gaulle was elected head of the French State but he later on resigned and M. Felix Gouim was elected President.

Italy

Italy fighting France prostorate declared war on June 10, 1940. The entrance of Italy into the war brought the whole Mediterranean area into the sphere of conflict. Large British and French military forces were stationed in Syria and Palestine. On June 28, 1940, Petain's Government announced the cessation of hostilities in Syria, leaving British forces single handed to

combat this new enemy in the Middle East. Soon after Italy's joining war, France concluded separate terms of armistice with Italy.

Soon after the collapse of France Italian troops crossed the Libyan frontier and marched into Egypt and set up, an advance base at Sidi Barrani. But British troops under the generalship of Field Marshal Wavel drove the Italian troops beyond Benghazi on February 7, 1941. Italian and Axis combined forces launched an attack against Benghazi in the beginning of April, 1941, whence the British troops had been removed for service in Greece. The British forces were compelled to evacuate Benghazi on April 4, 1941. They continued to drive the British forces back and recaptured all the important bases, Derna, Bordia and The British launched operations under the command of General Auchinleck on November 18, 1941, and drove the Axis forces out of Cyrenaica by January 17, 1942. The Axis forces were reinforced considerably and reoccupied Jedabia on January 22, 1942, Benghazi on January 29 and Derna on February 3. The next offensive was started by the Axis on 26th May, 1942. Major battles were fought at Bir Hacheim round Knight's Bridge and in "Devil's Cauldron." Imperial forces had been withdrawn from Bir Hacheim on June 10, from Gazala on June 16 and from El Adem and Sidi Rzegh on June 17, 1942. Tobruk also fell on June 20.

The war in North Africa thus swinged to and fro between Benghazi and Sollum several times. During the last retreat General Auchinleck's forces had well dug in at El Alamein and to was here that the German drive was stemmed at last.

The Command of the British troops in the Middle East was given to General Alexander and that of the Eighth Army to General Montgomery. Field Marshal Rommel went personally to persuade Hitler to spare some reinforcements for this front, but he refused to comply with his request.

When the British had completed their preparations they opened the attack on Axis position on the night of 23rd October, 1942. After fierce battle of about a week the Eighth Army succeeded in routing the Axis troops on 31st October. The Axis forces began to fall back in disorder. After chasing the Afrikan Korps across the Egyptian frontier the Eighth Army

headed towards Tobruk, which was occupied by November 14. They also captured Derna on 16th, Benghazi on 21st and Jedabia on 22nd November, 1942.

The Eighth Army again attacked the Axis defences at El-Agheila where Rommel had dug in. The Eighth Army after piercing their defences drove them towards Tripoli which they captuted on 22nd of January 1943 when some units of Afrikan Korps crossed into Tunisia while others left Tripoli by sea.

After the Italian had been driven back to Benghazi by Eighth Army under General, Wavell the Imperial forces started operations in East Africa in January 1941. The Abyssinians who had never reconciled themselves to Italian rule, joined in the war. King Haile Selassie, the Emperor of Ethiopia, began to mobilise the manpower of his country to regain his throne. The Abyssinians rallied to the patriot troops and after deserting the Italians joined the Emperor's forces.

The Imperial forces soon recovered the ground lost during July 1940 and continued advancing towards the heart of the Italian Empire and closed in upon Addis Ababa from thirteen different points and occupied Addis Ababa on April 6, 1941. Emperor Haile Selassie, the King of Abyssinia, was reins-

tated.

On the Eritrean front advance towards Keren was continued and after a siege of about a week, it was captured on March 27, 1941. The thrust was continued and Asmara, the capital of Eritrea, was taken on March 31, and Massawa, an important port of Eritrea was captured on April 8, 1941. They then crossed the Abyssinian frontier and took Adowa, an important town on the road to Gondar.

On November 21, strong enemy positions at Kulkbir, east of Lake Tana, were heavily attacked. Italians suraendered leaving the road to Gondar open, which finally surrendered on November 27, 1941. The Italian Empire in East Africa was thus completely wiped off.

When the Italian empire in Africa, was entirely liquidated and all the Italian and German forces were either taken prisoner or annihilated; the Allies turned their attention to the invasion of Italy proper. The Allies started the blockade and bombard-

ment of two small islands, Pantellaria and Lampedusa, which were Italy's important outposts in the Mediterranean. After about two days' blockade Pantellaria surrendered on 11th and Lampedusa on 12th June 1943. Their fall cleared the way for the invasion of Sicily, an island of Italy proper on 10th July 1943. By 15th July the Allies had occupied about one-tenth of Sicily. The Italians lost heart and their resistance generally collapsed before advance of Allied armies. Stiff resistance came only from the Nazi troops stationed in the plains of Catania. Advance was continued and Etna was captured on 21st July, Palermo, the capital on 23rd July and Catania on 4th August.

Continuing their advance the Eighth Army and U. S. Fifth Army were linked on 10th August and over-coming Nazis, desperate resistance the American forces entered Messina on 16th August. With the occupation of Messina the Sicilian campaign came to end.

The success of Sicilian Campaign had lowored the morale of Italian peoples so much that they began to cry immediate stoppage of hostilities. They even held demonstrations in various towns and demanded the end of Fascist regime. King Victor forced Mussolini to tender his resignation on 26th August, and asked Marshal Badoglio to form a New Cabinet. This was a great blow to Hitler.

Marshal Badoglio soon started negotiations with the Allied leaders and sent his emissaries to Lisban. The Allied High Command met in Quebec to consider further development of the invasion of Europe. Mussolini was dethroned and Fascist regime was established. By July 18, one third of Sicily had fallen into Allies hands. With the evacuation of Sicily had fallen into Allies hands. With the evacuation of Sicily had fallen into Allies hands. With the evacuation of Sicily be Garmans and Italian troops the Sicilian campaign came to an end. After the the fall of Sicily the military activity was limited to occasional exchange of artillery fire across the straits of Messina and air raids on the mainland of Italy. The Allied invasion troops succeeded in establishing a ten-mile salient into the enemy line by September 6, 1943. The invasion of the mainland had its effect and the people of Italy were against continuing the fight. They were putting pressure on the Badoglio's Government to sue for peace. At last the Italian Government surrendered

its armed forces unconditionally on September 9, 1943. The German forces at once attacked Rome in order to set up a p uppet regime there.

The Allies reached the suburbs of Naples by September 29, 1943 and captured Pompeii. On October 11, the Allies entered Naples and cleared the city of Germans who retreated towards Rome. The real battle of Rome began by the middle of October when the Germans commenced preparations for the siege of Rome.

On November 3, the Allied forces reached the first hill defences of the German "Barbara Line". During March, 1944 the battle of Italy mainly raged round Anzio beachhead. The Allies advance beyond Cassino was practically stopped ever since the Allies landed at Anzio beachhead. The Germans intensified their efforts to clear the Allies of Cassino on April 11, 1944. Fighting flared up along the Gasav Line after a lull of several months on 12th May 1944. The Eighth Army forced back from the outer defences of the Gustav Line. The Allied advance was continued and the Fifth Army captured Gorestto, an important road junction some 120 miles from Rome. They also caputured Resignano and Castelliana by 8th July, 1944.

Battle in Italy became very slow before the Gothic line. On September 2 the Gothic line crumbled over a distance of 20 miles from its eastern Terminus.

On October 14, 1944, the British troops captured Athens and Piraens. The British troops advanced as far as Forli on November 11, 1944.

After a lull of some months, grand offensive to drive the Germans out of Italy was started. The formidable barrier of the river Senio was stormed by the middle of Arpil 1945 and the River Sillaro was reached and Bologna an important town in the Adriatic was liberated. Meanwhile Marshal Kesserling had been transferred to another front. The German army thus divested off its generalship could not withstand the ouslaught of General Alexander's onslaught and had to surrender. It surrendered unconditionally on May 2, 1945 and thus War in Italy came to an end.

Greece

On the outbreak of war Greece adopted a neutral attitude. Since long Italy had an eye on Greece and was on the lookout for some pretext. Italy alleged that Greece was oppsessing the Albanians and was responsible for the murder of Dani Hoggia.

In October 1940, Italy served Greece a three hours ultimatum demanding the cessation of certain bases in Greece or the ground that she had allowed supplies to be sent to British forces and allowed her ports etc. to be utilized by the British fleet. But even before the expiry of the ultimatum Italy invaded Greece on October 28, 1640. Italians failed to check the attacks. The Greeks occupied Santi Qurantza on December 4, with Italians retreating and also occupied Argyroscastro on December 6 and Delvino on December 8, 1940, and got many prisoners and a large quantity of food supplies and war material. The Greeks continued to advance and captured Chimara and by December 22, 1940, they reached near Valona, an Italian sea base. In January 1941, Kalissura was captured.

The situation changed when on April 6, 1941, Germany declared war on Yugoslavia and Greece. The Greeks had to withdraw along a line joining Salonika with Koritza.

The German pressure was so heavy that King George of the Hellenes announced the transfer of the Greek Government to Crete on April 23, 1941. The armistice was signed on the same date near Solonika.

THE BATTLE OF CRETE

In November 1940, at the request of Greek Governmene the British occupied Crete in order to prevent its seizure by the Italians. On May 20, 1941, the Germans, operating from Greece, attacked the Island, which they captured in eleven days. Following intensive aerial bombardment, which included the dive bombing of British forces, the invaders dropped parachute troops, and later landed men by troop-cartying planes and gliders near Suda Bay, Canea, Retimo, Candia, (Heraklion), and Malemi, the chief of the three air-fields in the island. The King of Greece and his Government were embarked to Egypt. The Germans continued to reinforce their troops. After 12 days

of fiercest fighting the British troops were successfully evacuated from Crete by June 1, 1941.

The situation grearly changed in 1944-45. When the Axis were driven out of Greece. Civil war broke out between the two groups-the Royalists and Communists. General Scobie, British Commander in Greece disarmed a group of ELAS, tighting forces of the BAM or National Liberation Front, a Left Wing Party. They refused to disarm, because they feared that that would pave the way to the installation of reaction into power.

All the six ministers representing the left wing movement handed their resignations to the Prime Minister on 1st December, 1944 as a protest against what they described as "Unilateral decisions" by Maj. General Scobie.

E.A.M., a left wing or communist organisation demonstraters were fired upon by Greek Government police on 3rd December, 1944. Curfew was imposed in Athens and Periens. Later on fighting broke out between the Royalist group of former Greek army officers and ELAS. British troops surrounded and disarmed 800 troops of ELAS, who entered Athen—Piraens area. The situation, however, grew worse and by the night of December 4, 1944, E. A. M. had occupied and controlled 20 out of 25 police stations. A wave of indignation against the British 'interference' in the internal affairs of Greece as also of Italy spread across the United States.

The wave of criticism against British Policy moved the House of Commons and a debate on the Greek situation was opened by Mr. Seymour Cocks, Labour Memher, on December 3, 1944.

Mr. Churchill in reply not only refused to withdraw from the position that brought him a rebuke even from U.S. A. but stated that the present policy would be continued and that Britain had the right to express her view.

On January 14, 1945, the Central Committee of ELAS and E. A. M. gave instructions to deliver all hostages except former prisoners and collaborationists etc. On January 17,

1945, ELMS and E.A.M. signed adhesion to the Geneva Prisoner-of-War convention accepting all Red Cross control throughout the ELAS Zone.

Yugoslavia

Yugoslavia has an imporatant role in the Balkan drama as she occupies an important ritetegical position defending the Yardar valley, which gives easy access to Salonika. Hitler invited the Yugoslav Prime Minister on February 14, 1941, to discuss the question of common interest. On March 22, 1941, Yugoslavia was handed over the German proposals for a pact between the two countries. The Tripartite Pact was signed on March 25, 1941. The Yugoslav public had been kept in complete ignorance of the dramatic changes in the situation. Following the signing of the Pact, the situation in Yugoslavia grew extremely tense. Protests were made against the capitulation to the Axis. On March 27, the regent flew from Yugoslavia. The Prime Minister was placed under arrest, army took control of the country and the Government was overthrown.

Germany gave an ultimatum to Yugoslavia expiring on March 31, 1941, that the Yugoslavia army should be mobilised on allegations of ill-treatment of Germans in Yugoslavia. The war was, however, declared on April 6, 1941. By April 12, 1941, the Germans occupied Jagodina and Karagujevac. Rumanian forces joined in the attack on Yugoslavia and Bulgaria also brok off relations with Yugoslavia on April 16, 1941.

A new Croat Government was formed on April 17, 1941. The situation grew from bad to worse every day, when finally all regular resistance to German troops ceased and the Government left the capital on April 21, 1941, King Peter arriving in Jerusalem.

A new political crisis faced Yugoslavia in January, 1945. King Peter asked Yugoslav Prime minister, Dr. Subasie, to resign. Government decided not to resign and to stand by Tito-Subasie agreement. Dr. Ivan Subasie, however, handed the resignation on January 29, 1945 to King Peter who accepted it at the same time charging Dr. Subasie with the formation of a cabinet. King Peter also signed a declaration concerning transference of his royal powers to the Regency Council until the constituent assembly makes its decision. Elections were held and a constituent Assembly was formed which ended monarchy in Yagoslavia on November, 29, 1945, and proclained it a republic.

The U. S. Government on August 22, 1946; issued a warning to Yugoslaiva government for direct action for violating international law by shooting down U.S. passenger planes passing through Yugoslav territory.

The Balkans

The Balkans form an important source of raw materials to Germany, Rumanian oil and wheat being two of the most important of these.

Germany alone was not interested. There were also Russia, Italy and Britain. They had too many masters to please. As the great powers were interested in them they could not ally with any single power without offending the other. The Balkans thus presented an intriguing situation to the world. By forming a military alliance, they could stand aginst Germany or Russia. Such a combination was in fact adumbrated in what is known as the Balkan Entente Conference. This conference was held in February 1940. The Prime Ministers of Greece, Rumania, Turkey and Yugoslavia attended it. The members of the Balkan Entente reafirmed their determination to maintain neutrality and keep their countries out of war. But as the war in Europe progressed the pious ideals of Entente began to breake one by one.

Rumania

The ball was set rolling with Rumania. First came the Russia demands, for the return of Bessarabia and the northern section of Bukovina. As she could not resist Soviet demand, she ceded these territories to Soviet Russia. Then came Hungary and Bulgaria, who clamoured for the return of their respective territories. The Rumanian Government

agreed to cede Dobruja to Bulgaria but she refused Hungary point blank. This led to the increase of tension between Hungary and Rumania. Both the Government approached Hitler to settle the matter. A conference was held in Vienna which gave Hungary one third of Transylvania. The Rumanians objected to this award and the Iron Guards Party revolted. King Carol had to abdicate in favour of his son. The king went over to Switzerland. General Antonescu was given dictatorial powers. The gates of Rumania were now opened for the German economic experts, engineers and tourists. British Government naturally grew apprehensive but General Antonescu informed the British Government that he was admitting the Germans for the training of Rumanian Army. But in the middle of February 1941 it was found that Germans converted Rumania into a military base for the prosecution of war through the Balkans. In the last week of November 1941 British Goyt, asked Rumania to withdraw her forces from Russia and later served her with an ultimatum and on the expiry of it war was declared against her- Rumania declared herself at war with U. S. also on December 11. 1941.

The Red Army formations pursuing German and Rumanian troops crossed the River Pruth and entered Rumanian territory. The Soviet Foreign Commissar, Mr. Molotov made it clear that the Red Army's advance was the first step in the restoration of the frontier established by the Treaty of 1940, which Rumania broke by her treacherous attack in 1941 in the wake of Hitlerite Geamany.

The Soviet Govt. called on the Rumanian people on April 3, 1944, to abandon the Germans and capitulate immediately. The U.S. Secretery of State, Mr. Cordell Hull also warned Rumanians that it was in their own interest to drive the Gernman forces from their country.

Germans took complete control of every Rumanian and Bulgarian city on the Black Sea early in 1944 and confiscated all transport facilities on the Damle from Budapest to Galetz. They also completed the occupation of Verna, the largest black Seaport of Bulgaria by April 7, 1944.

An agreement between Russia and Rumania was signed in September 1944. Accordingly Rumania declared war on Germany on August 27, 1944, By 2nd September, 1944, Rumania was liberated from Nazis.

Thai-Indo-China Dispute

The boundary dispute between Thailand and French Indo-China started some 20 years ago, when the King of Cambodia signed a treaty with France under pressure accepting French protection.

In 1893 the French occupied territories on the Thailand side of the river Mekong and wrested treaties from Thailand conceding such territories.

In 1936 Thailand raised the frontier question in connexion with treaty revision. The border dispute came to a head in 1939. In August 1939 France approached Thailand for a non-aggression pact. Thailand readily consented and at the same time asked for a readjustment of the frontier along the Mekong river by adopting the deep Water Channel of the river as the frontier. She also asked for a general readjustment of the Thailand Indo-China frontier. France merely consented to exchange ratification of the non-aggression pact and refused to consider a general readjustment of the frontier. deadlock ensued. The hostilities were started on December 29, 1940. The Thailand troops soon advanced and penetrated 20 miles into French Indo-China. Thai forces had occupied completely the territory which was the subject of dispute, when Japan chose to mediate. An armistice agreement was signed between France and Thailand on January 30, 1941. The armistice which expired on February 11 was further extended for a fortnight. Thailand in Tokyo rejected the demand by Mr. Mostsuoka, the Japanese Foreign Mininister, to acknowledge officially Japan's dominating position in Asia by which she was the only power qualified to assure and maintain order in countries in this part of the world. The French were willing to acknowledge in principle Japan's special position in Asia after concluding an honourable peace with Thailand, but refused to undertake to give Japan all facilities in view of possible action in Southern Asia.

Japan submitted a compromise proposal in an attempt to end the deadlock and postponed the armistice agreement till March 17, 1941. The Vichy Government accepted the Japanese terms for settlement on Match 4, 1941. The territorial accession gave Thailand considerable accessions of territory to the North and South-East. The ceded territories were to be demilitarized and French Nationals and the people of French Indo China were to enjoy absolutely equal treatment with Thai Nationals.

The United States

Two months after the ourbreak of the Europesn wat the United Stries passed a Neutrality Act on November 4, 1939. Besides other things, the Act provided that the Americans could not journey in belligerent ships and that belligerent Government could not be financed. The most important provision was the lifting of arms embargo on "cash and carry" basis. By this clause arms could be sold, if the belligerent countries paid in cash, ancad tried them in their vessels.

America was prepared to play a decisive part in would politics by establishing peace among the belligerent countries.

After the collapse of France, the U. S. thought that her safety lay in helping Britain as well as defending her own shores. She, therefore, embarked on a vast programme of rearmament in 1940 and reached an agreement with Canada for setting up a permanent joint board for defence. An Anglo-American Naval treaty was concluded on September 2, 1940, in Washington by which Britain granted naval and air bases in the West Indies and in New-foundland on a 99-year lease free of rent in exchange of 50 destroyers and other military equipment and material.

In a joint meeting of President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill certain principles were agreed upon to be followed in the national policies of their respective countries. This agreement was named as the 'Atlantic Charter.' Twenty six nations gave assent to the principles of this Charter. They agreed and pledged the use of their full resources against the Axis.

Mr. Roosevelt introduced another piece of legislation called "Lease and Lend Act," which was passed on March 30; 1941.

This Act made available for Britain such supplies of war material and essential commodities as were not required for the defence of the United States.

America's aid to Britain could no longer be tolerated by Nazi Germany. As a protest Hitler issued a threat that any ship going to England with contraband would be sunk. U.S. had also re-called her Ambassy in Paris. Germany, therefore, sent a strong protest that she regarded these moves of U. S. as a step to menace the security of her state. She also protested through her Ambassador against United States' detention of her steamship "Paulne Frederick".

The relations between the two countries became more estranged, when the United States steamer "Rabinmoor" was sunk hy a German torpedo boat on June 12, 1941. Meanwhile it was discovered that German Consulates in America were engaged in subversive activities against the United States Government. President Roosevelt ordered the immediate closing of German Consulates and freezing of all Italian and German assets in the United States on June 14, 1941. Hitler retaliated at once and on June 19, 1941, issued orders for the closing down of all United States Consular offices in Germany.

Meanwhile more U.S.A. ships were sunk by enemy action. This aroused a flood of indignation against German lawlessness and President Roosevelt issued a "sight and shoot" order to American vessels and decided to turn out the Nazi raiders from the Atlantic.

Conscription was ordained for all men from 21 to 30 which sagain revised to 18 and 40 after the declaration of war with Japan. United States banned the export of aviation petrol to countries other than the Western Hemisphere. The partition of several South American republics has facilitated the problem of the Atlantic defence of the Americans.

On May 27, 1941, Mr. Roosevelt proclaimed a state of "Unlimited National Emergency" which required that America's military naval, air and civilian defence be put on a basis of readiness to repel any and all acts or threats of aggression directed towards any part of the Western hemisphere.

Japan finding France and Netherland prostrate before German might, and Britain engaged in a life and death struggle, attempted to get a free hand in Eastern Asia in order to establish his supremacy there. The U.S., therefore, took up the challange and started taking defensive measures in the Pacific, Japan started negotiations for bringing the two governments together. While these negotiations were going on, Japan made a treacherous attack on Pearl Harbour and thus war in the Far East started.

When Russia was invaded the relations between the two nations became friendly and a close cooperation was maintained during the war.

Iraq

After the death of King Feisal, Iraq became a fertile ground for many political intrigues. In 1936 military leaders began to take part in politics and German agents began subsidizing certain young officers. With the outbreak of war in 1939 many German officers were turned out of Iraq, but after their departure Italian agents carried on their propaganda work. The coup d'etat of April 1 by Rashid Ali was an outcome of such propaganda.

Sayid Rashid Ali Gilani, the chief leader in the Iraq coup d'tat succeeded in forming a Cabinet.

Troops from India landed in Iraq on April 17, 1941. The purpose of the landing was to open up lines of communication through Iraq in accordance with Anglo Iraqi Treaty of Alliance signed on June 3, 1930.

According to this treaty it was agreed that in the event of war Iraq would furnish to the British Commonwealth, on Iraq territory, and in the form of all facilities and assistance in their power, including the use of railways, river ports, aerodromes and means of communications. British troops were admitted into Iraq without any protest.

On May 1, however, it was revealed that certain differences of opinion had arisen between the British Government and the Iraq Administration concerning the interpretation of the Anglo-Iraqi Treaty. The Iraqi Government was pressed by the British Government to move these troops as soon as possible so as to avoid the risk of any incident, to which, however, no attention was paid. Also when the British Government informed the Iraq Government of its intention to land further contingents of troops, the latter maintained that fresh landing could not take place until the forces landed earlier for passage across Iraq have left Basra. This led to serious complications and tension between the two Governments. The British Government asked British women and children to leave the country.

On May 2, Iraqi artillery started shelling the British air base at Habbaniyah. The British returned the fire. Rashid Ali, head of the Iraq Government, applied to Germany for assistance against Great Britain. The Iraqis had flooded the Mosul oilfields, and all the oil-wells and their installations were in their control. An aerial battle also took place between the Royal Air Force and the Iraqi planes, in which the Iraqi planes were either destroyed or put out of action.

On May 5,1941, the British troops drove Iraqi forces out of the city. Rashid Ali and members of his Government flee Baghdad.

The appeals from Egyptian Government for the continuance of good relations between Iraq and her great ally, however, brought no response from the Iraq Government and fighting continued unabated.

By May 10, the British troops had occupied a plateau overlooking Habbaniyah. The Ruthah aerodrome capitulated and was occupied by the Britis Air Force. The Iraqi troops withdrew to Ramnad and Falluja on the Euphrates-Public demonstrations against Rashid Ali were held in Baghdad in the form of street processions. Similar demonstrations were held at Mosul and Kirkuk.

On May 17, German aircraft arrived in Iraq bringing propagandists, agitators and other similar Axis specialists. It was reported that French authorities in Syria had allowed Germans to use Syrian aerodromes for flights to Iraq. German mechanised units were also being permitted by Syria tespass through Syrian territory on their way to Iraq. Three Syrian aerodromes were placed at the disposal of Germans to be used as stepping stones for flights to Iraq.

The British occupied Police Post, South of Basra, on, May 18 and on May 19, Fallujah was occupied. Petain'a Government announced the promise for help to Iraq. From Fallujah British forces advanced on Baghdad. The rebellion was quelled on May 31, 1941 on which date an armistice was signed in Baghdad. British troops entered the capital on the following day, and shortly afterwards occupied Mosuland other strategic centres. The regent Emir Abdul Illah returned to Baghdad and the situation was restored to normal.

Russia

Germany charged the Russian Government that they-have not only continued but ever since the outbreak of War-intensified their subversive activities against Germany and, have massed their entire forces on the German frontier and, have thus violated their treaties and broken their agreement with Germany. Britain promised to give help to Russia.

Germany declared War against Russia at 3 a. m. on Jung-22, 1941.

Italian Government also notified the Government of the U. S. S. R. that Italy considered herself at war with Russia from 5 p. m. on June 23, 1941.

The attack was made along the entire 1,500 mile front from the Baltic to the Black Sea. As the Russian were unprepared for the attack the German drive was successed ful in the first week. But the Russians soon recovered from this shock and held up the attack along the entire front.

German Army tried to take Moscow, the capital, butthe resistance offered by the Russians was so stiff that afterabout a month's terriffic fighting the Germans had to slacken their drive and changed the direction towards Olessa and the Black sea. The attack developed along three Sectors-towards Leningrad in the north towards Moscow in the Centre and towards Odessa and Caucasian oilfields in the south. The German advance continued at the cost of heavy loss of life and material, By the end of November 1941, the Germans had reached the gates of Caucasus and were only 60 miles from Moscow. The Russians organised an offensive on the 6th December and by the middle of April 1942, the Russians drove the enemy to an average depth of about 150 miles on a 1,000 mile front. German attack on Crimea was launched on 8th May and Kerch was evacuated by the Russians on May 22, 1942.

After the fall of Kerch the Nazis turned their attention on Sevastopol and the fiercest of battle continued till it was evacuated on July 1, 1942.

Fierce fighting developed from Kursk to Kharkov in Byelgorod and Volch sectors. Bitter fighting also took place west of Vornezh and south-west of Starya Oskol and under heavy presure Soviet forces were forced to evacuate Stary Oskol on July 8.

The object of the Nazis'drive against this sector was the possession of voronezh, the key point astride the Moscow-Rostov railway with elbow room to pivot either way the Nazis choose, north against Moscow and south against Rostov-Russians resisted bravely the fall of Voronezh. Russians had also to evacuate Rostov by July 23.

By the end of July the Nazis started new offensive against Stalingrad. By August 15th Russians were able to hold back the Nazis twin drives on Stalingarad, though they had to give ground in Kuban area. During the summer compaign Russia had been fighting single-handed against odds. On the 15th August a dangerous German break though to the Don bridgeheads was prevented at the eleventh hour. German advance towards Maikop oil fields succeeded by August 17, when the Russians evacuated the oil fields after all equipment and oil stores were removed and the fields were destroyed. On 19th August Soviet troops had to evacuate Krasnodar.

The position before Stalingrad continued to be grave and despite heavy losses the German pressure on all sectors were kept up. The great industries of Stalingrad were evacuated by the 7th of September.

By the middle of September intense fighting continued on the outskirts of Statingrad. Battle swayed to and fro. The German succeeded in establishing themselves in certain streets by September 19 and the battle developed into the most murderous battle in history. Hand to hand fighting broke out frequently and it spread from one street to another. By September 22, 1942, Stalingrad was virtually on fire. The stand made by the Russians was unparallelled in history.

The German Sixth Atmy was entirely liquidated and the battle of Stalingrad ended by January 27, 1943 in a resounding victory for the Red Atmy. Since then the Germans were never again able to mount a successful major offensive in the east. The Russians were able to take the initiative. They captured again Rostov, Kharkov and many caucasian oilfields. They also captured Kieve, Dnepropetrovsk and crossed the polish territory by January 12, 1944. Sevastopal was freed on May 8, 1944.

Russian forces also entered Rumania. The Crimean Peninsaula was libereted in May 1944. Their offensive in Finland also made headway and important places including Viborg were captured. The German defeat in White Russia was a rout. Vital centres of communications fell to the Red Army in quick succession, Later, the Red Army captured German bastions on the Baltic front including Kaunas, Narva and Dvinsk, and in Poland they took Lwow, Brest-Litovsk, Bialystock. There were three Soviet drive towards the Reich—one against East Prussia, the second against Warsaw and the third against Cracow, gateway to Silesia.

Fierce fighting developed in north-east of Warsaw on 6th September, 1944. In August 1944 the Russians switched their drive into the Balkans forcing Rumania to sign an Armistice on September 12, 1944. Finland gave up that on September 19. On October 20, the grand assault on East Prussia developed with a mass battle. On November 1, 1944, the Red Army moved on

Budapest. On November 11, the Russians launched a major new offensive between Danube and the Tisza rivers in Hungary. Bulgaria signed an armistice on October 28, 1944.

The greatest of all the Red Army offensive was launched on January 12, 1945, with a tremendous rush against the German lines in Poland. Warsaw was captured on January 17, 1945. and the Russians smashed rapidly forward, isolating east Prussia and piercing Germany proper. All out attack on Berlin was launched on April 16, 1945, and fierce fighting developed soon after. Marshall Stalin took the command in his own hands. By April 14, the Reds were found driving through the streets of Berlin. German paratroops were dropped to save the capital. By May 2, 1945, the Germans were completely overpowered when the garrison laid down its arms and 70,000 prisoners were taken. The German forces fled towards Denmark, where they surrendered to Marshal Montgomery on May 5. Two days later they surrendered unconditionally before all the Allies including Russia. Thus six year war in Europe came to an end. with the greatest surrender in history, on may 7 1945.

Syria

The pro-German policy of the Vichy Government forced Britain to occupy Syria, partly because of the mountainous terrain, but mainly for political reasons. After the fall of Crete, German infiltration into Syria increased and Vichy could not stop it. The British Government also issued a warning to the Vichy Government which was not heeded.

On June 8, 1941, British, Australian, Indian and Fighting French forces, with strong air support, crossed the Syrian frontier from Palestine and Transjordan. Sidon was captured on June 15 by Australians. Damascus fell on June 22, 1941. About this date mechanised units advanced into Syria from Iraq. Deir ez zor was taken on July 3 by Indian troops. The Vichy French asked for an armistice, which was signed at Acre (Palestine) on July 13, 1941. According to the treaty, the British right of occupation was recognised. The Vichy French troops were allowed to keep their personal arms and equipment and were given the choice of either being reparties.

ated to France or of joining the Fighting French forces. General Cartroux C. in C., Free French forces in Syria, declared Syria a republic on September 6, 1941.

A crisis however took place due to difference between Lebanon Government and the French National Committee regarding the status of independence of the Republic. With few exception all Lebanese Cabinet Ministers were arrested on November 12, 1943. Emil Idde was appointed New Prime Minister. Serious disturbances broke out at Beirut and Tripoli. The Lebanese police refused to obey orders and Martial law was proclaimed. An agreement was signed with the Syrian and the Lebanese Governments, whereunder France transferred to the Syrian and Lebanese Governments all legislative and administrative functions.

The French while recognising the principle of Syrian and Lebanese sovereignity wanted to retain special guarantees under a new treaty. The two states however are not willing to give France a position more privileged inside their territories than any other foreign power. Deadlock, therefore, ensued.

The French proposals brought by their delegate, General Ettinen Beynet were rejected as a basis of negotiations.

French Government strengthened its garrison stationed in Syria and Lebanon on the place of maintenance of order in Lebanon. This was interpreted as demonstration of force and it inflamed the Syrian and the Lebanese who demanded immediate action with regard to Franco-Syrian relations and called for help from Arab troops.

The situation, however, worsened by 27th May 1945 when clashes between French and Syrian Units occurred in Alleppo. Communication was cut, planes were brought into action in low level manoeuvres aimed at frightening people.

Tension arose in Beirut and other towns and France troops bombarded Damascus. On May 29th the bombardment ceased on the intervention of the British Minister and the French troops returned to baracks.

This question for solution has been entrusted to the Security Council of the United Nations Organisation.

Tran

Iran was neutral in the II war, but it was a centre of German intrigue. In spite of repeated protests by the British and Russians, the Government refused to expel the Nazi fifth columnists and on August 25, 1941, allied forces entered the country. They captured Abadan and Kermanshah. The Russian troops occupied Meshad. By August 30, 1941, all Iranian resistance had ceased and on September 1, 1941, Allies were able to censolidate their position.

The Shah abdicated on September 16, 1941, in favour of his eldest son. The new cabinet felt some difficulty in the closure os the German and Italian legations. So the advance of Soviet and British troops on Tehran became necessary. They reached the outskirts of the city on September 17, 1941. When the German and Italian legations were evacuated, the troops returned to their bases. The control of Iran enabled British and Russians to establish a common front and opened up communications botween Russia and Persian Gulf, the only sea route by which supplies can reach the U, S. S. R. at all seasons.

The new Iranian Cabinet accepted the demand of the two Governments for the expulsion or internment of the Axis nationals, but they felt some difficulty in the closure of the German and Italian legations. So the advance of Soviet and British troops on Teheran became necessary. Equal number of British and Soviet troops reached the outskirts of the city and only the officers entered it on September 17, 1941. All plans for all eventualities were carefully considered. When German and Italian legations were evacuated, the troops returned to their bases.

A new treaty was concluded between Iran, Britain and Russia on January 29, 1942, in which Britain and Russia promised to protect Iranian sovereignty and defend it against foreign aggression. They undertook to allow the passage of

the Allied troops through Iran and to sever all connection with the Axis. The integrity of Iran was again confirmed in the Teheran Conference.

Azerbaijan

Azerbaijan is the north-western province of Persia. The National Congress of Azerbaijan formed in Tabriz on November 20 of delegates from all parts of Azerbaijan on November-26, issued a statement demanding Azerbaijan autonomous within the framework of the Persian State.

This statement, which was communicated to Britain, the United States, Russia, China and France as well as the Persian Central Government pointed out that in establishing their legitimate demands the Azerbaijans do not desire to split Persia or affect the present frontiers, and that they want a democratic regime in Persia in the form of a National Government.

In July 1945 a committee for liberation of Iranian Azerbaijan was set up. This Democratic party carried on agitation for autonomy. It was reported to have resorted to violence against the Persian Government by middle of November and seized by force the railway station of Mianeh. Armed insurgents began marching down the railway towards Teheran. All telegraph and telephone communications between Tabriz, the capital of Azerbaijan and Teheran were cut. After isolating the Government garrisons in the three key cities in the north, moved in the direction of the railway towns of Zinzan and Kazzin.

Two battalions of Iranian troops were sent on 19th November to North Persia to quell this revolt. The presence of Soviet forces there, however, introduced a complication.

Russia rejected American request that all Allied troops: be withdrawn from Persia by January.

Russia also refused to permit Persian troops held up at Sharifabad to proceed to Azerbaijan in a note dated $2n d\bar{t}$ December, 1944.

The Soviet control over Azerbaijan facilitated the activities of the Russian political agents for increasing their

influence among the Kurds, who are split up into three parts each ruled by Persia, Turkey or Iraq. The creation of Azerbaijan as a republic has given them encouragement. They set up a republic there.

The democratic movement which had its birth in Azerbaijan has also entered Glan, the western most of the three Casnian provinces of Persia.

The situation in Persia deteriorated considerably. Russia did not withdraw her troops from some of its parts inspite of the Moscow decisions to withdraw them by 2nd of March. Instead it was reported that lorry-loads of more Soviet troops were being poured into the province. They were reported to be moving towards the Turkish border. M. Ghavam Sultaneh, the Persian Premier succeeded at last in negotiating terms with Soviet Russia for withdrawal of troops.

The agreement between the two governments has been reached. Russia has secured 50 years rights in Persian oil. The oil produced is to be shared equally between Russia and Persia. Provision has been made to safeguard the interests of Iran, Turkey and Iraq. The Persian Cabinet is satisfied with the terms. It has at least ended the controversy that was going on in the United Nations Security Council.

Turkey

In 1939 Turkey coucluded an alliance with Baitain and France, and even after the collapse of the latter she remainded faithful to her treaty with Britain. But the conquest of Yugoslavia and Greece and the occupation of Crete and other Aegean islands by Germany, the British failure to seize the Italian Dodecanese Islands, and her inability to furnish her ally with war material, diminished Turkey's confidence in Britain's power to protect her from a German attack. Hence in June 1941, Turkey concluded a Nonaggression Pact with Garmany, though the Anglo Turkish treaty remained in force. The signing of the Non-aggression Pact was the indication for the invasion of Russia, for, by it, Germany protected the right flanks of her armies from a possible Turkish attack, and until the occupation of Iran, prevented British forces in the Middle East from establishing

contact with the Red armies. The allied occupation of Syria and Iran removed a menace from Turkey's southern and eastern frontiers. Moreover, British control of Iraq, the Persian Gulf route, and the Iraqi portion of Basra-Baghdad-Bosforus railway made Turkey less dependent on Germany. Turkey therefore preferred to remain neutral.

During 1944, Anglo-Turkish talk proceeded on the question of Turkey's lending bases to the Allies on the basis of Azores agreement, but Turkey refused to extend her military commitments to the Allies.

In June 1944, M. Sarajoglu, the Prime Minister declared that the possibility will never exist of Turkey's potentialities being used against Great Britain or the U.S. The Warships, Mankheim and Ems will on no account be allowed to leave the Dardauelles.

Turks broke off all relations with the Reich on August 2, 1944. The 20 year old Turkish Soviet Treaty of neutrality and non-aggression, which was formally denounced by Moscow on March 25 1945, expired on November 8, 1945.

In June 1945 the Soviet Ambassador in Ankara, M. Vinagradev, presented the Turkish Government with a note containing Russian conditions for a revision of the Treaty of Friendship in the light of the present day conditions. Two essential conditions were reported to have been under alteration in the administration of the Straits ensuring a privileged position to the Soviet Union and retrocession to Russia of the districts of Kars and Ardahan ceady by Russia to Turkey in 1921. The Turkish Government made it plain that neither of the conditions was acceptable.

On the international aspects of the future of the Dardanelles both the British and American attitude is known to be that the status of the Strait—laid down by the International Convention of Montreux—can be altered only by an international agreement and cannot be subjected to bilateral pacts between Turkey and any other Powers. The Turkish Government has repeatedly emphasised that any revision of the Montreux arrangement would only be-acceptable if it respects the sovereignty of Turkey. After the Big Three meeting at Potsdam it was agreed that the three Governments should each make known their views on a revision of the Montreux Convention to the Turkish Government. The United States communicated its views to Ankara in a note delivered on 3rd November, 1945, which proposed four changes in the Montreux Convention. The British Government also supported the United States proposals. The Turkish reply has rejected Russian proposal.

One of the gravest diplomatic clashes is expected to result from the form in which Moscow has informed Turkey of the Soviet Union's wish for the revision of the 1936 Montreux Convention.

Bulgaria

After Rumania, Slovakia and Hungary had come into the Axis fold, Hitler turned his attention to Bulgaria and asked her to sign the tripartite pact and in order to coerce her into-submission he assembled his army on the frontier, but King Boris preferred to remain neutral.

The Nazi intrigues were set on foot, and an attempt to stir up the extremists was made. Meanwhile German infiltration into Bulgaria had also begun. They extended their hold over the military, police, propaganda and even the Government itself.

The position of Bulgaria thus developed gradually from difficult and delicate to desperate and tragic.

Bulgaria signed the Three-Power Pact on March 1, 1941 in Vienna.

The Prime Minister of Bulgaria, having refused to give any undertaking concerning prohibition or entry of German troops into Bulgaria, Mr. Pendel, the British Minister in Sofia called upon the Bulgarian Premier, M. Filoff, on March 5, 1941 and informed him of Britain's decision to break off relations with Bulgaria.

When the Germans were obliged to evacuate Crimea and the Red Army, following at their heels, had entered Rumania, Hitler took complete control of every Bulgarian city on the Black Sea. German airborne troops from Salonica occupied Verna, the largest Bulgarian Black Sea port, on 7th April 1944. All transport facilities on the Danube were also confiscated by them.

Some unrest had been going on in Bulgaria as an undercurrent ever since the assumption of dictatorial powers by King Boris. After the invasion of Russia, chaos and anarchy reigned supreme in the Balkan states. King Boris was shot on 24th August 1941 on his return from a visit to Hitler outside Sofia Railway station. King Boris died of this shot on 28th evening and his six year old son, King Simeon II ascended the throne.

Meanwhile German troops marched into Bulgaria on 20th May.

The Bojilov Government resigned on 22nd May. The new pro-Axis Cabinet was formed by B. Ivorn Bragrian on June 2. When, however, the Allied armistice with Rumania brought war into Bulgaria, the Regents of Bulgaria were deposed and a new cabinet was formed which declared war against Germany on 7th September, 1944.

The end of war, however, created other problems. The monarchy came to an end. Fresh elections were held and a new Government was formed.

Hungary

On March 20, 1944, German troops occupied Hungary. Hitler demanded greater military help from Hungary in Lolding Carpathians against the Red Army. The Hungarian officials having failed to satisfy the Fuehrer were taken prisoner and a new puppet government was set up.

An armistice was signed on January 20, 1944, with the provisional Government of Hungary in Moscow, according to which Hungary is to pay £ 75,000,000, reparations, to evacuate

all Hungarian troops and officials from Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Rumania and to disband German armed forces in Hungary and hand them over as prisoners of war.

The German forces then marched into Hungary and occupied it. The occupation had begun on 19th March 1944 when Nazi parachutists landed at several places particularly aerodromes and other vital centres. The Hungarian Prime Minister, Nicholes Kally fled to Southern Hungary to organise resistance.

Russians, however, crossed the Hungarian frontier on August 27 and the Germans having been isolated on either side of Pruth, fell back to Carpathian passes. The Red Army, also, entered Yugoslavia with the permission of Marshal Tito and disrupted Axis Balkan Front completely leaving Hitler's tattered Hungarian ally more exposed. The Reds started operations in Hungary on September 29, 1944, and cleared it of Germans by 13th February, 1945.

Albania

King Zog was pro-Italian and Mussolini had agreed to be godfather to King Zog's newborn child. But in spite of all this Italian troops suddenly attacked Albania on April 9, 1939 and occupied it after a brief resistance of three days. King Zog fled and it was annexed to Italy.

Now it has been proclaimed a republic again.

Japan

Japan had been at war with China for over eight years since July 7, 1937 when the incident between the Chinese and the Japanese forces at Marco-polo near Peking led to the Japanese occupation of this old Chinese capital.

Finding Western Allies preoccupied in war with Nazi Germany and U. S- A.'s isolationist group obstructing Roosevelt's hand from arming country fully, she made a sudden and unexpected attack on Pearl Harbour on December 7, 1941. She then overran territory after territory each day registering some

fresh advances. Within two days of Pearl Harbour Guam fell. They took Thailand without opposition. Hong Kong surrendered on December 25, 1941. Singapore fell on February 15, 1942, and Rangoon was occupied on March 7. But it was in the year 1943 that the Allied Campaign was developed to its full offensive strength. Reinforcements and supplies poured into Australia from where the main operations were directed. Step by step, the Allied gained holds on the outer perimeter of the enemy's supply lines in the Pacific. At the same time, the enemy's blockade of China was broken by the Allies' development of the "Hump" air route from India. The closing months of 1943 saw a series of conferences between Allied leaders towards intensifying the War efforts. Quebec, Moscow, Cairo and Tehran followed quickly one upon the other. The series of defeats continued and in July 1943, the government of General Tojo fell. America invaded Philippines in October, 1944. This campaign, although hard, was brief, for in less than four months, Manila fell. Okinawa also fell after 82 days' bitter fighting. In other sectors spectacular advances were also made. The 11th Army Group completely cleared North Burma of the enemy. By the beginning of 1945, British, Indian, and Chinese troops had reopened the Burma-Ledo supply road to China. Following this Allied troops captured Mandalay and Rangoon in quick strides.

August 1945 found Japan a heaten power, hemmed in on all sides by the overwhelming weight of land, sea and air forces of Britain, the United States and China. While these were softening up enemy's defences, the first atomic bomb devastated Hiroshima, Japanese City, on August 6, 1945, and two days later Russia declared War on Japan after the expiry of the declaration and opened attack on Manchuria. The second atomic bomb dropped on Nagasaki on August 9, 1945 brought Japan down on her knees and she offered to capitulate on August 10. The "Big Four" replied to Jap offer on August 12. Japan accepted the terms. Thus six year war came to an end on August 15, 1945.

Sino-Japanese War

In the latter part of 1931 the Japanese sphere of influence in Manchuria led to straining of relations between China and

Japan. In February 1932, an independent state of Manchukuo (Manchuria) was formed under protection of Japan. In 1933 a fresh war broke out. China appealed to the League of Nations, but Japan declined to accept the League award and notified withdrawal from that body. During 1935 Japan strengthened her position in North China, and in November her troops entered Pekin and Tientsin. Hostilities began again in July 1937, when some Japanese officers were killed by the Chinese in a skirmish. China made an appeal to the League and made a statement emphasizing that the real cause of Japan's continual provocation and invasions on China was Japan's policy of conquest of China, hegemony of Asia and mastery of the Pacific, and requested the League to undertake measures to end the intolerable continuance of Japanese aggressive and atrocious activities in China, and to uphold the sanctity of international treaties.

The League refused to take any active measures to end the War. The war continued, and besides other cities, Nanking fell to the Japanese on December 13, 1937. By April 1938, Japanese set up a new Government in Nanking. Marshall Chiang-kai-Shek was granted dictatorial powers. Canton and Hankow also fell to the Japanese.

Throughout 1939 frantic efforts were made by the Japanese High Command to set up a super pupper Government under Wong Ching-Wei. They set up a new "China Federal Reserve Bank" under the auspices of the Yokohama Specie Bank. Two companies were also organised for the exploitation of conquered territories in the North ond Central China to improve transport exploit mines and collect crops. The Chinese strategy during these years had been (1) to hold on the defensive, (2) to carry on guerilla warfare, and (3) to launch counter offensive. Till the middle of 1940, China was able to obtain abundant supplies of war material even though its sea-coast had been completely blocked by the Japanese.

The European War of September 1939 had its repercussions in China. Material help to China was practically stopped. The collapse of France brought Japan down to Indo-China, where Nippon in July 1940 demanded bases for naval and air operations.

On the other hand Russia became pre-occupied in Finland and concluded friendly treaties with Japan. The worst blow to China came when the Japanese were able to squeeze out of Britain a three-month agreement to close the Burma-Yuman Road which was the only useful means of communication for China. The road was re-opened in October 1940. Since the re-opening of this road, the Japanese Government intensified its threats to bomb it. Kumming, the most important city along the road was many times severely raided.

After the fall of Burma in May, 1942, the Burma Road, China's only link with Britain and America, was cut. The construction of an overland route from India was immediately started. China could receive supplies only by air.

On 7th July 1944 China entered into 8th year of war with Japan. The military situation in China became critical at the close of the year 1944. By the capture of Kwelin, Linchow and Nanking, the Japanese cut China in two. They secured the coveted 4,000 supply line from Manchuria to Singapore. Communists and Government of Chiang Kai Shek were reported to be at loggerhead with each other.

When Japan opened hostilities against U. S. and Britain the British Government joined hands with China in the common cause and agreed to collaborate with her. U. S. A. agreed to afford all assistance by the "Lease and Lend Act." A treaty was signed on January 11, 1943 between Britain and China for the abolition of extra-territorial-rights in China. Similar treaty was also concluded between U, S. and Chunking Government,

The Palestine Problem

In 1917, Arthur Balfour, Foreign Secretary, made a declaration about the establishment in Palestine of a National Home for the Jewish People. It had the full concurrence of France, Italy and the U. S. and was accepted by the League of Nations. The Balfour declaration was embodied in the Treaty of Severes where it was provided that Palestine should be under a British Mandate. Tha anti-Jawish feeling which began with this declaration increased when the Zionist organization sent a commission

to Palestine to take charge of the larger interests, colonisation, immigration and education in Palestine. The old Jews in Palestine did not inspire any fear in the minds of the Arabs, but the enormous influx of Jews within the last 15 years alarmed the Arabs. The persecution of the Jews in Germany and Poland increased the rate of immigration of Jews into Palestine. The Arabs were anxious to prevent the Jews from swamping Palestine. Thus Palestine became the battle ground between the forces of Arab Nationalism and Political Zionism, and the year 1936 winessed some severe fighting between Arabs and Jews. The British mandatory Government put down riots and reestablished peace. Britain appointed a Royal Commission, presided over by Lord Peel, to investigate the Palestine problem and suggest a permanent solution to the irreconcilable aspiration of Arab Nationalism and Political Zionism.

The Report which was published on July 7, 1937, proposed a solution of the Palestine problem by means of a scheme of partition under which independent Arab and Jew states would be established, while other areas would be retained under a Mandatory Administration.

The proposal of the Commission was framed in the light of information available at that time and it was generally recognised that further detailed information would be necessary before it could be decided whether such a solution would prove practicable. Accordingly, a Commission consisting of Sir John Woodhead, Sir Alson Russell, A. P. Waterfield and Thomas Reid, was appointed in 1938 to report on the plan of partition of Palestine. The report of the commission was published on November 10, 1938. The majority of the Commission put forward plan "C" as the best they were able to devise. According to this Palestine is divided into three parts—

A northern part to be retained under mandate;

A southern part (the Negeb) to be retained under mandate;

A central part to be divided into an Arab State, a Jewish State and the Jerusalem Enclave.

The partition of Palestine was definitely abandoned inthe beginning of 1939 and a Round Table Conference of Arabs and Jews was proposed to find a better solution but the British refused to treat with the exiled Grand Mufti. The difficulty of selecting the influential delegates who could deliver the goods having been overcome, the Conference at last assembled in February after good many disagreements. But Arab and the Jewish delegates refused to sit in the same room, and the British had to shuttle back and forth between them. Attempt at reconciliation failed and at last Britain decided toformulate its own proposals, which were published in the form of a White Paper.

The White Paper issued by the British Government on May 17, 1939, aimed at establishing an independent state of Palestine within ten years, which shall be in such treaty relations with the United Kingdom as will provide satisfactorily for the commercial and strategic requirements of both countries in the future. Arabs and Iews were to share in the government in such a way as to ensure that the essential interests of each community are safeguarded, and were to be placed in charge of certain departments of the Administration. with British advisers. At the end of five years a body representative of the people of Palestine and of the British Government would be set up to prepare a constitution for the independent state, but if at the end of ten years circumstances. required the postponement of its establishment the Government would consider such a postponement. But two measures were to be enforced immediately, in regard to immigration and land. For the next five years the total number of Jewish immigrants was to be limited to 75,000, so that the Iews werenot to exceed one-third of the population, and during that period there was to be no further Jewish immigration except with the acquiescene of the Arabs. Further, the transfer of land to Jews in certain districts was to be prohibited and in. others regulated.

The White Paper was rejected both by the Arabs as well as by the Jews. The High Commissioner for Palestine was authorised to issue regulations controlling transfer of land from Arabs to non-Arabs in certain areas.

The question was, however, shelved because of war and the party strife died down in the din of the World War II.

Then certain regulations controlling transfer of land from the Arabs to non-Arabs were issued. In February 1940 land sales to Jews were forbidden in the whole of Palestine north of Jerusalem except in Haifa Bay, Ramleh and Tantura. The Jews, however, were allowed to purchase land in the arid and undeveloped region in south by special permits.

The end of war brought the Jewish question again to the fore. And tension quickened by the middle of September, 1945 when President Truman asked Mr. Clement Attlee, the British Prime Minister, to open Palestine to 100,000 Jews from Europe. Extremist organisations did not make matters any easier.

The core of the matter is immigration and the plight of displaced Jews in Europe is creating emotional indignation. An increasingly critical situation arose when the Zionist Conference declared that the Palestine Jewry was determined to oppose with all its might the British White Paper of 1939 limiting immigration.

Fearing riots the Arabs and Jews Palestinian Auxiliary policemen were replaced by the East and West African troops to guard military and public installations in Jerusalem. Secret Arab and Jewish armies were reported to be standing by, and tens of thousand of Jews were on their way to move into Palestine.

The troubled situation began to worsen. Attempts by the Jews to cross illegally into Palestine were made. They overpowered the guards and stole 200 rilles, 15 machine guns, 200 bayonets and a considerable quantity of other equipment.

Later terrorists started rioting. They made a series of attacks against the entire Palestine railway system. By November 2, 1945 the wave of violence swept across Suez canal into Egypt, where Arab mobs attacked houses and burnt down a synogogue.

More British troops arrived in order to lighten curfew restrictions. But tension did not ease. British then issued an official warning that force would be met with force.

On 24th of November, two coast guard stations north of Til-Aviv were blown up by Jewish volunteers. Police while making a search was violently opposed. But troops and police beat down the opposition with heavy casualties to Jews.

The Council of the Arab League, on December 4, 1945, announced that it had called for boycott of Jewish products and manufactured goods made in Palestine. It asked every member state to take the necessary action before January.

Thus the situation grew from bad to worse. To resolve the deadlock and ease the situation Anglo-American enquiry Committee was set up-

The Anglo-American Committee on Palestine issued its report on April 30, 1946, which whipped Arab feeling into an outraged indignation, won the lukewarm approval of Jews and left Britain with the sole responsibility for keeping peace. Iraqi Government lodged on May 3, 1946, a strong protest to Britain and the U. S. against this report. The Left Wing party made a demand on the Iraq Government to break off relations with Britain and America and appealed to the Arab League to submit the Palestine problem to the U. N. O. Security Council. A refugeeship carrying illegal immigrants was spotted and taken into custody by the British destroyer on May 15, 1946. Unrest in Palestine continued. They blew up the British Military Headquarters in Jerusalem. Scores of British military personnel and civilians were wounded and many died.

Proposals of British and American experts in London for the solution of the Palestine problems are that Palestine should be divided into four areas—an Arab province, a Jewish province, district of Jerusalem and district of Negeb.

The Palestine Conference has been opened in London on September 10, 1946, to settle the Palestine disputes.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

As soon as the War was declared, the Viceroy invited Mr. Gandhi on September 4, 1939, to discuss the position with regard to war problems with reference to India. He also consulted Muslim League and the Princes. The Congress demanded a declaration of Britain's War aims in unequivocal terms. The Viceroy made a statement that at the end of the war, His Majesty's Govt. would be very willing to enter into consultation with representatives of several communities, parties and interests in India and with Indian princes, with a view to searching their aid and co-operation in framing of such modifications as may deem desirable.

This statement of the Viceroy did not satisfy the Congress and it called upon the Congress Ministers to resign. The provincial legislatures where the Congress were in a majority were suspended. The Governors fell back on the emergency provisions and had to carry on with the help of official Advisers.

After the resignation of ministers the Viceroy again invited Mr. Gandni, Dr. Rajenda Prasad and Mr. Jinnah on November 1, 1939. The discussion did not bear any fruit.

In January 1940 the Viceroy in a pronouncement expressed His Majesty's Government's concern to reduce to a minimum the interval between the existing state of things and the achievement of Dominion Status of the West Minister's type.

This statement renewed an attempt for settlement, and a Gandhi-Viceroy interview took place at Delhi on February 5, 1940, but no settlement could be arrived at. Mr. Jinnah also met the Viceroy on February 6, 1940, and urged on the Viceroy the great importance attached by the Muslims and other minorities to the safeguarding their positions in any settlement that might take place.

Meanwhile the Bengal Premier, Mr. Fazlul Huq, in conjunction with the Vice-President of the Bengal Hindu Sabba, issued a statement urging a Round Table Conference of Hindu and Muslim leaders of Bengal to settle once for all the

communal tangle in the Presidency. A Conference was called, but nothing emerged out of it. The Punjab Premier, Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, once more pleaded for League-Congress coalition Ministries.

In view of the uncertain conditions prevailing in the country, Ramgarh session of the Congress which was held from March 15 to 20 had come to a "big decision." The election of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad by an overwhelming majority was of special significance. The Leftists, in particular, Mr. Subbas Bose, had been continually accusing the Congress High Command of striving for a compromise with British Imperialism. Maulana Azad envisaged the launching of direct action.

Mr. Subhas Bose staged an anti-compromise conference at the very gates of the Congress Camp. The attitude adopted by Mr. Gandhi, on whom lay the sole responsibility of determining the form new struggle was to take and the time when it was to be launched disappointed many.

In the wake of Ramgarh came the annual session of the Moslem League under the presidency of Mr. Jinnah. In a resolution, moved by the Bengal Premier, it was stated that henceforward no constitution would be acceptable to Moslems that was not based on the division of India, the now famous Pakistan scheme. The basic principle of the Scheme is "that geographically contigeous units are demarcated into regions, which should be so constituted, with such territorial adjustments as may be necessary; that the area in which the Moslems are numerically in a majority, as in the north-western and eastern zones of India, should be grouped to constitute "Independent States in which the constituent units should be autonomous and sovereign". Mr. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar came out with a prompt reply to resist the partition scheme and blamed the Congress into the bargain.

The Azad (Independent) Moslem Conference followed (April 27-30) under the presidency of late Khan Bahadur Alla Bakhsh. The conference was representative of all Moslems outside the League, such as the Ahrars, Shias and members of

the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind as Moslems belonging to the Congress camp. The president pointed out that "the Pakistan scheme is the most indiscreet approach to a serious problem and as such tospedoed the very basis of a reasonable settlement." The conference supported the Congress plan for a Constituent Assembly. A Board was formed with the subjects inter alia of preaching communal unity, devising means for the permanent solution of the communal problem and drawing up of a future constitution for India. Much political capital was at the time made out of the Conference, but unfortunately nothing trangible was materialized.

Developments in the West had their repercussions in India. On May 10, 1940, Mr. Churchill came to power at the head of National Government. Mr. Amery also replaced Lord Zetland at the India Office.

The entry of Mussolini on the side of Hitler, the collapse of the great Republic of France and, in particular, the threatened invasion of England made the utter helplessness of India in the matter of defence very much patent. The Government hurried on with the training and recruitment of the army, organization of Civic Guards and A.R.P. services and the establishment of essential war industries.

Meanwhile Parliament put wide powers in the hands of the Viceroy. It had no constitutional significance and dealt purely with a technical point of "waiving in certain emergencies.....certain legislative restriction on the power of the Governor-General."

The Viceroy again invited the leaders, Gandhi, Jinnah, Savarkar and Aney trekked to Delhi but the talks again ended inconclusively. The Congress Working Committee met at Delhi from July 3 to July 7. A resolution, unanimously adopted, demanded an unequivocal declaration granting complete independence to India, and as an immediate step, the setting up of a provisional Government at the Centre commanding the confidence of the elected elements in the Central Legislature and securing the closed co-operation of the responsible Governments in the Provinces.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan resigned from the Working Committee as he felt it had restricted the use of non-violence in India's fight for freedom. Mr. Jinnah saw in the demand a permanent Hindu majority Government, a position, the Moslems would never accept. Attempts, were made by the Congress to come to terms with the League. The League, however, was not unwilling to co-operate with the Government but only at the extremely high price of at least equal representation with the Congress. Bengal and Punjab refused to agree to the League ban on co-operation with the War Committees and Civic Guard. The Hindu Maha Sabha permitted its members to extend co-operation in their individual capacities.

On August 7, 1943, the Vicerory, instead of a provisional National Government, offered to expand his Executive Council so as to include representative Indians and to establish a consultative body, a War Advisory Council consisting of "representatives of Indian States and of other interests in the national life of India as a whole". The Viceroy further made it clear that "the earlier differences which have prevented the achievement of national unity remain unbrudged", but 'deeply as His Majesty's Government regret it, they do not feel that they should any longer postpone the expansion of the Governer-General's Council, and the establishment of a body which will more closely associate Indian public opinion with the conduct of the war by the Central Government."

The attitude of the Liberals had always been in favour of Dominion status. At a meeting of the party at Allahahad on August 25, it was urged that a definite time limit for the inauguration of the status should be fixed, the profibility of Defence should be entrusted to an Indian commanding the confidence of the people and that India's defence force should be organized on a completely national basis. Mr. Savarkar too favoured Dominion status within a reasonable time limit, but the partition scheme must be scrapped and representation in the Central Executive must be commensurate with numerical strength According to the Moslem League "the Government proposal marked a considerable

advance to the meeting of Moslem demand". The League wanted half of the seats in the enlarged Executive Council, the protfolio of Defence and League Advisers in the

provinces.

Mr. Gandhi went to interview the Viceroy with the only point of freedom of anti-war propaganda. Mr. Gandhi came back without result and stated that the Vicroy "had already rande up his mind". The new formula of individual satygraha was launched with Vinoba Bhave, who was deputed by Mr. Gandhi himself to inaugurate the campaign. And bast of others followed later. Before going to jail, Congress legislators went to Delhi to oppose the bill to finance the war,

which was thrown out.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, President of the Liberal Federation, declared at the annual session of the Federation, held in December 1940, that the war is "as much Indian's as Britain's", and he wanted the British Government to make declaration promising Dominion status of the Wastminister variety at a definite date, say within 2 years of the conclusion of the war. He also suggested that England should send a good will mission to India for framing a treaty of friendship between England and India. The Federation criticized both the Government and Congress and passed a resolution calling upon the people of India to help Britain to the utmost in bringing about a successful termination of the war. At the plenary session of the Hindu Mahasabha held at Madura at the end of December, Mr. Savarkar in his presidential speech recommended an eightfold programme urging among other things militarization of the Hindus. Mr. M. N. Roy at the inaugural conference of the radical democratic Party, urged the formation of a national democratic union, and the mobilization of public opinion an India for helping the Government in war effort and the organization of an anti-Fascist front in India. A standing committee was set up for implementing the decision of the Radical Democratic conference.

The Congress civil disobedience movement which had persisted during the closing months of 1940 showed no sign of exhaustion in the opening months of 1941, Maulana Abul

Kalam Azad, Congress President, was arrested on 3rd January at Allahabad, and other prominent Congress leaders had previous to this been arrested and imprisoned.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose suddenly disappeared from his residence on the night of January 25, 1941. It was said that he had of late taken to some righteous practices and did not allow even members of his family to meet him. They did not suspect his disappearance till the afternoon of the following morning. A search was made in Calcutta, Pondichery and every where, but no trace of him could be found.

The Moslem League at its annual session held at Madras on 14th April, 1941, reiterated the League's adherence to the Pakistan ideal and amended the constitution of the League to the extent of incorporating the Parkistan ideal as the main object of the League. The amendment set forth the aims of the League as follows : (i) "The establishment of completely independent States formed by demarcating geographically contiguous units into regions which shall be so constituted with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary that the areas in which the Moslems are numerically in a majority as in the north-western and eastern zones of India shall be grouped together to constitute independent States as Moslem free national homelands in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign, (ii) That adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards shall be specifically provided in the Constitution for minorities in all the above mentioned units and regions for the protection of their religious, cultural economic, political, administrative and other rights and interests in consultation with them, (iii) That in other parts of India where the Moslems are in a minority, adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards shall be specifically provided in the Constitution for them and other minorities for the protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political, administrative and other rights and interests in consultation with them."

A well intentioned attempt for effecting a reproachment between the Government and leaders of public opinion seemed to have been made in March when leaders represent-

ing various shades of public opinion in India except the Congress and Moslem League met in Bombay under the presidency of Sir Tei Bahadur Sapru. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru appealed to the Government to take the initiative to get together leaders of Congress and the League in an effort to solve the deadlock, or failing that, to mobilize the vast mass of unattached opinion in the country with a view to helping the successful prosecution of the war. Sir N. R. Sircar moved. a resolution urging the reconstitution of the Vicerov's Council. and also for a declaration by the Government that within a specified time after the war, India would be enjoying the same measure of freedom as will be enjoyed by Britain and the Dominions. The resolution was carried unanimously. Sir Tei Bahadur Sapru was later authorized by the Standing Committee of the Conference to carry on negotiations with the Viceroy for implementing the decisions arrived at the conference.

With the outbreak of the War the Indian Princes placed all the resources of their states and their personal services at the disposal of His Majesty. They also made magnificent war contributions and purchased war loans. The general public in India had also substantially purchased. Defence Loans.

After the resignation of Congress Ministries and Mr. Gandhi's individual Satyagraha movement, the Congress activity was in a static condition but was revived in 1942 with a meeting at Wardah on January 16, 1942, which defined the Congress attitude towards any probable invasion of India by endorsing the resolution passed by the Working Committee at Bardoli by the end of 1941.

The political activity of the Congress was further increased with the British Prime Minister's statement on March 11, 1942, in the House of Commons. This amounted, in short, to a promise, that as soon possible after the warshaloud attain Dominion Status in full freedom and equality with this country and other Dominions, under a constitution to be framed by Indians, by agreement amongst themselves, and acceptable to the main elements in the Indian national life.

On March 20.1942, the Vicerov of India at the request of Sir Stafford Cripps sent invitations to leaders of principal political parties in New Delhi in connection with the presentation of British Government's plan for the solution of Indian Constitutional problem. Sir Stafford Cripps arrived in Delhi on March 23, and declared in a press statement that the proposals had been unitedly agreed by the War Cabinet. The War Cabinet's proposals were officially published in London and New Delhi on March 30. After the publication of draft proposals, the Congress Working Committee met in constant session at Delhi to consider the British proposal. The Congress reply in the form of an unanimous resolution by the Working Committee was handed over to Sir Stafford Cripps. The immediate reaction on the offer was as follows: - Mr. Gandhi declared it as "post-dated cheque"; Hindu Mahasabha characterised it as "Balkanisation of India"; Liberals branded it a 'traversity of self-determination'.

On April 1, 1942, Sir Stafford Cripps announced that Congress had informed him that they were unable to accept British plan or enter into a National Government and that the plan had accordingly been withdrawn and position reverted to that obtaining prior to his arrival. The Congress Working Committee's resolution was published in the form of a letter from Maulana Azad to Sir Stafford Cripps on April 2, 1942. The breakdown of Cripps mission led to widespread disappointment in Indian circles and gulf between Indo-British

relation was further widened.

A strenous attempt was however made by ex-Congress Premier of Madras, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar to stem the tide of bitterness and disappointment sweeping over the country. On April 23, two resolutions were adopted in the Madras Legislative Congress Party for submission to the All-India Congress Committee which was to meet at Allahabad on April 29, for collaborating with Muslim League on conceding to their Pakistan scheme and establishment of popular Government in Madras Presidency in which Muslim League should be asked to participate.

The Congress Working Committee met on July 14, 1942, at Wardha and passed a lengthy resolution demanding the withdrawal of the British from India.

The Working Committee met again at Bombav and passed an amended resolution supporting the demands for British withdrawal from India and sanctioning a mass civil disobedience movement for approval of the A. I. C. C. which was to meet at Bombay on August 7, 1942. The Working Committee's resolution was endorsed on August 8, by a large majority with only 13 dissentients.

The Government of India issued a statement on the "withdrawal" resolution.

At the same time Viceroy's Executive Council issued two orders under Defence of India Rules—(1) Restricting the publication of such news relating to Congress Mass Movement to that obtained through official sources or certain specified News Agencies, (2) Empowering provincial governments to supercede such local authorities as might employ their funds or officers in activities prejudicial to the Defence of India to public safety and order, and to the efficient prosecution of the War.

On August 9,1942,148 Congress leaders were arrested in Bombay. It was decided at New Delhi to declare A. I. C. C. and Provincial Congress Committees as unlawful organizations, discretion being given to Provincial Governments in the matter of prosecuting local Congress organizations. On August 10, it was announced that all Provincial Governments had declared Congress an unlawful organization. The sudden arrest of all the leaders and the suppression of the Congress let loose violence and sabotage throughout India in an unprecedented scale.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, the member of the Congress Working Committee and Ex- Premier of the Madras Government announced his support to the Pakistan scheme formulated by the Muslim League. This created a sensation in the country particularly, amongst Congressmen. Opinion was very strong against C. R.'s scheme both in and outside the Congress. He resigned from the Congress Working Committee and also his seat on the Madras Legislative Assembly.

Loot, arson, riots and derailments after the arrests continued for months. Government imposed collective fines and firing and whipping were also resorted to a very great extent. Several ordinances were issued by the Government of India.

Various schemes were put forward by different leaders for resolving the deadlock of India.

Mr. Gandhi intimated his intention to the Viceroy to undertake a fast of three weeks duration from February 10, 1943. It was to be a fast according to capacity and his wish was not to fast to death but to survive the ordeal. Mr. Gandhi was informed that he should do so as a free man and under his own arrangements as to bring out clearly that the responsibility for any fast and its consequences rested exclusively with him and that he would be released for the purpose and for the duration of the fast. Mr. Gandhi in reply expressed his readiness to abandon his fast if released fa ling which he would fast in detention. Government of India refused to release him except for the purpose and duration of his fast and accused Mr. Gandhi for the movement initiated in August 1942. The correspondence which was passed between the Viceroy and Mr. Gandhi was also published.

There was widespread demand for the release of Mr. Gandhi or at least for facilities to enable him to consult the members of the Working Committee. The opposition in the Indian Legislature raised the question of Mr. Gandhi's fate thruogh an adjournment motion, demanded the release of Mr. Gandhi on personal grounds and on wide political considerations, All-parties conference and Hindu Mahasabba also joined in this demand. Mr. Jinnah refused to be associated with this on the ground that Viceroy and Gandhi correspondence showed no change on the part of Mr. Gandhi in the attitude towards the Muslim League. During the controversy over Mr. Gandhi's fast a mild sensation was caused by the resignation of three members of the Viceroy's expanded Executive council nancly Sir H.P. Mody, Mr. M. S. Aney and Mr. N. R. Sarkar.

The activity of the All India Muslim League began with its annual session at Allahabad in 1942, when Sir Stafford Cripps was negotiating for political settlement in India. The President Mr. Jinnah, delivered his annual presidential address on April 4, 1942, in which he emphasised the importance achieving Pakistan.

The Muslim League Working Committee met at New Delht and passed a resolution on April 11, 1942, regarding Cripps proposal. They pointed out that the Musalmans could not be satisfied by such a declaration on a vital question affecting their future destiny and demanded a clear and precise announcement on the subject.

They were not prepared to accept any proposal unless the principles of Pakistan scheme as embodied in the Lahore resolution of March 1940, which was declared as the creed of the All-India Moslem League, were accepted.

After the A.I.C.C. resolution passed at the Bombay meeting on the 8th August 1942, regarding the starting of civil disobedience movements; the Working Committee of the Moslem League met at Bombay on the 19th August. In this resolution the Working Committee deplored "the decision arrived at by the All-India Congress Committee on August 8, 1942, to launch an open rebellion by resorting to a mass civil disobedience movement in pursuance to their objective of establishing Congress Hindu domination in India, which has resulted in lawlessness and considerable destruction of life and property."

The Scheme announced by Sir Stafford Cripps was also rejected by the Hindu Mahasabha.

The All-India Hindu Mahasabha Working Committee met at Delhi on 31st August, 1942, to consider the grave situation in the country due to repression and wide spread outbreak of violence throughout the country following the arcests of Congress leaders at Bombay and passed certain resolutions.

The twenty-fourth Session of All-India Hindu Mahasabha was held at Cawapore on December 29, 1942, under the Presidentship of Mr. V. D. Savarkar. The main resolution of the conference reiterated its opposition to any constitutional scheme which undermines the integrity of the Indian nation and asked the British Govt. to modify their policy of possible vivisection of India as embodied in the Cripps proposals.

The Govt. of India received a request from Mt. Gandhi to forward a short letter from himself to Mt. Jinaah expressing a wish to meet him. The Govt. of India issued a communique on May 26, 1943, saying that they have decided that this letter cannot be forwarded and that they have so informed Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah.

Progressive Muslim League, a new organisation, came into being during 1943 with Mr. Fazlul Huq as President, Sir A. H. Ghuznavi as working President and the Nawab of Dacca as organising President "to have autonomous sovereign states in the provinces and a federation at the centre whose character and composition will be determined by the unanimous consent and agreement of all federation units in India".

From August 1st 1943, the full 24 hour broadcasting programme of All India Radio began to radiate from the newly constructed "broadcasting house" in Parliament Street, New Delhi.

A Chinese Ministry of War mission consisting of four officers arrived in Delhi on October 1st 1943, to study the supply organisations of the army in India.

For the last few years the food situation in India has been growing from bad to worse. This made the Govt. of India to enforce the Rationing System.

The 31st session of the Muslim League was held from December 23rd to 26th 1943. A committee of action was appointed to "prepare Musalmans for coming struggle for the achievement of Pakistan".

The all India Hindu Mahasabha silver jubilee session was opened on December 25th 1943, under the presidentship-of Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee. The presidential procession was dispersed by a lathi charge. Resolutions condemning the agitation started against the Satyartha Prakash, reaffirming faith in the integrity of Hindustan and expressing determination to resist any attempt at India's vivisection were adopted.

A constitutional crisis developed in Baroda State, following the Ruler, Sir Pratap Singh, marrying a second wife, Sita Devi. The prohibition of bigamy Rule is in force in the state since 1942.

Kasturba Gandhi, wife of Mr. Gandhi, passed away at 7.35 p.m. on February 21, 1944 at the Aga Khan Palace, Poona, while in prison.

On April 14th 1944 an ammunition ship in the Bombav dock caught fire and exploded causing death to about 360 men and injuries to over 1800. A Commission of Inquiry was appointed to inquire into the causes of the fire and explosions, under the presidentship of Hon. Sir Leonard Stone, Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court.

The Nationalist Muslims formed an organisation, All India Muslim Majlis, with its headquarters at Delhi and

branches throughout India.

The correspondence between the Viceroy and Mr. Gandhi which took place in February, March and April last came into the hands of certain all-India political leaders. It saw the light of the day in press on June 17, 1944

Mr. Gandhi's letter dated the 17th February asserted that the Congress and himself are innocent of the charges which an impartial tribunal we establish. Mr. Gandhi explained the August 1942 Quit India resolution by this test and reiterated his friendliness for Britain. In reply the Viceroy referred Mr. Gandhi to his speech made in the Legislature on February 17 as setting out the Government's point of view and sent deep sympathy from himself and Lady

Wavell on Mrs. Gandhi's death. A large part of Mr. Gandhi's next letter narrated how much he missed his wife. Then he passed on to the Viceroy's address to the Legislature. Mr. Gandhi next dealt with the release of other prisoners and wrote that a resolution arrived at jointly could not be withdrawn by individuals separately and that a prisoner was not in a position to consult his conscience: and suggested that Lord Wavell's scheduled flights be interrupted to enable His Excellency to visit Ahmednagar and Aga Khan's Palace "to probe the hearts of your captives."

Replying to this lettet the Viccroy reaffirmed the Cripps' offer of self government under a constitution of India's owned devising and concluded that the greatest contribution the Congress can make is to abondon non-co-operation and join in helping India forward not by a spectacular stroke but by steady hard work.

The partial publication of Gandhi-Viceroy correspondence that passed between Mr. Gandhi on the one side and Lord Linlithgo, Lord Wavell, and Samual and the Home Department of Govt. of India on the other during the period August 1942 to April 1944 in the form of a booklet. It contains also a reply to the official pamphlet, "Congress Responsibility for the Disturbances of August 1942" by Mr. Gandhi.

Mr. Gandhi then requested the Viceroy that either he should be allowed to contact the members of the Congress. Working committee or he should be permitted to see His Excellency the Viceroy with a view to convince him and the Government of the bonafides of his intentions. The Viceroy turned down both requests.

After this refusal probably Mr. Gandhi lost every hope. In an interview to the English Journalist, Mr. Gelder, he practically accepted the Cripps proposals.

A formula for resolving the communal deadlock which Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar had placed before Mr. Jinnah was. released on July 9th, 1944, to the press. Mr. Jinnah, while willing to place the formula before the Working Committee of the

Muslim League, stated that he could not personally take responsibility for "accepting or rejecting it." Mr. Rajagopalachatiat, however, being of the view that "it was futile to allow Mr. Jinnah, if he could not himself whole hearteddly back it, the negotiations were closed.

The publication of the formula raised a storm of protests from various quarters not excepting some of the prominent Muslims. The statement that the formula had whole-hearted support of Mr. Gandhi was the main cause of this storm.

A storm broke over India on account of the leakage of the report of Mr. William Phillips, President Roosevelt's Special Representative in India, which it is said, he made to the President about India. It was a wonder how senator Chandler of the Kentuc's was able to get hold of coded cable of the Secretary to the Department of External Affairs to the British Foreign office concerning Mr. Phillips in which it was stated that "the view he has stated would make it impossible for us to do other than regard him as persona non-grata and we could not again receive him."

It is reported that Mr. Phillips in his report mentioned that the people of Asia cynically regard this war as on between the Fascist and Imperialist powers. About the attitude of the Indian beoble towards the war, he stated that it was one of lassitude; and indifference and bitterness have increased as a result of Tamine, the rise of prices and the continued political deadlock. He describes the present Indian army as purely mercenary and says that General Stilwell has expressed concern the poor morale of Indian officers. Mr. Phillips repudiated the idea that the Indian problem was mainly the concern of the British and strongly urged upon the President that, in view of their military position, the Americans should have voice in these matters. To change the public attitude towards war Phillips suggests two things, a solemn declaration by the King-Emperor that India will achieve her independence at specified date after the war and, secondly, the formation of a provisional *Coalition Government at the Centre to which limited powers will be transferred. That means the immediate formation of a National Government at the Centre which will be allowed to function as an autonomous Government within the present constitution, the powers of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State being held up. Trees suggestions were in line with the attitude of the Indian National Congress when it launched upon do-and-die struggle of 1942.

The Standing Committee of the New-Party Conference, in view of the breakdown of the Gandhi-Jinnah talks on the communal issue met and decided to appoint a committee to suggest a solution of commnnal and political problems. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the President of the Conference made this announcement on November 19, 1944. The basic conception of the Committee was that the discussion of the communal and political problem should be lifted from the partisan level to the scientific and judicial level. Sir Sapru issued invitations to a number of prominent people place of all communities to join the Committee.

Yet another constitutional dearllock took place. This was the first time in the history of the Princes Chamber that a dispute arose between the crown representative and the Princes on the eve of the session of the Chamber of Princes. The Standing Committee resigned in a body and the annual session was postponed.

A sidelight on the deadlock, however, was thrown by the publication of the draft resolution which was framed for discussion by the Chamber of Princes on the Crown's relationship with the States. By this resolution the Chamber of Princes sought to "reiterate in the unequivocal and emphatic terms that Crown's relationship with the States and its powers in respect of the States cannot and should not be transferred to any third party or their authority without the consent of the States concerned". The Chamber further wanted to request the Crown representative to convey to His Majesty's Government the grave misgivings and apprehensions aroused in the States by the recent tendency to alter the States' relationship with the Crown and to

qualify the observance of the Crown's obligations by unilateral action without the consent of the States, notwithstanding the solemn royal pronouncements that these treaty rights shall be maintained unimpaired and the recent assurance, conveyed to the Indian Princes by His Majesty's Government that the fulfilment of the fundamental obligations arising out of their treaties remained an integral part of His Majesty's Government's policy'.

A draft constitution for free India, prepared by Mr. M. N. Roy, was endorsed in December 1944, by the All-India Conference of the Radical Democratic party.

Mahatma Gandhi after his release, on May 6, 1944, authorised the publication of his letter written to Mr. Jinnah on May 4, 1943, which was not forwarded by the Government at that time owing to the restrictions then imposed on him. In this, Mahatma Gandhi suggested a meeting "face to face rather than talking through correspondence" and asked whether it was not possible that Mr. Jinnah and himself could "approach the great question of communal unity as men determined on finding a common solution and work together to make our solution acceptable to all who are concerned or interested in it."

On May 9, Mr. C. R. Rajagopalachari aunounced that he had had consultations with Mahatma Gandhi, that the latter had approved certain proposals, aimed at solving the deadlock to be placed before Mr. Jinnah, President of the Muslim League,

Mr. Rajagopalachari in a press statement declared that Mr. Jinnah had expressed his willingness to submit the formula for the Muslim League's consideration.

The Council of the Muslim League met at Lahore on July 30 and after hearing a statement from Mr. Jinnah on Rajagopalachut formula, authorised him to meet Mahatma Gandhi for joint negotiation.

The Gandhi-Jinnah talks opened at Mr. Jinnah's house in Bombay on September, 9, being described by both men as 'frank

and friendly'. Protracted negotiations went on until September 27 when Mr. Jinnah issued the statement indicating that they had broken down.

The Gandhi-Jinnah correspondences simultaneously released consisted of series of letters (18 in all) covering the period from July 18 to September 25 but chiefly exchanged during their talks.

In a letter, Mr. Jinnah said that the only solution of the Indian problem was to accept the division of the country as laid down in the Lahore resolution, and to settle the details forthwith, declaring that the achievement of independence before the settlement of the Pakistan issue was "putting cart before the horse."

To this Mahatma Gandhi contended that the theory of the "two nations" was wholly unreal and that in practice the Lahore resolution would mean the ruin of India.

In summer of 1945 Lord Wavell paid a visit to Great Britain and on his return in June unfolded the proposals of H. M.'s Government to ease Indian political situation. The following are the main proposals—(1) Formation of a new Executive Council more representative of organised political opinion; (2) Proposed new Council would include equal proportion of Caste Hindus and Muslims; (3) It would be an entirely Indian Council except for the Viceroy and Commander in-Chief; (4) Portfolio of External Affairs to be in charge of Indian Member; (5) Appointment of a British High Commissioner in India to represent British commercial or other interests; (6) Council to work within the framework of present constitution.

The Simla conference convened by Lord Wavell, opened on June 25, 1945. The delegates were representatives of Scheduled Castes, Sikhs, Congress, Muslim League, the Congress and Muslim League leaders of Central Assembly and Council of State, Premiers of Indian Provinces or those who were last premiers before the introduction of "Section 93" rule and Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

Accepting the Viceroy's invitation, Mr. Jinnah declared that the Muslim League would make its contribution to any just and reasoned solution.

The difficulties arose at the outset between the Congress and the Muslim League viewpoints. The crux of the dispute lay in the fact that while the Congress adhered to its claim that it being a national organisation, it must have Muslim as well as Hindu representatives in the proposed new Council, the Muslim League insisted that all Muslim representatives must be nominated by it alone. It was further complicated by the fact that Punjab Unionist Party headed by Malik Sir Khizr Hyat Khan including Muslims, Sikhs and Hindus claimed one of the Muslim seats on the proposed Council and was unwilling to submerge itself in the Muslim League or Congress Party.

On June 29, 1945, it was announced that the conference had adjourned to enable the delegates to carry on further consultations. The Working Committees of both the Congress and the Muslim League were summoned to meet at Simla on July 3 and 6 respectively.

On July 1, Lord Wavell invited Congress and the Muslim League to submit each a panel of not less then 8 or more than 12 members of their particular parties, the Scheduled Caste being asked to present 4 names and the Sikhs 3.

The Congress Working Committee decided to submit a list of 15 names for the Viceroy's consideration.

On June 15, 1945, Mr. Jinrah irformed the Viceroy that he was unable to submit a list of names unless certain conditions were guaranteed. The conditions were (1) the recognition of Muslim League's right to choose the entire Muslim membership of the Council, (2) an assurance that Viceroy would overrule the majority decisions of the Council if these were opposed by the Muslim bloe for adversely affecting the Muslim community.

*On July 14, 1945, the Viceroy announced to the final session of the conference that no agreement had been reached due to the disagreement on the allocation of seats on the Executive Council.

All India Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha held at Delhii in August, 1945, presided over by Dr. S. P. Mookerji, registered strong protest against Lord Wavell for not inviting the Hindu Maha Sabha to the Simla Conference. Some Maha Sabha leaders. renounced their titles as a protest against Government's policy.

The Muslim League passed a resolution, shortly of the break down of the Simla Conference emphasizing the urgent need for fresh elections to the legislatures.

Meanwhile, the British General elections had been held. They resulted in an overwhelming Majority for Labour and the defeat of Mr. L. S. Amery. Then came the surrender of Japan and the end of the Far Eastern War. Shortly after, the British. Government announced general elections in India. Simultaneously with this announcement Lord Wavell was summoned to England for the second time for fresh consultation with the British Government. The ban on the Congress organisation throughout the country was lifted and most of the Congress detenues were released.

The Viceroy arrived in London on August 26, 1945 and arrived back in India on September 16. On August 21, 1945, Viceroy announced the fresh elections of all provincial legislative and also of the Central Assembly. The Congress fought both provincial and Central elections. The Congress contested the elections on the issue of immediate transferance of power by the British Government and scored unique success in the election: It has formed Ministry in Assam, N. W. F. P., Bihar, Orissa, Bombay, United Provinces and Central Provinces and Berar. It has also-joined Coalition Ministry in Punjab. Assam, Punjab and N. W. F. P. which the Muslim League claimed as Pakistan have comewithin Congress fold.

Nationalist Muslims formed an organisation in opposition, to the League to fight the elections.

About 7,000 R. I. N. ratings struck work on February 19, 1946, as a protest against discrimatory treatment met to them.

A parliamentary delegation came to India to make contact with leaders of different political thoughts. Soon after their geturn to England three cabinet members Lord Pethick Lawrence, Secretary of State for India; Admiral A. V. Alexander. the first Lord of Admiralty and Sir Stafford Cripps c.me to India on Murch 23. 1945. All efforts to produce an agreement between the Congress and Muslim League on the question of a long term settlement having failed, the conference came to. an end on May 12, 1946. In the absence of any agreed formula. the Cabinet Mission were compelled to find a solution of India's problem and they announced their plan on May 16, 1946. The details of the plan will be found on pages 218 to 220 of this book. The announcement made the political situation fluid. Both the Congress and the Muslim League sought the clarificacation of several points raised in the announcement before giving their verdict. While the Congress and the League were formulating reactions to the British proposals, Lord Wavell was preparing a tentative list of members of interim Govt. meanwhile Mr. Jinnah in 2,000 word statement issued on May 22, 1946, regretted the Muslim demand for the establishment of a complete sovereign statement of Pakistan, but admitted that there were the leases and foundation of Pakistan in the Mission's scheme. The council of Muslim League accepted the Mission's proposals by an overwhelming majority only 13 members out of a house of 300 opposing. The Congress Working Committee in a 1,000 worl resolution criticised what they considered as objectionable features of the proposals and declared that in the absence of a full picture of the proposed provisional Government the committee were unable to give a final opinion. The Sikhs in a body vigorously protested against the new British proposals. Panthic Conference was held on June 9 and 10 in Amritsar to chalk out a line of action. The Panthic Conference appointed a Council of action "to give a tough fight to the British Government in case the proposals of the British Cabinet Mission were not modified according to their wishes, and will continue the struggle until their demands are conceded."

Eight Sikh nominees to the constituent Assembly, four Congress and four Akalis—withdrew their nominations on July 15, 1946. The Panthic Board later on decided not to boycott the constituent Assembly.

The Cabinet Delegation and the Viceroy after considering the statement issued by Mt. Jinnah and the Congress in a statement issued on May 25, made certain points clear.

Political parleys were however resumed on June 3, 1946, at Delhi when Mr. M. A, Jinnah hil an interview with the Viceroy. M. Azad and Pt. Nehtu were invited by the Viceroy. The main topic of discussion was interim Government plan. Congress was opposed to parity of any kind in any form. Crucial hitch was raised in Delhi talks. Efforts to prevent breakdown were initiated, but no compromise could be affected. Consequently Congress rejected interim Government plan on 14th June. The Congress in eletter also made it clear that Congress could not accept the Cabinet Mission's proposals regarding the long term settlement unless the Mission and the Viceroy persuaded the Bengal and Assam European members of the two respective Legislative Assemblies to refrain from participating in the elections or the Constituent Assembly either by voting in the elections or standing as candidates for election.

The Cabinet Mission then announced its award on June 16, 1946, for the formation of the interim Government on the basis that the constitution making will proceed in accordance with the statement of May 16.

Sardar Baldev Singh, Sir N. P. Engineer, Mr. Jagliwen Ram, Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, Mr. M. A. Jinouh, Nawbzada Liaqat Ali, Mr. Hare Krishna Mehtab, Dr. John Mathai, Nawab Mohd, Ismail, Sir Nazimuddin, Mr. Abdul Rub Nishtur, Mr. Raja Gopalacharya, Babu Rajindra Prasad and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel are the 14 Indians to form new interim Government

"In the event of two major parties or either of them, proving anwilling to join in the setting up of the coalition Government on the above lines, it is the intentron of the Viceroy to proceed with the formation of the interim Government. "The Viceroy will arrange the distribution of portfolios in consultation with the two major parties.

The above composition of the interim Government is in no way to be taken as a precedent for the solution of any of the communal question. There are six Congress members, including a representative of the Depressed classes, five Muslim League, one Sikh, one Indian Christian and one Parsee. If any of these is unable, for personal reasons to accept, the Viceroy, after consultation, will invite some other person in his place."

The Congress accepted the offer while the Muslim League rejected it in the All-India Muslim League working Committee held on July 29, 1946. They also decided to take 'direct action' and consequently they called upon the Muslims of India to observe August 16, 1946, as 'Direct Action Day'.

A serious communal riot took place in Calcutta on August 16, 1946 on 'Direct Action Day' in which assaults, looting and arson were resorted to. This was followed by other communal riots in Bombay and in a few other places.

A commission was appointed under the presidentship of Sir Patrick Spens, Chief Justice of India to inquire into the disruptances in Calcutta.

A decision to launch a non-violent satyagraha movement to achieve their political objective and to renounce all the titles conferred on them by the British Government and not to accept any titles in future was taken by the Working Committee of the All-India Scheduled Castes Federation as a protest against the British Cabinet Mission's proposals.

The Viceroy on August 24, 1946, announced the names of 12 members for the Interim Government with Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru as Vice-President. The Interim Government took office on September 2, 1946. Two more Muslim members will be appointed later. Negotiations are going on for reconsideration by Mr. Jinnah, Muslim League's decision not to take part in the Interim Government.

There has been some dispute since the Muslim League Ministry was formed in Sind. Mr. G. M, Syed, Leader of the Coalition party claimed that his party being in majority should have been asked to form the Ministry. A no-confidence motion against the Hidayat Ullah Ministry was admitted in the Sind Assembly, when Syed Miran Muhammad Shah, Speaker, resigned on September 5, 1946. This followed the resignation of Miss Jetha Siphaimalani, Deputy Speaker, The Governor has dissolved the Assembly.

The ban against Raja Mehendra Pratap's entry into India was removed. He arrived in Madras from Japan on August 9, 1946.

The Interim Government have cancelled pending orders against Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose. Rumours are affoat that he is still alive and may reappear any time.

The end of war brought strike fever in its wake. It sasumed epidemic form in India. It began with the threat of railway strike, but happily it did not materialize. It was followed by postal strike. It caused a great deal of inconvenience and inflicted heavy loss on trade and industry of the country. Imperial Banks employees also went on strike. The fever is spreading to other public utility services.

INDIANS OVERSEAS

Indian population resident in foreign countries

(i) British Empire

	750,000	Malta :		41
	47,000	Grenada.		5,000
	157,185	St. Lucia		2,189
•••	4,544	British Honduras		497
	1,500	Gibraltar		80
	1,200	Uganda		26,972
		1,500	47,000 Grenada 157,185 St. Lucia 4,544 British Honduras 1,500 Gibraltar	47,000 Grenada St. Lucia 4,544 British Honduras 1,500 Gibraltar

Natal		209,200	United Kingdom		7,128
Transvaal		29,482	Nyasaland		1,851
Mauritius		269,885	Tanganyika		35,591
Zanzibar		14,000	Jamaica		26,507
Fiji Islands		105,581	Trinidad		170,396
Malava		748,829	N. Rhodesia		421
Hong Kong		4,745	S. Rhodesia		2,547
South African	•••		Seychelles		
Protectorate		409	Nigeria		32
South West Africa		14	Aden		5,594
Maldives		550	Cape Colony		11,256
British Somaliland		520	Orange Free State		
British North Born	ieo	1,298	Burma	1	,017,825
		(ii) Otl	uer Countries		
U. S. A.		5,850	Iraq		2,596
Madagascar		7,945	Muscat		441
		1,533	Portugese E. Africa.	٠.	5,000
Dutch East Indies		27,638	Dutch Guianas		40,777
Siam		5,000	Brazil		2,000
Japan		300			•
French Indo China		6,000	European Countries		1,000
Bahrein		500	Panama		85
		Total C	Other Countries	••	1,56,665
					-

Total Indians Overseas .. 3,817,481

NOTABLE EVENTS DURING SECOND WORLD WAR

1939

Invasion of Poland—[1] by Germany, September 1, 1939, [2] by Russia, September 17; Russo-German Partition of Poland, September 29.

German battleship Graf Spee scuttled herself [December 17].

1940

Invasion of Denmark and Norway by Germany on April 9.
Mr. Churchill succeeded Mr. N. Chamberlain, as Prime
Minister, May 10.

German invasion of Holland, Belgium, and Luxemburg, May 10.

Holland capitulated, May 14.

Belgian armies surrendered, May 28.

Dunkirk evacuated, May 30-June 3.

Battle of France began on June 5.

Italy declared war on British and France. (June 10)

France signed armistice with Germany, (June 22) and with Italy (June 24)

Italians invaded Greece, (October 28)

1941

German invasion of Yugoslavia and Greece (April 6)

Battle of Crete, (May 20 to 31).

Revolt in Iraq, (May 2-31)

Armistice in Syria, (July 13)

German invasion of U.S. S. R. began on June 22.

Atlantic Charter, (August 14), President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill met in the Atlantic and formulated the eightpoint Atlantic charter which enunciated the peace aims of Britain and the United States.

Japan's invasion of Malaya, (December 7). Invasion of Philippines, (December 10)

Japan at War with Britain, U. S. A. and Allied Nations. (December 10).

Germany and Italy declared war on the U. S. A. (December 11)

1942

Invasion of Burma began on January 17. Capitulation of Singapore, (February 15) Invasion of Java, (February 28) Evacuation of Rangoon, (March 7)

Japanese planes attacked Colombo, Vizagapattam, Cocanada and Trancomalee, (April 5—9)

Tokyo bombed, (April 18) Mexico at war with Axis, (May 22)

Mexico at war with Axis, (May 22)

Battle of Egypt, (May 26)

Anglo—Soviet Treaty, (May 26) Tobruk taken, (June 21)

German capture of Rostov, (July 28)

Churchill—Stalin meeting in Moscow, (August 12—15)

Brazil at war with Axis, (August 23)

Admiral Darlan Assassinated, (December 24)

1943

Arrival of Mr. William Phillips, President Roosevelt's personal envoy, in Karachi, (January 7)

Treaty between China, India, and U. K., abrogating extra territoriality concluded at Chungking, (January 11)

Iraq declares war on Axis, (January 16)

Arrival of Turkish Press Delegation in Karachi, [January 16]

Dismissal of Gount Ciano by Mussolini, (February 5)

Mr. Gandhi starts a three-week fast, (February 10)

Fall of Kharkov, (February 16)

Resignation of Mr. N. R. Sarkar, Mr. M. S. Aney and Sir Homi Mody from membership of G. G's Executive Council, (February 17)

Death of Capt. Fitzroy, Speaker of House of Commons, (March 3)

Formation of New Finnish Govt., (March 4)

Election of Col. Douglas Clifton Brown as Speaker elect of Commons (March 9)

Resignation of Mr. A. K. Fuzlul Huq, Chief Minister of Bengal, (March 29)

Capture of Tunis and Bizerta by Allies, (May 8)

End of war in Africa and capture of Gen. Von Arnim, Axis C-in-C in Tunisia (May 13)

Celebration of Tunisia Day, (May 21)

Surrender of Pantelleria, the Italian Island situated between Sicily and Tunisia, (June 11)

Surrender of Lampedusa and Linosa, Italian islands (June 12)

Occupation of Nassu Bay, Trobriand Woodlark in the Pacific by American Forces, (July 1)

Mussolini Resigned, (July 25)

Allied landings in Italy, (Septr. 3)

Unconditional Surrender of Italy, (Septr. 8)

Lord Mountbatten arrives in Delhi, (Octr. 7)

Italy declares War on Germany, (Octr. 13)

U. N. R. R. A. established, (Novr: 9)

Cairo Conference begins, (Novr. 22)

First Plenary Session of Teheran Conference (Novr. 28) German battleship Scharnhorst Sunk, (Decr. 26)

1944

Jap withdrawal in Arakan, (February 28)

German occupation of Hungary, (March 21)

Russians enter Rumania, (April 3)

Red Army liberates Odessa, (April 10)

Allies take Cassino, (May 18)

Germans invade Bulgaria, (May 26)

Allies liberate Rome, (June 4)

Indian troops occupy Pescara, Italy, (June 10)

Allies occupy Elba, (June 20)

Allies capture Cherbourg, (June 26)

Allies capture Caen, (July 8)

Tojo Cabinet resigned, (July 18)

Japs retreat from Imphal, (July 20)

Allies capture Myitkyina, the most important Japanese base in N. Burma, (Aug. 3)

Allies occupy Marseilles (Aug. 23)

Rumania accepts peace terms offered by United Nations, [Aug. 24]

Germans Surrender in Paris (Aug. 26)

Hungarian Govt. resigned, (Aug. 29)

Hungary sought Armistice, (Aug. 31)

Liberation of Brussels, (Septr. 4)

Bulgaria declared War on Germany, (Septr. 7)

Gandhi-Jinnah talk commenced, (Septr. 8)

Athens liberated, (Octr. 15)

Allies landed in Philippines, (Octr. 19)

Fall of Belgrade, (Octr. 20)

All India Editors' Conference opened at Lahore. (Octr., 26)

Belgium liberated. (Octr. 29)

Civil War broke out in Spain, (Octr. 31)

Lord Moyne, the British Minister Resident in the Middle East died, (Novr. 7)

Saar battle begins, (Decr. 1)

T. V. Soong assumes premiership of China. (Decr. 3)

French-Soviet Pact signed, (Decr. 10)

Sapru Committee meets in New Delhi, (Decr. 29)

1945

Recapture of Akyab by the British, (Jan. 5)

Finland declared war on Germany, (March 3)

Japanese Imperial Palace in Takio was set on fire, (March 10)

Spain breaks off relations with Japan (April 11)
Execution of Mussolini (April 29),

Hitler's reported death (May 1)

Surrender of German Army in Italy (May 2)

Capture of Berlin (May 2).

Unconditional German Surrender (May 7)

Soviet Union declared war on Japan [June 21]

First Atom bomb on Hiroshima, Japanese city, [August

6] End of the War in the East, [August 14]

CHAPTER XXII Miscellaneous

The League of Nations

The League of Nations came into being as a result of the Great World War I when the Treaty of Peace with Germany was ratified on January 10, 1920.

Its objects were-International co-operation for world peace; just and honourable relations; not to resort to war until disputes have been first submitted to the League; to wait six months for a decision and then allow three months to elapse. Its character, containing 26 articles, was known as the Covenant.

The membership of the League comprised 57 nations, the British Empire and the Dominions (including the Irish Free State together with India) being each an independent member with separate voting power and representation. The only countries which held aloof were U.S.A. Japan, Italy, Germany, Mexico and Brazil. Russia joined the League in September 1934 but withdrew at the time of Russo-Finnish War.

The League was made up of :--

- The Assembly which met annually at Geneva on the first Monday in September and consisted of three representatives from every Member State, each State having one vote.
- (2) The Council met three times a year or as occasion arose. Great Britain and France were permanent members and ten other states were annually elected as temporary members.

- (3) The Permanent Court of International Justice consisted of 15 judges and four deputy judges sitting at the Hague for dealing with all disputes regarding International Law, breaches of International obligations and the interpretation of treaties. The Court used to sit all the year round.
 - (4) The Secretariat had its headquarters at Geneva.
- (5) The International Labour Office. The governing body consisted of twelve representatives of Government of which eight (including Great Britain, Canada and India) were chosen as being of chief industrial importance in the world, six employers, and six workers representatives. They were assisted by an International Secretariat, which collected and disseminated informations and organised conferences. Thirty three conventions were adopted, and ratifications numbered nearly 500. The main object was to bring up the standard of labour in the less advanced state to the level of the standard in countries where greater progress had been made.

The work of the League included the prevention of a number of wars, the creation of the Permanent Court at the Hague as an alternative for war, positive reconstruction as in the case of the financial restoration of Austria, Hungary, and Northern Greece, the outlining of an important new policy of "freer" trade, improvements in International traffic in drugs and in woman and child welfare. After many years' continous study of the problem of reduction of armaments, the League had enabled the First World Disarmaments Conference to meet. The League was recently faced with a serious dispute between China and Japan. Also it faced Italian aggression in Abysinia which resulted in the defeat and annexation of Abyssinia, a member of the League. As a result of Italian conquest, the King of Italy was proclaimed Emperor of Abyssinia.

In view of the establishment of the United Nations Organisation, the League of Nations has been liquidated.

This organisation differs from the League of Nations principally in (1) the membership of U.S.A. and Russia; (2) the abolition of the unanamity rule; (3) obligations to provide armed forces by all members; and (4) powers of the Security Council. The organisation provides for settlement of disputes by regional arrangements and for amendments to the Charter. Above all the Charter has to fight against ignorance, cynicism and power politics.

SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD

Ancient-

(1) The Pyramids of Egypt.

(2) The Walls and Hanging Gardens of Babylon.

(3) The Tomb of Mausolus.

(4) Temple of Diana at Ephesus.

(5) Colosus of Rhodes.

(6) The ivory and gold statue of Jupiter Olympus.(7) The Pharos (Watch Tower) of Alexandria.

Middle Ages-

1. Colosseum at Rome.

2. Catacombs of Alexandria.

Great Wall of China
 Stonehenge of England.

Leaning Tower of Pisa.
 Porcelain Tower of Nanking.

7. Mosque of St. Sophia at Constantinople.

Modern World (i)-

1. Empire State Building (New York).

2. Panama Canal.

3. London's Underground.

4. Golden Gate Bridge (San Francisco),

6. Washington Memorial.

7. Lloyd Barrage on the Indus.

Modern World (ii)-

- 1. Wireless Telegraphy and Telephony.
- 3. Aeroplane.
- 4. Discovery of Radium.
- Discovery of Anesthetics, Antitoxins.
- 6. Spectrum Analysis.
- 7. Discovery of X'Ray and Ultra-violet Rays.
- 8. Atom Bombs.

FLAGS OF IMPORTANT NATIONS

Afghanistan.—Three perpendicular stripes, black, red white, the centre charged with a white crescent.

Austria-Three horizontal stripes, red, white, red.

Belgium-Three vertical bands, black, vellow, red.

Bulgaria-Horizontal bands, white, green, red.

China-White sun on blue ground, also red.

Czechoslovakia-White, blue red.

Denmark—Red with white cross.

Egypt-Green with one white crescent and three five-pointed white stars between the horns.

Finland-White with blue cross.

France—"The tricolour," three vertical bands, blue, white, red, (blue next to flagstaff).

Germany-Three horizontal stripes, black, red and

yellow.

Great Britain—Union Jack; combination of the banners of St. George for England, St. Andrew for Scotland and St. Patrick for Ireland.

Greece-Nine horizontal bands, alternately blue and white, with white cross, on blue ground, in corner.

Hungary-Red, white, green, horizontally, arms in centre.

India-Crown in Union Jack.

Italy—Three vertical bands, green, white, red, with arms on white band.

Japan-White, charged with rising sun.

League of Nations-Blue and white.

Norway-Red, with white bordered blue cross.

Persia—Horizontal tri-colour of green, white, red, with lion and sun on white ground.

Portugal-Green and red, with arms in centre.

Rumania-The vertical bands, blue, yellow, red.

Soviet Union—Red charged with a golden sickle, crowred saltirewise, with a golden hammer and a star (molet) above.

Spain-Red, yellow, purple.

Sweden-Blue with yellow cross.

Switzerland—Red, with white cross.

Turkey-Red, with white crescent and star.

U. S. A.—Thirteen horizontal stripes, alternately red and white, and 48 white stars in a blue field. The stars represent the exct number of the states in the Union, whilst the stripes, 13, denote the original number of the states that formed the Union.

Yugoslavia-Blue, white, red.

U. S. S. R.—A plain red field whose upper corner next the staff has a golden five-pointed star in outline and below, in gold a sickle and a hammer, symbolizing agriculture and industry.

United Kingdom—Union Jack combines the red upright cross, on a white ground, of St. George of England with the white diagonal cross on blue, of St. Andrews of Scotland, and the red diagonal cross, on white, of St. Patrick of Ireland.

INDIAN NATIONAL FLAGS

Congress—Tri-colour of green, white and orange; embossed on it is a spining wheel.

Muslim League—Bright green and is embossed with a white crescent and star, the emblem of Islam.

Hindu Maha Sabba—Deep orange colour and is embossed in crimson, with a sword, a cobra entwined with lotus flowers.

Indian Communist Party—The Hindu Swastika. Red flag embossed with hammer and sickle.

NOBEL PRIZES

These prizes are awarded from the income of a fund beginning to trustees by the Swedish scientist, Afred B. Nobel, who was born at Stockholm in 1833. In 1866 he invented the explosive compound Dynamite. From the manufacture of dynamite and his inventions of smokeless, powder and artificial Indian-rubber, he earned a large fortune. He died in 1896, leaving a fortune of about £1,750,000. The prizes are awarded, each worth £8,000 each year in (1) Physics; (2) Chemistry; (3) Medicine or Physiology; (4) Best literary work; and (5) Best effort towards the promotion of peace.

The fund is managed by a Board of Directors, elected by fifteen deputies. The Swedish Government appoints a President of the Board of Directors.

The distribution of awards began from 1901.

LIST OF PRIZE WINNERS

Physics

		9.9		
1935	 Prof. J. Chadwick			
1936	 Prof. Victor F. Hess (Innsbruck) Dr. C. D. Anderson (Psadena)			
1937	 Dr. Clinton J. Davison (U. S. Prof. George P. Thomson (E.		•	
1938	 Enrico Fermi	1		
1939	 Prof. Ernest Orlando Lawre University.	ence of C	alifor	ıi

ia

1940-42		No award
1943		Prof. Ostern (America)
1944		Prof. Rabi (America)
1945		Dr. Wolfgang Pauli (Sweden)
		Chemistry
1935		Prof. Joliot (Paris) Mme. Irene Curie Joliot (Paris)
1936		Prof. Peter Debye (Berlin)
1937		Prof. W. N. Haworth (England) Prof. Paul Karrer (Zurich)
1938	••	Prof. Khun of Heidleberg University (declined,)
1939	••	Prof. Betenandt of Berlin University Prof. Ruzicka of Zurich (declined)
1940-42	••	No award
1943	••	Prof. George Von Hevesy (Sweden)
1944		Prof. Otto Hahn (Germ.)
1945	••	Prof. Arturi Virtanenau (Finland)
		Medicine or Physiology
1935		Dr. Hans Spemann.
1936		Sir Henry Hallet Dale (England)
1937		Prof. Albert Von Szent (Germany)
1938		Prof. C. Heymans (Belgium)
1939		Prof. G. Domagk (Germany)
1940-42		No award
1943		Prof. Kenrik Dam (Copenhagen) Prof. Edward Adelbert Doisy (St. Louis Missouri, U. S. A.)
1944	••	Prof. Emeritus Joseph Erlanger (St. Louis, U. S. A.) Prof. Herberts Gasser (Naw York)

Literature

1935	 No	award	

1936 .. Mr. Eugene O'Neil (France)

1937 .. M. Roger Matin du Guard (France)

1938 .. Mdm. Pearl Buck (America)

1939 .. Eeemil Sillanpaa (Finland)

1940-43 .. No award

1944 .. Dr. J. V. Jensen

Peace

1935 .. Herr Carl Von Ossietzky (Germany) 1936 .. Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lumas (Argentine)

1937 .. Lord Robert Cecil (England)

1938 .. M. Michael Nanson (Norway)

1945 .. Mr. Cardell Hull, former U. S. Secretary of State

The Indians who have had the award are Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore in Literature in 1913, and Sir C. V. Raman in Physics in 1930.

Miss Pearl Buck is the only American woman to win the Prize for Literature.

INDIAN NEWSPAPERS

I-English Dailies

(i) Calcutta

- (1) Statesman (Editor, M. Stephens);
- (2) Amrit Bazar Patrika (Editor, T. K. Ghosh);
- (3) Advance (Editor, B. N. Gupta);
- (4) Eastern Express; (5) Morning News; (6) Hindustan Standard; (7) Star of India; (8) Nationalist.

(ii) Bombay

1) Times of India (Editor, Sir Francis Low),

(2) Bombay Chronicle (Editor, A. Brelvi);

(3) Bombay Sentinel; (4) Free Press Journal (Editor, Sadanand);

(5) Morning Standard.

(iii) Madras

(1) Hindu (Editor, K. Srinavasan);

(2) The Mail (Editor, A. H. Hayles);

(3) Indian Express.

(iv) Patna

(1) Indian Nation (Editor, C. H. V. Rao);

(2) Searchlight (Editor, Murli Manohar Prasad).

(v) Delhi

(1) Hindustan Times (Editor, Devadas Gandhi);

(2) Dawn (Editor, Altaf Hossein);

(3) National Call (Editor, J. N. Sahni).

(vi) Allahabad

(1) Leader (Editor, M. Subrahmanyan);

(2) Amrit Bazar Patrika (Editor, T. K. Ghosh).

(vii) Lucknow

(1) Pioneer (Editor, S. N. Ghosh);

(2) National Herald (Editor, M. Chelapati Rao).

(viii) Lahore

(1) Civil and Military Gazette (Editor, F. W. Bustin);

(2) Tribune (Editor, K. N. Roy).

(3) Daily Herald,

(ix) Karachi

(1) Daily Gazette:

(2) Sind Observer (Editor, K. Punniah).

(x) Nagpur

(1) Nagpur Times;

(2) Hitavada (Editor A. D. Mani).

(xi) Orissa

(1) New Orissa.

II-English Weeklies

(1) Illustrated Weekly of India, Bombay (Editor, S. Jepson);
(2) Blitz, Bombay; (3) Forum, Bombay; (4) Commerce,
Calcutta (Editor A. Barick Brown); (5) People's Age, Bombay
(Editor, Hitkari); (6) Capital, Calcutta (Editor, G. W. Tyson);
(7) Orient, Calcutta (Editor, K. P. Thomas); (8) Mahratta,
Poona; (9) Roy's Weekly, Delhi (Editor, Durga Das): (10)
Indian Listner, Delhi (A. I. R.).

III-English Monthlies

(1) Modern Review, Calcutta (Editor, Kedarnath Chatterji); (2) Indian Review, Madras (Editor, G. A. Natesan); (3) Film India, Bombay (Editor, Babu Rao Patel); (4) Sound, Bombay (Editor, Tahir Babar Kureishi "Zabak"); (5) Caravan. Delhi.

IV—All India Radio Journals

(1) Indian Listner (English); (2) Awaz (Urdu); (3) Sarang (Hindi); (4) Betar Jagat (Bengali); (5) Vanoli (Tamil).

FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS

(a) England

(1) The Times, (2) Daily Express, (3) The Daily Mail, (4) News Chronicle, (5) The Daily Herald, (6) Evening Standard, (7) Daily Telegraph, (8) Daily Mirror, (9) Manchester Guardian, (10) Star. (b) Australia

(1) Morning Herald, Sydney; (2) Daily Mail, Brisbane.

(c) Africa

Tanganyika Times, Dar-es-Salam.

(d) Canada The Gazette.

(e) United States of America

- (1) New York Times, (2) World, New York, (3) Moniter, (4) Globe.
- (f) Japan

(1) Japan Chronical, (2) Nichi Nichi, (3) Osaka Minichi.

- (p) France Excelsior, H. de Weindel.
- (h) Italy Gionrale d'Italia.

(i) Germany

(1) Barliner Lokal Anzieger, (2) Frankfurter Zeitung.

(i) U. S. S. R.

(1) Pravda, (2) Red Star, (3) Izvestia.

INDIAN NEWS SERVICE

Associated Press of India; United Press of India; Orient Press.

[ii] INTERNATIONAL NEWS AGENCIES

British Reuters' Service, Globe.

- Havas Agency. French U. S. S. R. - Tass Agency

- Associated Press, America. U. S. A.

- D. N. B. German — Stafani. Italy

Kayodo. Japan

CINEMA

Brief History

Thomas Edison was the first inventor of the Kinematograph principle. The film industry has developed at enormous rate in recent years. In the United States of America after foodstuffs and motor cars, this industry comes third. Half the entire capital of about 800 million pounds invested in the cinema industry belongs to the United States of America. Britain's investment is about £70 millions. There are 15.378 cinemas in the U. S., over 4,000 cinema theatres in England and about 1,160 in India. The silent picture was produced in India by Mr. Phalke in 1913. The first British talkie film was shown in 1924 at the British Empire Exhibition by Dr. Lee de Forest. The first talkie in India, Alam Ara, was produced in 1931 by the Imperial Film Company of Bombay. Karma was the first talkie broduced in English by the Indian films Company, the Himansu Rai Talkies. Light of Asia is the first international Picture. Sant Tuka Rain is the first record run picture played for one year in Bombay.

It is estimated that cost of production of an average film is Rs. 80,000. Film industry in India now occupies eighth place among industries of India.

The world centre is Hollywood (Los Angeles, California). In England the chief centres are Elstree and Boreham Wood. In India the chief centres are Bombay, Calcutta, Poona, Kolhapur and Lahore.

In 1927 the Government appointed a Cinematograph Committee, which published its report in 1928.

Motion Picture Society of India

The society has been formed in Bombay to encourage the use of the cinema films in the educational sphere and to safeguard the industry's interests. A series of medical films dealing with subjects like the operation of inguinal hernia, blood transfusion movement of the heart etc., were shown at the Roxy Theatre on October 10, 1934, under the auspices of

the Motion Picture Society of India. This show was the first of its kind held for the benefit of the medical profession.

Film Advisory Board

A film advisory board has been set up by the Government of India. Its functions are to advise Government on publicity through the medium of the films and to assist in the production, importation and distribution of suitable films. The headquarters of the board are in Bombay.

Scheme of Visual Education

A scheme of visual education has been inaugurated by the Government of Bombay. Under it, cinema shows are held regularly in even the smallest villages in the province. The Government has purchased 100·16 mm. projectors for distribution in the districts. These projectors work from a battery, and are taken from village to village on a circuit system.

The films themselves deal with rural subjects, such as agriculture and cattle sheep and poultry farming, with health and sanitation, with the war and other subjects of general interest. A complete new programme will be provided each fortnight, so that when the scheme is in full operation, villagers will be very little behind the townsmen in seeing pictures of the latest developments in world affairs.

The films are silent, but a commentary in the best known local language is delivered as each is screened.

Foreign Film Companies

(1) Universal; (2) Columbia; (3) Metro-Goldwyn-Meyer; (4) Warner Brothers; (5) Twentieth Century Fox; (6) British Lion Films Corporation; (7) R. K. O., (8) United Artists; (9) Paramount.

FOREIGN FILMS

The following pictures are the Academy Winners

Year Name of the Picture

Film Stars

1932 Grand Hotel

 Lionel Barrymore and Joan Crawford.

Year	Name of Picture Film Stars				
933	Cavacade Clive Brook and Diana Wynyard.				
1934	It Happened one Night Claudett Colbert and Clark Gable.				
1935	Mutiny on the Bounty Clark Gable and Charles Laughton.				
1936	The Great Ziegfeld William Powell and Alam Hale.				
1937	The Life of Emil Zola Paul Muni.				
1938	You Can't Take it With You Jean Arthur.				
1939	Gone With the Wind Vivien Leigh and Clark Gable.				
1940	Rebecca Joan Fontaine.				
1941	How Green was My Valley Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'hara.				
1942	Mrs. Miniver Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon.				
1943	Casablanca Humphry Bogart.				
1944	Going my Way Bing Crosby and Frank Mc Hugh.				
	Winning Films before 1932 were:-				
Year	Name of Film				
1928	Wings and Sunrise				
1929	The Broadway Melody				
1930	All Quiet on the Western				
	Front.				
1931	Cimaron.				
	Other Foreign Famous Films				
1. Leave Her to Heaven 5. Fantasia 2. Valley of the Decision 6. Great Waltz 7. The Affairs of Susan 4. Our Grapes Have Tender Vine 8. Murie for Millions					

9. For Whom The Bell Tolls

10. Constant Nymph

11. Madame Curie

12. Gaslight13. Seventh Veil

14. From This Day Forward

15. Mildred Pierce

Kitty
 Song of Bernedette

Bells of St. Marys
 This Love of Ours.

Names of Famous Foreign Film Stars

Ingrid Bergwan, Jean Gain, Jean Fiervey, Jennifer Jones, Joan Fontaine, Bing Grosby, Brol Hym, Joseph Cotton, Gregory Peck, Jon Hal, Maria Montz, Linda Durvel, Joan Crawford, Tyrone Power, Brenda Joyce, Garey Cooper, Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon, Edward G. Robinson, Orson Welles, Lawrence Oliver.

Some Famous Indian Films

Shirin Farhad; Laila Majnu; Maya Muchindra; Puran Bhagat; Chandidas; Amrit Manthan; Devdas; Toofan Mait; Achut Kannya; Tukaram; Brahmachari; Pukar; Bandhan; Khazanchi; Padosi, Basant; Kismet; Najma; Ram Rajya; Karma; Shakuntala; Dasi; Panna; Hamrahi; Bhaijan; Village Girl; Piya milan; Vikaramaditya; Chhamia; Geet; Chandragupta; Phool.

Some Indian Film Companies

Bombay Talkies; New Theatres; Prabhat; Prakash; Mahboob; Shalimar; Ranjit; Amar; Venus; United Films; Kardar; Mazhav Art Production; Chitra; Salma; Minerva; Pancholi; Navyug.

Some Indian Actors and Actresses

(1) David; (2) Shah Nawaz; (3) Gecta Nizami; (4) Veena; (5) Balakram; (6) Pahari Sanyal; (7) Snehprabha; (8) Prithviraj; (9) Saigal; (10) Durga Khote; (11) Nirmala; (12) Moti Lal; (13) Begum Para; (14) Sumitra; (15) Akhtar Jehan; (16) Mridula; (17) Shushila Rani; (18) Chandra Mohan; (19) Jagdish; (20) Swaranlata; (21) Neena.

INDIAN METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

This department was opened in 1875 to combine and extendithe work of various provincial meteorological services which had sprung up before that date.

With the rapid growth of civil aviation in India and the introduction of the empire air mail scheme, the work of the Meteorological Department has been assuming ever increasing importance. It has been giving valuable aid regarding weather-conditions regularly to aviators in India from Quetta, Karachi, Calcutta and Poona observatories.

From Karachi the aviator obtains weather forecasts not only for the important air route extending from Bahrein to Allahabad, but also for the feeder Karachi-Lahore route and the Karachi-Ahmedabad portion of the Karachi-Madras route.

At Agra Observatory the principal work is to equip balloon, station on air routes. With the introduction of night-flying on, the empire air routes, however, standardization, purchase and installation of equipment for the determination of visibility and cloud height at night has been acquiring increasing importance.

The head office of the department is in Poona. From this, observatory it flashed guidance to the mariner on the Arabian Sea to the aviator skimming through the skies across the peninsula. These reports, issued at regular intervals and frequently, are part of the ordinary duty of the Poona station. Besides, it publishes daily, weekly and monthly accounts of the elemency or inclemency of the weather. It issues warning to individual interests about heavy rainfall and low temperature for the whole country excepting near east India, Burma and Sind.

The Calcutta Observatory concentrates on the issue of storm warnings for the Bay of Bengal, heavy rainfall warnings for north-east India and the surrounding areas, squall warnings for Bengal, and the issue of weather reports and forecasts to aviators flying in north-east India, or on the Allahabad-Victoria Point route.

The Colaba (Bombay) Observatory also broadcasts the prin-

cipal features of the weather over Western India, but information supplied is based wholly on the material received from Poona.

Apart from the forecasts of the weather, the Meteorological Department is also carrying on a highly skilled scientific research work of far-reaching consequences. These studies have yielded interesting results, for instance, at the Kalibagh Magnetic Observatory, Bombay, continuous records of the various magnetic elements are obtained and observation of the absolute values of these elements made. Data regarding the magnetic character of the days and the daily range of variations of magnetic elements are supplied regularly to the Royal Meteorological Institute, De Bilt, and the Solar Physics Observatory, Kodaikanal. Another important and regular work at Colaba is the registration and measurement of atmospheric potential gradiant. The observatory at Agra has also an important research side. It prepares monthly means of upper winds, and data of seismic observations, of sounding balloon and of daily pilot balloon. Poona's marine section co-ordinates the collection examination and study of ships' weather logs. The station issues instructions for the determination of visibility and cloud height at night.

The Alipore Office is responsible for the publication of a daily weather report for North-East India, for storm warning in the Bay of Bengal. It prepares weather charts daily and issues forecasts to airmen flying in North-East India, east of Allahabad. It is in charge of the auxiliary centre at Dum Dum and second, third, fourth and fifth class observatories in North-East India, and checks, and computes observations and data for stations in the area. It issues daily through the shortwave aeronautical wireless transmitting station at Calcutta, synoptic data of selected stations in the area. It maintains a first class observatory, and also a seismological observatory.

Recently a few large forecast centres and several smaller ones as well as auxiliary briefing centres have been established. A number of new pilot balloon stations for observing upper winds have been opened. Improvements have also been made in the technique of weather charting, presentation of forecasts and establishment of closer contact between meteorological officer and the pilot.

Head-quarters Office-Poona.

Upper Air Office-Agra.

Meteorological Offices,—Karachi: Calcutta, Quetta and Peshawar.

Colaba and Alibag Observatories—Bombay. Some Meteorological data

The highest maximum temperature recorded in India was 127°F at Jacobabad on June 12, 1919.

Kanjarapalli, Travancore, has on the average 169 rainy days in a year against 162 days at Cherapunji which records the maximum annual rainfall. On July 23, 1930, Karachi recorded 7.86" of rain which is in excess of its annual average rainfall of 7.62".

Colours of Parliamentary Publications in different countries

Austria—Red. China—Yellow. England—Blue. France—Yellow. Germany—White-Italy—Green. Japan—Grey. Portugal—White.

U. S. A.—Red

Engineering Projects in India

Irrigation Schemes-

- (1) Sutlej valley Project—Four weirs have been constructed on the rivers Sutlej and Beas. The scheme is designed to irrigate Ferozpur, Bhawalpur and Bikaner.
- (2) The Sukkur Barrage-Known as the Lloyd Barrage, was constructed in 1932 across the Indus, a little distance below Sukkur at a cost of over 20 crores of rupees. It is one mile in length with 66 spans, being 60' in width. By this scheme, the Sind canals are continuously fed and six new canals

are provided for. It is the greatest scheme of irrigation in the world. It irrigates an area of 5 million acres annually.

- (3) The Periyar Project—The Madras Government has constructed a dam across the river Periyar (flowing from the Western Ghats into the Arabian Sea) and made a tunnet through the Western Ghats through which the water is led in the East Coast strip where it irrigates the district of Madura. It is 155 feet high, 1,200 feet long and 166 feet wide at its base.
- (4) The Cauvery Mettur Project—A dam called the Mettur dam has been built across the river Cauvery in Madras. It is designed to irrigate an area of about 1,300,000 acres of rice fields. The dam is one of the largest in the world. The project was opened in 1934. It is 5,300 ft. long and 176 ft. high. It has a volume of 1,825,000 cubic feet. It has cost 197 lakhs. It contains 546 million cubic feet of masonry weighing 3,640,000 tons and the water storage capacity is 93.500 million cubic feet.
- (5) The Nizamsagar Dam—Second largest dam in India, stretches across the river Manjira, a tributary of Godavari. It is one of the largest gravity dams in the world. The reservoir can hold 30,000 million cubic feet of water at a depth of 105 feet at the dam side. It irrigates some three hundred thousand acres of rice and sugar cane crops.

(6) The Tata Hydro electric supply schemes of Bombay:-

On the Western Ghats the rainfall is very heavy. All this water went uselessly into the sea. The Tatas have used it in generating electricity by letting the water fall through pipes. The current is used to drive Bombay cotton mills, and the water, when it has done its work, is used for irrigation of gardens of the city.

(7) The Mundi Hydro-electric scheme in the Punjab:—
The water of the river Uhl, a tributary of the Beas, has been utilized in the generation of electric current. The main rower station is Joginder Nagar near Phthankot. The scheme was opened in 1933.

(8) The Pykara Hydro-electric scheme of Madras:-

The waters of the river Pykara are utilized for the production of the electricity. It can develop 90,000 H.P. in addition to 30,000 H.P. from the tail water. The first stage was completed in 1932. It has cost 236 lakhs.

- (9) Lloyd Dam at Bhatgar, Bombay—The largest dam in volume hitherto constructed. It is 5,300 ft. in length and contains 21½ million cubic feet of masonry.
- (10) Elevated Reservoir at Tallah (Calcutta)—It is considered as the biggest in the world, consists of a steel tank 16 ft. deep, 321 ft. square, supported on steel column, the height from the ground level to the top of the tank being 110 ft. It has capacity of 9 millions gallons. The tank is divided into four compartments, which can be used independently each other. It was constructed in 1865.
- (11) Howrah Bridge—It was opened on Feb. 28, 1943. It has 26,000 tons of steel. The cost of construction was approximately Rs. 3,30,70,000. The length of the main span, centre to centre of main piers, is 1,500 ft. while the total or overall length is 2,150 ft. The overall height of towers above ground level is approximately 300 ft. It is the third largest cantilever span bridge in the world.
- (12) Damodar Valley Multi-Purpose Scheme—Preliminary work on the Rs. 55 crore scheme is in progress. Meanwhile, Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, India's Agent-General in Washington, is contacting U.S. experts with a view to arranging as soon as possible a technical mission from there to advise the Government of India on the type of dams to be built on the first two sites at Maithon and Alyar (on the Damodar river). The Damodar multi-purpose development scheme is designed to benefit 5,000,000 people in the valley and another 2,500,000 in neighbouring towns and cities including Calcutta.

Prohibition

In September 1925, the Indian Legislative Assembly at Delhi passed a resolution calling for the prohibition of the pro-

duction, manufacture, sale and import of intoxicating liquors with local option as a first step towards that goal.

Soon after securing provincial autonomy under the Government of India Act, 1935, most of the provinces launched the Probibition campaign, Madras taking the lead. Bombay, Bihar, C. P. and U. P. followed suit. A few districts in each province have, in the first instance, been selected with a view to introduce prohibition gradually throughout the provinces.

The working of the Scheme mainly consists of state management of shops, reduction in the number of liquor shops, curtailing of sellings hours, auction system with fixed highest retail prices, intensive temperance propaganda, conversion of toddy into restaurants and drama houses, etc.

The Prohibition Schemes of the U. P. and other Governments which were suspended from April 1943, have been revived in 1946.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

The Archaeological Survey was first established in 1862. but its real history dates from 40 years later, when its activities were drastically reorganised under Lord Curzon's administration. The work of the Archaeological Department is primarily two-fold; conservation, and research and exploration. None but spasmedic efforts were made by the Government in these directions till 1870 when the Archaeological Survey was entrusted to General Alexander Cunnigham, who was also the first Director-General of Archæology. The next advance was the initiation of the local surveys in Bombay and Madras three years after. The work of these surveys, however, was restricted to antiquarian research and description of monuments, and the task of conserving old buildings was left to the fitful efforts of the local Governments, often without expert guidance or control. It was only in 1878 that the Government of India under Lord Lytton awoke to this deplorable condition and sanctioned a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs to repair the monuments in the United Provinces, and soon after appointed a Conservator, Major Cole, who did much useful work for three years. Then a reaction set in, and his post and that of the Director-General were abolished.

The first systematic step towards recognising official responsibility in conservation matters was taken by Lord Curzon's Government, that established the seven archaeological circles, placed them on a permanent footing and united them. together under the control of a Director-General, provision being also made for subsidising local Governments out of imperial funds, when necessary. The Ancient Monuments. Preservation Act was passed for the protection of historic monuments and relics, especially in private possession, and also for state control over the excavation of ancient sites and traffic in antiquities. Since then the extent of its accomplishment has been remarkable. Not only has it undertaken the investigation, preservation and repairs of a very large number of splendid monuments and buildings dating back to the third century B. C., which India was known to possess-and which was the function for which it was primarily constituted-but it has also achieved some epoch-making triumphs in the field of pure research, which have thrown a flood of unexpected light upon the early history of India and the origin of civilization as a whole. The discovery in 1923-24 of material demonstrating that there had been, in the north-western portion of the country at any rate, a hitherto entirely unsuspected and astonishingly elaborate civilization as long ago as the fourth mellenium B. C., aroused interest throughout the scientific world, and may truly be said to be one of the most suggestive and important of the many fine achievements of modern archaeology. The name of Sir John Marshal, Kt., C.I.E., Director-General of Archaeology, is most prominent in connection with the most scientific excavation of buried sites. such as Taxila, Pataliputra, Sanchi, in the Bhopal State, Sarnath near Benares, Nalanda in Bihar, Hrappa in the Punjab, Mohenjodaro in Sind. Paharpur in Bengal and Nagarjuni Konda in Madras. Of all these work those of most general interest are the Mohenjodaro excavations, for here the Archaeological Department have unearthed remains of prehistoric cities dating back to 3000 B. C. and further-

The Archæological survey has devoted considerable attention to the organisation and development of museums as centres of research and education. An expedition of the

American School of Iranian and Indian Studies arrived in India during 1935 36 under the directorship of Doctor E. J.H. Mackay.

Chanhu-daro in the Nawabshah district of Sind was the site selected for excavation by the expeditiou. Chanhu-daro was an important industrial town, specialising in the manufacture of bends and toys, is one of the conclusions reached as a result of the excavations made. Discoveries have also been made which show not merely what the finished articles were, but also the successive stages of making beads, out of tresh agate nodules.

In Sind two sites in the Khairpur State, viz., Dijijitakri and Kotasur have been explored. The 40 feet high mound at the former place has revealed five strata illustrating the earlier and later stages of the Indus Valley culture, and also at Kotasur, pottery of late pre-historic period with interesting painted designs, both geometrical and animal, have been brought to light.

In Kurnool district Dr. Deterra has attempted to work in some early pre-historic caves for evidence of paleolithic and neolithic periods. In Madura and Tinnevelly districts there is a large field for the work of systematic exploration of pre-historic iron age sites, while a number of caves have been found in Malabar. Orissa is considered exceptionally rich in archaeological treasures, Sisupalgarh, being a notable finstance as the capital of the province during the Mauryan period.

Prehistoric archeæological finds, believed to be of greater antiquity than those of Mohenjodaro and Harappa, have recently been discovered in the Narbada Valley in Gujerat and Central India as the result of a survey conducted by the State authorities of Rajpipla. The antiquity of these finds agoes as far back as approximately 50,000 years.

INDIAN STATES

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

There are about 584 Indian States covering an area of \$\mathbb{T}12,508\$ square miles with a population of 92,973,000.

These States can be classified as follows:-

- 109 States, the Rulers of which are entitled to a dynastic salute of more than 11 guns and are entitled to be members of the Chamber of Princes in their own right.
- (2) 126 States, the Rulers of which are represented in the Chamber of Princes by 12 members of their order elected by themselves.
- (3) 349 petty estates and Jagirs which have no such representation.

The States embrace the widest variety of country and jurisdiction. They vary in size from petty States like Lawa in Rajputana with an area of 19 square miles to States like Hyderabad.

Hyderabad has the largest revenue of Rs. 8,42,13,000 and the largest population of 16,184,000. The largest in area is Jam nu and Kashmir states with 85,885 sq. miles. In population and revenue Mysore comes second. Their administration, with a few unimportant exceptions, is not under the direct control of British officials but it is subject, in varying degrees, to the Supreme Government. The Chiefs are entitled to British protection, but have no power of making war and peace, or sending ambassadors to one another oz to foreign States. Their military force is strictly limited. In case of misrule the Supreme Government can dethrone the Chief or temporarily suspend him from the exercise of his powers. Some States pay tribute, most do not. Generally the states are governed by their Princes, Ministers, and Councils, with the advice of Political Officer of the Supreme Government. In the territory of the States, British Indian law does not run.

The internal Government of the different States varies considerably. Each State of major importance manages its own internal affairs, makes and administers its own laws, imposes, collects and spends its own taxes. About 39 of them have established Legislative Councils, most of which are at present of a consultative nature only; 40 have constituted High Courts, 34 have separated executive from judicial functions; 56 have a fixed privy purse; 46 have started a regular graded civil list of officials; and 54 have pension or provident fund schemes. Some of them have shown an admirable zeal for education. Of the 584 states the rulers of only 120 States enjoy a salute of guns, The title His or Her Highness is conferred on the rulers of only 92 States.

The States are dealt with by the Governor-General in Council through the Political Department. States of the first rank have a Resident or political Officer accredited to them by the Government of India. States of lesser importance are under the care of an Agent to the Governor-General. Still smaller States have a political Agent, who is himself a Deputy of the Agent to the Governor-General.

CHAMBER OF PRINCES

The report on the Indian Constitutional Reforms by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford stated that it was desired to call into existence a permanent consultative body which would replace the conference of Princes which had periodically met at the invitation of the Viceroy. It was suggested that the Viceroy should be president and in his absence one of the princes should be chairman. It was further suggested in the Joint Report that the Council of Princes should be invited annually to appoint a standing Committee to which the Viceroy might refer decisions affecting Native States. The report recommended the appointment of a Commission to inquire into disputes in which Native States might be concerned and also into cases of misconduct, etc., etc.

At the end of January 1919 a conference of ruling Princes was held at Delhi to consider this scheme. There was some dispute over the representation. Some said that the membership

should be open to only rulers enjoying full powers, while others considered that others should also be given some measure of representation. A Council of Princes was instituted, and the new house was named Narindra Mandal (House of Princes)

In the next conference held in November 1919 Lord CheImsford propounded a general scheme for a Chamber of Princes approved by His Majesty's Government.

The main function of the chamber is to discuss matters affecting the states generally or of common concern to States and to British India. The Chamber is not to discuss the internal affairs of individual States and the actions of individual rulers.

The Chamber was formally inaugurated by the Duke of Connaught on February 8, 1921, and quickly developed a vigorous life. Its presidential duties are entrusted to an elected chancellor, and its detailed business is attended to by an elected standing committee of six members. This meets twice or thrice a year at the headquarters of the Government of India, and one of its important functions is to discuss with the various departments of the Government of India matters in which the administration of both the states and British India are concerned. The Committee reports to the Chamber, which meets annually. Until 1929 the proceedings of the Chamber were considered as confidential, but by a resolution passed in February 1929 all meetings have ordinarily been made open to the public.

The Chamber consists of 120 members, of whom 12 represent 127 States and the remaining 108 are members in their own rights.

At a conference convened by the Viceroy in May 1927, a representative group of Princes urged the appointment of a special Committee to examine the relationship existing between themselves and the Paramount Power, and to suggest means for securing effective consultation and co-operation between British India and Indian States, and for the settlement of differences; and in pursuance of this, a committee, under the title of "Indian States Committee" was appointed under the chairmanship of Sir Harcourt Burler on December 17, 1927.

In the middle of September, 1944, two deputations of the Prices waited on the Viceroy. One of them discussed questions affecting smaller states while the other took up the industrial policy of the Govt of India as affecting the States, post war reconstruction, treaty rights and relationship with the crown. On December, 4, 1944, the Standing Committee of the Chamber resigned en bloc and the session of the Chamber had to be postponed sine die. The deadlock was later on resolved on the assurance given by the Viceroy. The British and Indian newspapers expressed regret for the newspaper attacks against states.

In a meeting of Princes held in Bombay in June, 1945, the Nawab of Bhopal welcomed the Wavell plan.

H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal is the Chancellor and the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar is the Pro-Chanceller.

Princes and Federation

The most important question which the Chamber has ever discussed is Pederation. This caused sharp divisions of opinion among the princes. The difference between the Greater and the Lesser States were much sharpened by different view points which they occupied in regard to Federation. His late Highness of Patiala resigned the chanceliorship on this account early in 1936. Thereafter His Highness of Bikaner resigned from one standing committee of the Chamber. Only one Ruling Prince with a salute of as many as 17 guns was then left an active participant in the Chamber's aflairs. His Highness of Dolhpur was elected chancellor in place of H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala. There was no meeting of the Chamber in 1936.

A Constitutional Committee under the chairmanship of His Highness the late Maharaja of Patiala was appointed to examine the Government of India Act, 1935, from the point of view of the State's entry into Federation. This committee issued its report in the first week of February, 1937, and declared that, upon careful considertation of the Act, they had come to the conclusion that the safeguards had been sufficiently met, and proposed certain changes in the States' Draft Instrument of

Accession. This report was taken into consideration by the general body of Princes in their informal conference. This conference adopted the report of the Constitutional Committee in favour of the entry into Federation on the basis of the Government of India Act, 1935, and subject to the satisfactory conclusion of negotiations with the Crown on the subject of the Constitutional Committee's newly made recommendations. This decision was endorsed in a formal meeting of the Chamber of Princes on February 24, 1937, by the re-election of His Highness of Patiala to the Chancellorship. This brought the princes of Chamber into line with the recommendations already made by the Committee and left final negotiations on the Accession issue to be completed in London during the summer of 1937.

The question of accession to Federation was considered by a committee convened by late Rt. Honble Sir Akbar. Hydari. The recommendations of the Committee were considered at a Conference of Princes and ministers held in Bombay in June 1939. The revised draft Instrument of Accession was considered unacceptable. Revised draft was then drawn up. This elicited diverse comments and suggestions for further modifications. While the negotiations were in progress, the war broke out. Thus the efforts of the Viceroy to inaugurate the federal part of the constitution came to an abrupt end.

ANIMAL KINGDOM

General Description. In the equatorial forests thick undergrowth checks the movements of animals. There are no big animals except the elephant. The camel is the chief animal of the desert. In the streams crocodiles, alligators and hippopotamuses are found. In the open grass lands there are grazing animals e. g. deer, antilope, zebra, lion, tiger, leopard etc.

In temperate lands hoofed animals are found such as the horse, ass, ox, pig, sheep, goat, deer, etc. There are very few carnivorous animals except the wolf and wild bear.

In the Tundras fur-bearing animals, such as the fox and sable, are very common. Reindeer is a very useful animal

of this region. In the sea, whales, walruses, and seals are found. In the ice-bound north polar region the polar bear is found.

In India animals are chiefly found in the valleys of the Himalayas extending from Kashnir to Brahmaputra valley, on the eastern and western ghats and in the jungles of Central Provinces and Central India. The total live-stock of India is 255 millions. India has the largest bovine population in the world.

[For animals used as beasts of burden see under Trade Routes.]

Protective Colouring or Mimicry. Animals have a colouring very similar to their natural surroundings. conceals them from their enemies or from the prey which they are hunting after. In general resemblance the colouring of the animal produces the same effect as its environment, viz., the colouring of the lion is such as to exactly match the sandy grass -lands in which it roams. The chameleon can change his colouring at will to suit the environment. Sometimes the colouring of animals especially insects resembles pieces of straw or the colouring of butterflies, with their wings folded, exactly resembles dry leaves. In special resemblance the colouring of the animal is usually aided by special modifications of shape, etc. The animal in this case is mistaken for some well known object. Colouring also acts as a signal or warning which renders the animal conspicuous so that it may be avoided by the enemy. The resemblance therefore gives them the advantage of protection. The case of the English drone-fly and the honey-bee is an example. The honey-bee is safe from a large number of insect enemies because it stings and is distasteful. The drone-fly has no sting and is quite edible but the insect eating birds associate distastefulness with the size colour, and form of bees and so leaves drone-flies alone. Beetles resemble ants, wasps and other protected insects. The essential element in mimicry is that it is a false warning.

ANIMAL TERMS

Anthropoid. It is a term denoting the order of apes resembling man in having no tail, in the number and arrangement

of teeth and in the position of the thumb. These are of four classes—Gorilla, Orang, Gibbon and Chimpanzee. They are found in Asia and Africa.

Arachnida. Class of anthropoids including spiders, scorpions, mites and ticks without antennae or wings having six pairs of limbs.

Carnivora. Order of flesh-eating animals, those having special teeth adapted for a flesh diet. Dog, bear, racoon, cat, civat, hyena, lion, tiger, etc. belong to this category.

Crustacea. A large division of Anthropoid animals, all aquatic. They have the body segmented and provided with jointed limbs, the head is fused with thoratic segments. The rest of the body segments are divided into two sections; the thorax and abdomen; and the whole animal is covered with a chitinous cuticle. The head bears a pair of stalked eyes and appendages. They include crabs, lobsters, shrimps, sand-hoppers, wood lice, water fleas, barnacles, acom-shells, etc.

Herbivora. Animals, especially mammals, eating or living upon grass, herbs and other plants.

Llama. Ruminant snimal allied to the Alpaca. It has the same structure as the camel except for the hump. The male is usually utilised as a beast of burden while the female provides milk and fish. It is found in South America.

Mammal. Division of Animal Kingdom. Mammals are air-breathing and warm blooded vertebrates, and suckle their young.

Oviparous. A zoological term referring to such mammals, birds, reptiles and fishes as bring forth eggs to be hatched outside the body of the parent.

Oviviparous. A zoological term applied to such animals as produce egg which are hatched in the body of the parent, e. g., scorpion, viper, and earthworm.

Rodent. Member of an order of mammals of the gnawing class called rodentia, consisting of the rat, mouse, aquirrell, beaver, rabit, etc.

Ruminant. Type of mammals that chew the cud having a compartmental stomach, enabling them to swallow; food and later to bring it back to the mouth for mastication. Sheep, goat, deer, ox, etc., are ruminants.

Animal Records

Tallest Animal—Giraffe.

Largest land animal—Elephant.

Fastest Bird—Swift, sometimes flies 200 miles per hour.

Largest quadruped of the dog family-Wolf.

Largest animal of the cat family . —lion.

Largest of man-like or anthropoid apes—Gorilla.

Largest of the sea birds—Albatross.

Fastest animal—Cheetah.

Largest bird—Ostrich.

Smallest bird—Humming bird.
Longest-lived creature — Blue

Whale (500 years).

Largest of the flat fish-Halibut.

CLASSES OF ANIMALS

Anthropoid-Resembles man viz. Ape.

Aquatic-Living in or near water-crocodile-

Bovine-Cow, ox.

Cannine-Dog.

Carnivorous-Flesh eating animals-Tiger.

Feline-Cat.

Gregarious-Animals that live in groups-deer.

Herbivorous—Used to herbs or plants—squirrel, cow-

Mammals—Animals having mammae for nourishment of the young—hyrax.

Piscivorous-Fish eating animals-Kingfisher.

Quadrupeds-Four footed animals-horse, cow-

Reptiles-Crawling animals-snakes, crocodiles.

Ruminant—Animals that chew the cud—okapi, sheep, goat.

N. B.—For other terms of animals, see Part II.

Ancient Monuments of India Muslims

- 1. Taj Mahal at Agra.
- 2. The Fort at Agra.
- 3. The Tomb of Akbar at Sikandra, Agra.
- 4. The Palace in the Fort at Delhi.
- 5. The Tomb of Humayun at Delhi.
- 6. The Juma Masjid at Delhi.
- 7. The Fort at Lahore.
- 8. The Mosque of Dai Auga at Lahore.
- 9. The Tomb of Jehangir at Shahadara.

Buddhist and Hindu Monuments

- J. The Topes at Sanchi and Sarnath.
- 2. The Temples of Khajraho in Bundelkhand.
- 3. The Temple of Bhuhaneshwar in Orissa.
- 4. The City of Vijayanagar.
- 5. The Temples of Conjecveram and Vellore in Madras-Presidency.

Bevin Training Scheme

The Bevin Training Scheme was introduced by Mr. Ernest Bevin, British Prime Minister of Labour in 1940. It contemplates the intensive training of artisans who are already skilled or semi-skilled, and is complementary to the main Government of India Scheme for training artisans. Under the Scheme Indian workers are trained in Britain in batches of 50. According to the measure of skill attained these trainees are utilized as foremen in ordnance or other factories engaged in work of national importance or as instructors in training centres all over the country. The Scheme is designed to accelerate munition production in India and at the same time inculcate in the men an apprecia-

tion of British methods of industrial co-operation and value of sound trade union principles. The first batch of Indian Bevin boys went to United Kingdom in February 1941. Letchworth is the training centre at which the Bevin boys are trained.

So far 788 candidates in 13 batches have been selected and sent to the United Kingdom, out of which 11 batches comprising 643 trainees have returned to India.

Revenue

The sources of revenue have been divided between the Central and Provincial Governments as follows:—

Principal sources of revenue of the Government of India.

Salt; Opium; Customs; Income-Tax; Railways; Posts and Telegraphs; Currency and Mint.

Principal sources of revenue of Provincial Governments.

Excise; Stamps; Registration; Land Revenue; Forest and Irrigation.

Duties and Taxes

Salt Duty. There are four sources of supply:-

(1) rock salt from the Salt Range and Kohat Mines in the Pun jab, (2) brine salt from the Sambhar Lake in Rajputana, (3) salt brine condensed on the borders of the lesser Rann of Cutch, and (4) sea salt factories in Bombay, Madras and at the mouth of the Indus.

Opium—This is grown only by licensed persons who have to sell their entire outturn of crude opium at a fixed price to Government. This is purified and manufactured into balls in the Government factory at Ghazipur in the United Provinces. The Government supplies it to foreign Governments at a fixed price. The right of retail to the public is sold by public auction to one or several sanctioned shops.

The revenue from this source is divided mainly from exports of what is called provision opium to foreign countries and from the sale to Provincial Governments of excise opium.

The opium is retailed to licensed vendors at rates fixed by the provincial Governments, which vary from province to province.

Customs Duties. Are taxes imposed on certain goods imported into this country from abroad. They also include export duties.

Excise Duties. Are duties imposed on certain articles of home production. "The excise revenue in British India is derived from the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, hemp, drugs, toddy and opium. Excise has now been made over entirely to the Provincial Governments, and the duties vary from province to province. The governing principle in fixing these rates is the highest duty compatible with prevention of illicit distillation.

In the provinces where Congress had accepted office, the policy of total prohibition was adopted which reduced the revenue under Excise.

Stamps. The revenue from this source is chiefly derived from judicial or court fee stamps and non-judicial stamps which are affixed to bonds, bills of exchange and receipts, etc.

Income-tax

Income-Tax is as its name implies, a tax on income assessed directly.

Since the Act (XI of 1922) has been passed it is an Act of machinery and procedure only, and the rates to be levied are prescribed by the annual Indian Finance Act. No tax can therefore be recovered until and unless the Finance Act has been passed.

(1) The basic rates of income-tax have been altered and the surcharge has been abolished. The rates for 1946-47 are as under —

Rate
1. On the first Rs. 1,500 of

total income .. Nil 2. On the next Rs. 3,500 of

total income .. one anna in the rupee.

- 3. On the next Rs. 5,000 of total income
- 2 annas in the rupee.
- 4. On the next Rs. 5,000 of total income
- ... 31 annas in the rupee.
- On the balance of total income

... 5 annas in the rupee.

Provided that :-

(i) no income-tax shall be payable on a total income which before deduction of the allowance for earned income does not exceed Rs. 2,000:

- (ii) the income-tax payable shall, in no case, exceed half the amount by which the total income (before deduction of the said allowance for earned income) exceeds Rs. 2,000.
- (iii) the income tax payable on the total income as reduced by the allowance for earned income shall not exceed either—
- (a) sum bearing to half the amount by which the total in come (before deduction of the allowance for carned income) exceeds Rs. 2,000 the same proportion as such reduced total income bears to the unreduced total income or
- (b) the income tax payable on the income so reduced at the rates specified above,

whichever is less.

(2) The rate of relief for "earned income" has been raised form one-tenth, subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,000 to one-fifth, subject to a maximum of Rs. 4,000, during the current financial year.

Super-Tax

A super-tax was first levied in India in 1917. The tax was levied on incomes over Rs. 50,000 graduated on a 'slat' b asis. The Act was recast in 1920. When the Income Tax A ct of 1918 was amended in 1922, the Super-Tax Act also was incorporated therein, and the Act, XI of 1922, as amended from time to time, deals with super-tax and income-tax both.

(3) For super-tax purposes, the basic rates have been altered and the surcharge abolished. The new rates prescribed for "earned incomes" are :-

Rate Nil On the first Rs. 25.000 of total income

On the next Rs. 10,000 of total income

On the next Rs. 10,000 of total income

On the next Rs. 15,000 of total income

On the next Rs. 20,000 of total income

On the next Rs. 30,000 total income

On the next Rs. 40,000 of total income

Rs. 50,000 On the next of total income

On the next Rs. 50,000 9. of total income

On the next Rs. 1,00,000 10. of total income

On the next Rs. 1,50,000 11. of total income

On the balance of total 12.

2 annas in the rupee.

3 annas in the rupee.

4 annas in the rupee.

5 annas in the rupee.

G annas in the rupee.

7 annas in the rupee.

8 annas in the rupee.

.. 9 annas in the rupee.

94 annas in the rupee.

.. 10 annas in the rupee.

.. 101 annas in the rupee.

Rebute of income tax on account of insurance premia. provident fund contributions etc. is admissible upto a maximum of one-sixth of the total income, before deduction of the allowance for earned income, or Rs. 6,000, whichever is less.

The Provincial Governments have the powers to impose the following taxes:--

(1) Taxes on agricultural income.

(2) Taxes on lands and buildings, hearths and windows.

- (3) Duties in respect of succession to agricultural land.
- (4) Capitation taxes.
- (5) Taxes on profession, trades, calling and employments.
- (6) Taxes on animals and boats.
- (7) Taxes on the sale of goods and on advertisements.
- (8) Cesses on the entry of goods into a local area for consumption, use or sale therein.
- (9) Taxes on luxuries, including taxes on entertainments, amusements, betting and gambling.
 - (10) Stamp duty in respect of certain documents.
 - (11) Tolls.
- (12) Dues on passengers and goods carried on inland waterways.
- (13) Duties of excise on the following goods manufactured or produced in the province and countervailing duties at the same or lower rates on similar goods manufactured or produced elsewhere in India:
 - (a) alcoholic liquors for human consumption;
 - (b) opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and non-narcotic drugs;
 - (c) Medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol or any substance included in (b) above.
- (14) Taxes on mineral rights, subject to certain limitations.

New Taxes and Duties in 1946-47

The Finance Member of the Government of India announced the following taxation during 1946-47:—

- 1. Discontinuance of E. P. T. after March 31, 1946.
- 2. Duty on kerosene to be reduced from four annas six pies to three annas nine pies per gallon.
- 3. Duty on motor spirit to be reduced from 15 annas to 12 annas per gallon.

- 4. Duty on imported betelnut to be raised to five and a half annas a pound without any surcharge.
- 5. Specific duty of Rs. 25 per tola to be imposed on gold-bullion and coin. Existing silver duty of three annas and seven and one fifth pies an ounce to be stepped up to eight annas.
- 6. Income tax rate on the second income slab of Rs. 3,500 to be reduced from 15 pies to 12 pies; and the rate on the third slab of Rs. 5,000 from two annas one pie to two annas.
- 7. Income-tax rate on the balance of income above Rs. 15,000 to be increased from four annas nine pies to five annas.
- 8. Amalgamation of surcharge on income-tax and super-tax with basic rates.
- 9. Reduction in the present rate of income-tax and super-tax in a company from seven and three-quarter annas to six annas by reducing super-tax by two annas and by adding a quarter anna to the income-tax.
- 10. Earned income relief to be raised to one-fifth subject to a maximum of Rs. 4,000 in terms of income.
- 11. Differentiation of treatment between earned and unearned income to be extended to super-tax.
- 12. Reduction in the rate on life insurance companies from five annas three pies to five annas.
- 13. Discontinuance of the provision for funding apportion of the tax in the case of income up to Rs, 6,000.
- 14. Duty on cinematograph films to be made a specific duty charged on footage.
- 15. Grant of a special initial depreciation allowance of ten per cent on new buildings and of twenty per cent on new plant and machinery and allowance expenditure on scientific research.

16. Relief from customs duty on raw materials imported for industry and reduction in rates on such imported plant and machinery as are now dutiable.

'17. Additional import duty on Cotton imposed by the Cotton Fund Ordinance of 1942 to be amalgamated with the ordinary duty which will thus stand at two annas a pound.

18. The present uniform extra rates of tax on all sums

distributed as dividends is to be changed.

Notable Deaths During 1945-46

Sir Chhotu Ram, Punjab Minister		9-1-45
Ahmad Maher Pasha, Egyptian Premier		24-2-45
Sir Shadi Lal, Former Chief Justice of		
Lahore		25-3-45
Earl Lloyd George, the Veteran British		
Statesman	•••	27-3-45
Sir B. L. Mitter, Dewan of Baroda		1-4-45
President Roosevelt		12-4-45
Dr. K. Schusnigg, Chancellor of Austria		15-4-45
Mussolini		29-4-45
N. N, Sarcar, former Law Member, Govt.		
of India		12-8-45
Wajahat Husain, Deputy Governor, Reser	ve	
Bank of India	•••	4-12-45
Kalinath Roy, Editor of Tribune, Lahore		9-12-45
Maharaja of Kochin		31-1-46
Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri		14-4-46
Lord Keynes, famous Economist		21-4-46
Bhulabhai Desai		6-5-46
Michael 1 Kalinin, former Premier of		
Soviet Union	•••	3-6-46
King of Siam	•••	10-6-46
Sir James Jeans, famous astrologer 'One	of	
the six greatest men of the world'		16-9-46
Maharaja of Kolhapur		29-9-46

Proportional Representation with a Single Transferable Vote

A single transferable vote is, as the name implies, a single primary vote for each voter which may be transferred in accordance with preferences from a successful candidate with a surplus to the continuing candidates. No yote is valid unless it is in the first instance a primary vote, that is, unless the figure is marked against the candidate for whom the vote is recorded. In other words a voter, if he desires that his vote is to be counted, must place on his ballot paper the figure against his "most-favoured" candidate and may in addition place two, three, four, five and so on against the other candidates in the order of his preference according to the number of seats to be filled. The voting may be either in bloc or individually in the order of preferences. Normally there is no material difference in the results yielded by either system. There are, however, "marginal" cases in which individual voting is safer than bloc-voting. For where there is a tie between the original or the primary votes and preferential votes the candidate obtaining the primary vote is declared elected to the exclusion of his rival. The rule is that the total number of valid papers is divided by a number exceeding by one the number of vacancies to be filled and the result added by one disregarding any fractional remainder, if any, is called the quota. The securing of this quota at once ensures the return of a candidate.

Indian National Army

The formation of Indian National Army (I. N. A.) is an outstanding event of India during the war. After the fall of Singapore on February 15, 1942, a large number of Indian soldiers fell into Japanese hands. Major Fulwara, a Japanese officer, was entrusted with the work of winning over the Indian forces to the Japanese side. Captain Mohan Singh of 1/14 Punjab Regiment felt the need of forming the Indian National Army to fight for the independence of India.

In June 1942, there was a conference of the Indian Independence League held at Bangkok, attended by several

delegates from various regiments of the Indian Army under the presidentship of Shri Rash Behari Bose. It was resolved to form I. N. A. to fight for the freedom of India. Indian Independence League took upon it to provide the I. N. A. with recruits, money, ration and clothes. I. N. A. formally came into existence on 1st September 1942 with Captain Mohan Singh as its G. O. C. A large number of Indian prisoners of war joined I. N. A.

In December 1942, trouble arose between Captain Mohan Singh and the Japanese and the Captain was arrested by the Japanese. In January and February 1943, the I. N. A. of Captain Mohan Singh was disbanded and a new I. N. A. was formed and recruiting for it was done from the prisoners of war who joined it in large numbers. In May 1943, the directorate of Military Bureau came into existence of which Captain Sehgal became the Military Secretary and Captain Shah Nawaz as Chief of General Staff.

Meanwhile Subhas Chandra Bose had arrived in Singapore on July 2, 1943.

On July 4, 1943, a Conference of Indian Independence League was opened at Singapore with Indian delegates from Japan, Manchukuo, Hongkong, Indo-china, Burma, Malaya etc., and elected Subhas Bose as President. It also announced the formation of an Indian National Army to fight the 'oppressors of India' and Subhas Bose assumed the title of Netaji in his capacity as President. The slogan Jai-Hind was adopted. It marked a new phase when on October 21, 1943, the Provisional Government of Azad Hind was proclaimed at Singapore under the leadership of Subhas Bose. It was followed by the inauguration of Rani Ihansi Regiment camp on October 22, 1943. All these prerequisites having been done the Azad Hind Government on October 25, 1943 declared war against Britain and U.S. A. This Provisional Government was recognised by the Governments of Croatia. Manchukuo, Germany, Italy, China, Thailand, the Philippines and Burma. It was given impetus on November 6, 1943, when General Tojo, Japanese Prime Minister declared the intention of the Imperial Government of Japan to place Andamans and Nicobar islands of Indian territory, under the jurisdiction of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind as the initial evidence of her intention to help in India's struggle for freedom. These islands were accordingly named as Shahid and Swaraj islands. On March 18, 1944 the Advanced units of Azad Hind Fauz with Imperial Nippon Army crossed the Indo-Burma border and 'the fight for India's liberation thereupon commenced on Indian soil'. On March 22, 1944, some portions of Manipur and Vishnupur consisting of an area of \$1,50,000 sq. miles were administered by Azad Hind Fauz under the Governor, General Chatterjee. It was on April 24, 1945 that Azad Hind Government left Rangoon for Bangkok and on May 3, 1945, I. N. A. surrendered to the British.

The strength of the I. N. A. was one division on the Assam front, one division in Malaya and two divisions under training. Half the soldiers in these five divisions were exprisoners of war, that is former soldiers of the British Indian Army. The other half were civilian volunteers in the I. N. A. training centres in Singapore, Rangoon, Penrug etc. All instructors were Indians. There were no Japanese officials or soldiers. The I. N. A. had no planes. Each commander had a car, but there were no lorries for transport. The scldiers themselves had to carry munitions and supplies. The I. N. A. had only one kitchen where Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and all others ate together. The Indian National Government's language was Hindustani with Roman script. The 1. N. A. flag was the tricology and the salue 'Lat Hind'.

I. N. A. Trials

After the fall of Burma a large number of I. N. A. forces were taken prisoners by the British. Some of them have been released. Congress formed a Defence Council for their defence. The first of these Court Martial began on 5th November 1945 in the historic Red Fort, Delhi. The accused were Captain Shah Nawaz, Captain P. K. Sehgal and Lt. Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon. They were charged with waging war against the King, abetment of murder, and murder. Demonstrations were held everywhere to release them. They were later on released.

There were nine senior counsels for defence. Mr. Bhulabhai

I. Desai was the leading figure.

The Counsel for the prosecution was Mr. Noshirwan P. Engineer, Advocate General of India and the military prosecutor was Lt. Col. P. Walsh, A. A. G.

Latest Records

(Sept., Oct. 1946)

Netherland's swimmer Nel van Vliet broke the world record for 200 yards breast stroke for women, covering the distance in 2 minutes 35.6 seconds.

The previous record held by the Netherland's olympic-swimmer, Jopie Waalberg, was 2 minutes 40.3 seconds.

Nina Dumbadse, the Soviet winner of the women's discus throw in the European Athletics Championships, is claimed toestablish a world record for the discus throw of 50.50 meters. (165 ft. 8½ in.) in a meeting at Sarpsborg.

The official world record is 48.31 metres (159 ft. 3 in.) by Gisela Mapermeyer of Germany in 1936.

Rune Gustafsson of Sweden established the world record for 1,000 metres, covering the distance in two minutes 21.4 seconds at the International athletics meeting at Boras. Previously the record was two minutes 21.5 seconds by Rudolf Flarbig of Germany in 1941.

A new world air speed record of 616 miles an hour was established by Group Captain E. M. Donaldson over a measured course between Littlehampton and Worthing.

The previous record was 606 m. p. h. set up by Group Captain H. J. Wilson, RAF, in a Gloster Meteor over the Herne Bay course in November 1945 Group Capt. Donaldson, flying a Gloster Meteor jet-plane, has thus added 10 miles an hour to the world air speed record.

Squadron Leader W. A. Waterton also broke the record with his average, over four runs, of 614 miles an hour.

Alex Jany, the tall 17-year-old French swimmer, broke the world record for the 200 metres free-style on September, 20.

1946 when covering the distance in 2 minutes and 5.4 seconds. The previous best was 2 minutes and 6.2 seconds by Bill Smith, of Ohio State University of America.

Jany lowered his own European 100 metres free-style record

by 1/10th of a second when registering 56.6 seconds.

The French swimming team consisting of Alex Janny, Artem Nakache and Georges broke the European free-style 4 by 100 metres relay record on September, 24, 1946, when covering the distance in 9 minutes and 5.4 seconds. The previous best by the Hungarian team was 9 minutes and 10.8 seconds.

Britain's crack liner the 'Queen Ma-y,' holder of the Blue Riband of the Atlantic, on September 8, 1946 reached Southampton after crossing the Atlantic from Halifax in the shortest time ever recorded. But her average speed was not as high as when she won the Blue Riband from the French 'Normandie' in 1938, as the journey was about 300 miles shorter than the recognised Blue Riband course.

The time for this crossing was three days 15 hours and 48 minutes compared with the former three days 20 hours and 42 minutes.

A Royal Air Force Lincoln aircraft landed at Ohaker airport, near New Plymouth, in the centre of North Island (New Zealand), having flown from England in the record time of 57 hours.

The England-New Zealand record was previously held by the Royal Air Force Lancaster, 'Aries' which made the flight in 59 hours and 50 minutes.

The United States Navy office announced that a Lockheed transport aircraft, "Truculent Turtle," was over United States mainland and had definitely broken the world long distance non-stop flight record. The plane had come from Perth, Western Australia.

A British jet-propelled plane flew for 270 miles from Paris to Geneva in 32 minutes—an average of 506 miles an hour.

Vijay Merchant heads the final list of Indian batting order overseas with 74.53. Hazare is second with 49.77 and Pataudi third with 46.71. Vinoo Mankad had the best bowling average of 20.6; Hazare, second, had 24.75 and Sarwate, third, had the average of 25.37.

The personal plane of Admiral Thierry d'Argenlieu, High Commissioner of French Indo-China, named "June 18th" broke its own record on October 3, 1946 by 50 minutes for the flight from Saigon, Indo-China, to Paris. The flight was made in 27 hours.

1948 Olympic Games

The 1948 Olympic Winter Games will be held at Moritz, Switzerland, from February 1 till February 10, according to an official announcement by the Swiss Olympic Committee on October 1, 1946.

Interim Govt, in Burma

A historic milestone in Burma's constitutional progress was reached on September 26, 1946, when the Governor, Sir Hubert Rance, announced the formation of the country's first interimnational government.

Maritime Conference

India has been invited by the United States to attend a conference for the establishment of a world inter-governmental maritime organisation.

The members of the United Maritime Consultative Council would attend the meeting on October 24, 1946.

India is represented in the Council House. Other members are Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, South Africa, Sweden and Britain.

India's U. N. O. Delegates

The delegation to the UNO Conference, which will be held of october 23, 1946, will consist of Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Sir Mohd. Zafarullah, Justice M. C. Chagla and Nawab Ali Yar Jung of Hyderabad.

Indian Delegation to U. N. O. Council

Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-Chancellor of Benares University, will lead the Indian delegation to the United Nations Social and Economic Council which meets in New York in October.

Other members of the delegation are understood to be Dr. Z akir Hussain and Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.

Greek Plebiscite

Official returns for Athens and Piraues announced on September 2, 1946, show 55 per cent. of the votes for return of the King and 45 per cent. against. Accordingly King George of the Hellenes landed at Eleusina airfield on September 27, 1946.

Nuremberg International War Crimes Tribunal

The Tribunal announced the following sentences on October 1, 1946, against Nazi Leaders:—

GOERING-To die by hanging. HESS-Imprisonment for life. RIBBENTROP-To die by hanging. KEITAL-To die by hanging. KALTENBRUNNER-To die by hanging. ROSENBERG-To die by hanging. FRANK-To die by hanging. FRICK-To die by hanging. STREICHER-To die by hanging. FUNK-Imprisonment for life. RAEDER-Imprisonment for life. DOENITZ-Ten years' imprisonment, SCHIRACH-20 years' imprisonment. SAUCKEL-To die by hanging. JODL - To die by hanging. SEYSS-INQUART-To die by hanging. SPEER—20 years' imprisonment. VON NEURATH-15 years' imprisonment. BORMANN (in absence) To die by hanging

Rudolph Hess

"Rudolph Hess was an informed and willing participant in German aggression against Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

"Until his flight to England, Hess was Hitler's closest personal confidant. The relation was such that Hess must have been informed of Hitler's aggressive plans, when they came into existence.

"There is no suggestion that Hess was not completely sane when the acts charged against him were committed. That he has mentally deteriorated during his trial may be true, but there is nothing to show that he does not realise the nature of charges against him."

Hess was found guilty on counts one and two, but not guilty on counts three and four.

British Cabinet Reshuffle

(October, 1946)

Mr. A. V. Alexander .. Minister for Defence.

Mr. George Hall ... First Lord of the Admiralty. (Viscount)

Mr. Philip Noel Baker .. Secretary for Air.

Mr. Frederick John Bellinger Secretary for War.

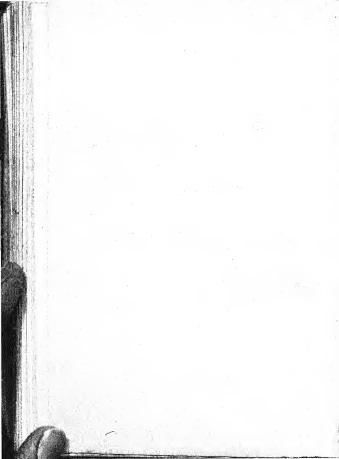
Lord Nathan ... Minister for Civil Aviation.

Mr. Arthur Creech Jones .. Colonial Secretary.

M. Hector McNeill .. Minister of State.

PART II

OFFICE COMPENDIUM



PART II.

CHAPTER I.

FOREIGN PHRASES

ab ante ab initio a compte ad arbitrium ad extremum ad hoc ad idem ad infinitum ad interim ad libitum ad referendum ad valorem aide alias alibi moitie anno domini ante meridiem appropos aqua au fait an fond

from before. from the beginning. in part payment; on account, at pleasure. at the worst; to the extreme. for this object. to the same (point). without end. in the meantime. as much as you please. to be further considered. according to value. an assistant; a helper. otherwise. elsewhere. half, by halves, in the year of our Lord. before noon. to the point. water. expert. at the bottom.

an revoir anto helle vne bene placito bene vobis! hen venuto hone fides bon jour bon soir hon vovage hrava! cap-a-pie carte blanche centum ceteris paribus commune bonum con amore concours confer coup d'etat

data et accepta de facto dei gratia de jure demeure doo gratias deo volente depeche detenu deus vobiscum double entente eleve emeute

adien, until we meet again. a drama; an act. fine prospect. by your leave. health to you! welcome. good faith. good day: good morning. good evening. a good journey to you! well done! from head to foot. full discretionary power. a hundred. other things being equal. common good. with love; very carnestly contest: competition. compare. stroke of policy or sudden change of government. expenditures and receipts. from the fact; really; actual, by the grace of God. in law; by right; rightful, dwelling. thanks to Gcd. God willing. despatch; message. a prisoner. God be with you! double meaning. pupil. a riot.

point.

at full length.

en regle
en route
en suite
en tout
en train
en ville
espouse
et seq

euge! exempli gratia

ex officio ex parte ex re nata ex tempore extra modum fadaise fait accompli fama clamosa far niente. farceur faux pas fete champetre frais franco grand merci idem impasse in camera in cognito in excelsis

in extenso

in due order; according to rules. on the way; on the road. in succession. in all; wholly. in progress. not at home. wife: bride. and the words (pages), etc., that follow. well done! by way of example; for instance; e. g. by virtue of his office. on one side only. according to circumstances. without premeditation. beyond measure; extravagant. silliness; nonsence. a thing already done. a current scandal. doing nothing. a joker. a false step; a mistake. garden party. expenses; charges, post free; franked. many thanks. the same. an insoluble difficulty. in a (judge's private) room. unknown. the highest; at the highest

in extremis
in loc
in statu quo
inter alia
inter se
inter alias
in toto
ipso facto
laissez faire
locum tenens
locus standi
lucri causa
magnum bonum
magnum opus
materia medica

matinee melee modus operandi

modus vivendi mutuus concensus mutatis mutandis nolens volens nom de plume non possumus non sequitur nem con

obiter dicta octroi onus probandi par excellence

at the point of death. in its place. in the former state. among other things. amongst themselves. among other persons. in the whole; entirely. in the fact itself; virtually. let alone. a deputy or substitute. a right to interfere. for the sake of gain. a great good. a great work. medicines collectively: science of their properties and uses.

a morning performance.
a confused scuffle; a hot debate.
plan of working; mode of operation.
a mode of living.
mutual consent.
with necessary changes.

with necessary changes.
whether he will or not.
an assumed liberty name.
not able or willing (to act).
it does not follow.
no one contradicting; unanimously.

a cursory remark.
duties paid at the gate of a city.
the burden of proof.
by year of emisence

by way of eminence.

pleno jure post mortem post obitum prima facie primo pro bono publico pro rata protege pro tempore proximo recu rendezvous resume sic sine die sine qua non status quo

stet sub judice sub rosa summum bonum tant mieux tete-a-tete

tout a fait ubique ultra vires ut infra ut supra verbatim et litteratim

with full authority. after death. after death. on the first view. in the first place. for the public good. in proportion. one protected or patronised. for the time being. next month. received; receipt. a meeting place. an abstract. so written. without a day appointed. indispensable condition. the state in which; the present

condition.
let it stand.
under consideration.
privately.
the chief good.
so much the better,
face to face; private conversation
between two persons.

entirely.
everywhere.
beyond one's power.
as below.
as above.
word for word and letter for
letter.

verb sap

a word to the wise is enough.

versus
vexata quoestio
via
via media
vice versa
vide licet
vis-a vis
viva voce
volte-face

vox populi

against.
a disputed question.
by way of.
a middle course.
the terms being exchanged.
viz; namely.
opposite; face to face.
by oral testimony.
turning round; complete change
of front in argument.

voice of the people.

CHAPTER II.

Abbreviations

A. D.	Anno domini—in the year of Our Lord.
a. d.	After date.
A. D. C.	Aide de Camp.
A. E. C.	Army Educational Corps.
A. H. Q.	Army Headquarters.
A. I. R.	All India Radio.
A. I. R. O.	Army in India Reserve of Officers.
A. M.	Anti Meridium-before noon,
A.M.I.C.E.	Associate Member of the institute of
	Civil Engineers.
A. M. S.	Army Medical Service.
A. R. A.	Associate of the Royal Academy.
A. R. C. S.	Associate of the Royal College of
	Science.
A. R. P.	Air Raid Precautions.
B. B. C.	Baseball Club; British Broadcasting
	Corporation.
B. C. L.	Bachelor of Civil Law.
B. D.	Bachelor of Divinity.
b. e.	Bill of Exchange,
B. E. F.	British Expeditionary Force.
B. L.	Bachelor of Laws.
b. 1.	Bill of Lading.
b. p.	Bill of parcels; bills payable.
b. s.	Bill of sale.
B. V.	Bena vale—Farewell.

c. & b.	Caught and bowled.
C. B.	Companion of the Bath.
C. B. E.	Companion of the British Empire.
C. C.	County Council; Cricket Club.
CC.	Chapters.
cf.	Compare.
c. i. f.	Cost, insurance and freight.
c. & f.	Cost and freight.
C. I. E.	Companion of the Order of the Indian
O. 1. 15,	
CT	Empire.
C. J.	Chief Justice.
C, M, A.	Controller of Military Accounts.
c. o. d.	Cash on delivery.
c. p.	Candle-power.
C. S. I.	Companion of the Order of the Star of
0.77	India.
C.V. O.	Commander of the Royal Victorian
	Order.
c. w. o.	Cash with order.
Cantab	Cantabrigiensis—Of Cambridge.
D. C. L.	Doctor of Civil Law.
D. D.	Doctor of Divinity.
D. F. C.	Distinguished Flying Cross
d. h.	That is.
D. L. O.	Dead-letter Office.
D. L. T.	Daily Letter Telegram.
d. s. p.	decessit sine prole—Died without issue.
D. P. H.	Diploma in Public Health; Director of
	Public Health.
D. S. O.	Distinguished Service Order.
d. v. p.	decessit vita patris-died in his father's
τ.	life-time.
D. V.	deo volente-God-willing.
D. W.	Dock warrant.

English Church Union.
Efficiency decoration.
Errors excepted.
Diploma in Tropical Medicine,
exemtli gratia—for example.
East Indies.
Every other day,
Errors and omissions excepted.
Fellow of the Geological Society.
Field Marshal.
Free on board.
Free on rail.
Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society.
Fellow of the Royal College of Phy-
sicians.
Fellow of the Royal College of Sur-
geons.
Fellow of the Royal Geographical

Society. F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.

F. R. S.L. Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.

G. B. Great Britain.

G. C. B. Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire.

g. c. m. Greatest common measure.

G. C. S. I. Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.

G. C. V. O. Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victor rian Order

G. M. T. Greenwich Mean Time.

G. M. S. I. Grand Master of the Star of India.

G. P. O. General Post Office. Grand Royal Insignia; Georgius Rex Imperator—George King Emperor.

G. R. I.

K. C. S. I.

K.C.V.O.

H. C.

House of Commons. H. E. H. His Exalted Highness. h. e. hic est-this is; hoc est-that is. H. H. His or Her Highness. H.I.H. His or Her Imperial Highness. H. M. His or Her Majesty. H. M. S. His Majesty's Service. H. M. V. His Master's Voice. h, p. Horse-power. H.R.H. His Royal Highness. I. A. O. C. Indian Army Ordnance Corps. Indian Army Reserve of Officers. I. A. R.O. i. e. idest--that is. i. h. p, Indicated horse-power. I. L. P. Independent Labour Party. I. L. O. International Labour Office. I.M.M.T.S. Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship. I. M. S. Indian Medical Service. I. O. U. I owe you. i. q. idem quod-The same as. I. Š. O. Imperial Service Order. J. P. Justice of the Peace. K.B. Knight of the Bath; King's Bench. K. C. King's Council. K. C. B. Knight Commander of the Bath. K. C. I. E. Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire.

Star of India.

rian Order.

Knight Commander of the Order of the

Knight Commander of the Royal Victo-

K. G. K. G. C.	Knight of the Garter. Knight of the Grand Cross.
K. R. C.	Knight of the Red Cross.
K. S. I.	Knight of the Star of India.
lb.	libru—A pound.
1. b. w.	Leg before wicket (a cricketing term).
l. c.	lower case; small letter.
L. C.	Lord Chancellor.
L. C. C.	London County Council.
1. c. m.	Lowest common multiple.
L. C. J.	Lord Chief Justice.
L. D. S.	Licentiate in Dental Surgery.
1. h.	left hand.
LL. B.	Legum Baccalaureus—Bachelor of Laws.
LL. D.	Legum Doctor—Doctor of Laws.
L. O. P.	Look out post—A place from where the
	progress of war can be seen.
L. R. C. P.	
	sicians
L.R.C.S.	Licentiate of the Royal College of
	Surgeons
1. s.	left side.
L. S. D.	Pounds, shillings, pence.
M. B.	Bachelor of Medicine.
M. B. E.	Member of the British Empire Order.
M. C. C.	Member of the County Council; Mary-
	lebone Cricket Club.
M. C.	Military Cross; Member of the Council;
	Member of the Congress.
M. D.	Doctor of Medicine.
M. E. C.	Member of the Executive Council.
M. E. S	Military Engineering Service.
M.I.C.E.	Member of the Institution of Civil
	Engineers.
	*

I. M. S. Indian Medical Service. M. L. A. Member of the Legislative Assembly. M. L. C. Member of the Legislative Council. M. O. H. Medical Officer of Health. M. P. Member of the Parliament. m. p. h. miles per hour. M. R. A. S. Member of the Royal Asiatic Society. M. R. C. P. Member of the Royal College of Physicians. M. R. C. S. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons. M.R.C.V.S. Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. M. S. S. Member of the Statistical Society. M. T. Mechanical Transport. Mss. Manuscripts. m. s. l. Mean sea-level. M. V. O. Member of the Royal Victorian Order. N. B. Nota bene-Note well. N. C. O. Non-Commissioned Officer. n. d. No date. Not otherwise provided. n. o. p. N. R. A. National Recovery Act. n. s. not specified. n, u. Name unknown. N. & Q. Notes and Queries. Officer of the British Empire Order. O. B. E. O. H. M. S. On His Majesty's Service. O.K. All correct. O.M. Order of Merit. Out of print. o. p. O. S. Old style. Ph. B. Bachlor of Philosophy. Ph. D. Doctor of Philosophy.

P. M. Post meridiem—Afternoon. p. n. Promissory note. P. & O. Co. Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company. p. o.d. Pay on delivery. p. r. n. pro re nata—For special business arising. P. S. Post scriptum—Postscript written after, Q. B. Queen's bench. q. e. d. quod erat demonstrandom—which was to be demonstrated. q. e. f. quod erat faciendum—which was to be done. Q. M. G. Quartermaster General. quod vide—which see; guantum vis—As much as you will. R. A. Royal Artillery; Royal Academy. R. A. F. Royal Asiatic Society. R. A. M. C. Royal Army Medical Corps, R. A. S. C. Royal Army Medical Corps, R. A. S. C. Royal Army Service Corps. R. C. Red Cross; Roman Catholic, R. E. Royal Highness. R. H. A. Royal Horse Artillery. R. I. A. S. C. Royal Indian Army Service Corps. R. I. P. Rest in Peace. R. S. F. S. R. Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic. R. S. V. P. Repondez s'il vous'plait—Reply, if you			
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K. S. V. I. Reported Sa vous plant Reprise	DSVD		
	14. U, V, I,	please,	
Ro. On the right hand page,	Ro		

s. a.	secundum artem—according to art; sino anno—Without date
s. i. p.	sine legitima prole—without lawful issue
s. n. a	sine muscula prole—without male issue,
S. O. S.	A distance simple Save Our Coult
	A distress signal; Save Our Souls
S. P. C. A.	Society for the Prevention of Cruelty
	to Animals
S. S,	Steamship; Screw steamer
T. O.	Telegraph Office; Turn over
T. T. L.	To take leave
U. L.	Unattached List
U. N. O.	United Nations Organization
U.N.R.R,A	, United Nations Relief and Rehabi-
	litation Administration
u. s. w.	und so weiter—and so forth,
u, s.	ut supra—As above
U. S. S. R.	Union of Socialist Soviet Republics,
V, C.	Victoria Cross; Vice-Chancellor,
V. D.	Venereal Disease; Volunteer Officer's
	Decoration
v. d.	Various dates
p. g.	verbi gratia—For example
Vo.	Left hand page.
V. P. P.	Value Payable Post
V. R	Victoria Regina; Queen Victoria
v. v.	Various years
w. a. f.	With all faults
W. B.	Way Bill
W.C.	Water-closet
w. f.	Wrong fount
W. O.	Warrant Officer
W. P.	Weather permitting
R.M.C.A.	Young Men's Christian Association
Y.W.C.A.	Young Women's Christian Association
	Toung Women's Christian Tresociation

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(I. M. M. T. S. Dufferin, 1930)

- Q. 1. Write in full the words for which the following letters stand:—(i) P. O., (ii) Adv., (iii) P. S., (iv) M. A., (v) P. W. D., (vi) E. I. R., (vii) etc., (viii) P. M., (ix) M. L. A., (x) J. P.
- Ans. (i) Post Office, (ii) Advertisement, (iii) Post Script, (iv) Master of Arts, (i) Public Works Department, (vi) East Indian Railvay, (vii) Et cetert, (viii) Post Meridiem, (ix) Member of the Legislative Assembly, (x) Justice of the Peace.

(Indian Police Service, 1931)

- Q. 2. What is meant by C. I. D., S. D. O., D. I. G.?
- Ans. C. I. D. stands for Criminal Investigation Department; S. D. O. stands for Suo-Divisional Oliver; D. I. G. stands for Deputy Inspector-General.

(East Indian Railway Examination, 1935)

- Q. 3. What do the following abbreviations represent:—(i) O. M., (ii) S. P. C. A. (iii) Y. W. C. A., (iv) D. P. H., (v) K. C. S. I., (vi) F. R. C. S., (vii) M. C.
- Ans. See within.

(Railway Clearing Account, 1935)

- Q. 4. What do the following abbreviations and important phrases represent:
 - (i) c. g., (ii) Cantab, (iii) Ipso facto, (iv) N. B., (v) I, S. O., (vi) ad interim, (vii) R. S. V. P., (viii) A. D. C. (ix) V. C.
- Ans. See within.

(Imperial Secretariat, 1935)

- Q. 5. What do the following abbreviations mean?
 (a) C. I. D., (c) nem con., (v) V. P. P., (d) K. C. I. E., (e) q. v.
- Ans. See within.

(U. P. Secretariat, 1938)

Q. 6. Explain the abbreviation :— (a) C, S. I., (b) M. L. A., (c) D. L. O., (d) M. C. C.

Ans. See within.

(U. P. Naib Tahsildars, 1938)

Q. 7. Explain the abbreviations:—(a) B. B. C., (b) I. M. S. (c) R. K. R., (d) B. N. R., (c) R. S. V. P., (f) E. &. O. E., (g) Ph. D., (h) O. B. E., (j) I. E. S., (j) I. S. E.

Ans. See within

(U. P. Rangers, 1940)

O. S. What do the following abbreviations stand for ?-

(a) M.L.A., (b) E. & O. E., (c) I. C. S., (d) A. I. R., (e) H. M. S., (f) U. S. S. R., (g) E. G., (h) K. C. S. I., (i) D. P. I., (j) A. R. P., (k) Q. E. D., (l) P. S. C., (n) N. W. R., (n) D. S. O., (o) R. S. V. P. (p) N. B.

Ans. See within.

(U. P. Secretariat, 1940)

Q. 9. Give the meaning of the following:-(a) on route, (b) A. R. P., (c) inter alia, (d) D. F. C., (e) E. & O. E.

Ans. See within.

(U. P. Naib Tahsildars, 1941)

Q. 10. What do these letters stand for ?-

(a) K. C. S. I., (b) B. E. F., (c) E. & O. E., (d) D. C. L., (e) R. I. A. S. C., (f) D. F. C.

Ans. See within.

CHAPTER III.

Words, Phrases & Idioms.

(1) Discover—We discover that which existed before; but was not known to any one.

Invent—We invent what is new by combining already existing things.

(2) Habit—Is formed by the same act being frequently repeated by the same individual.

Custom—Is the doing of the same thing by many different individuals.

Habit is personal, while custom is social and national.

(3) Infection—Denotes the communication of a disease from one to another.

Contagion—Is the communication of a disease by contact or touch.

(4) Emigrant—One who goes from his own country to another.

Immigrant—One who comes into another country from his to live in.

(5) Eminent—Distinguished.

Imminent—Impending; near at hande

(6) Freedom—Denotes absence of constraint at the present time.

Liberty-Denotes previous constraint.

(7) Confess \ Confess is rather stronger than Admit. Admit | We confess our guilt but we ad-

mit our mistakes.

(8) Expenditure-Disbursement. Expense—Cost.

(9) Drown-Immerse in water so as to cause death.

Sink-To go to the bottom.

(10) Battle-Single engagement. War-Series of battles.

(11) Child-like-Refers to the good qualities of a child, as innocence.

Childish-Refers to the bad qualities, as foolishness.

(12) Epoch-Denotes a point of time made remarkable by some important event from which dates are counted.

Era-Is a series of years from a particular

point or epoch.

(13) Conscious-Having knowledge.

Conscientious-Acting according to the dictates of conscience.

(14) Ingenious-Skilful.

Ingenuous-Frank.

(15) Deny-To contradict.

Refuse-To decline to do a thing.

We deny a statement; we refuse to do something.

(16) Bring-To convey a thing from a more distant place to a nearer one.

Fetch-To bring by going.

(17) Assurance-A promise to pay a certain definite sum on the certain happening of a definite event.

Insurance-means that on a certain event happening, only the actual amount lost up to a certain maximum will be paid.

(18) Scarcely-Expresses quantity.

Hardly-Expresses degree,

(19) To listen-to hear attentively.

To hear-To perceive by means of hearing.

(20) At the same time-Refers to a point of time.

In the same time-Refers to a period of time.

(21) In respect of-In point of some quality, and is preceded by an adjective.

With respect to-Concerning; it qualifies some verb.

(22) Fly-To run very quickly. Flee-To run from danger.

(23) Church-A building consecrated for Christian worship only which has a parish attached to it.

Chapel-A building used for Christian worship which has no parish attached to it.

(24) Century-One hundred years.

 $\begin{tabular}{lll} Centenary-Hundredth & anniversary & of & an \\ event. \end{tabular}$

(25) Airship-is lighter than air.

Aeroplane-is heavier than air.

(26) Assessors-A body of experts called by Court to assist in technical matters.

Jury-A body of persons selected according to law and sworn to return a true verdict in accordance with the evidence laid before them.

(27) Post-mortem-A medical examination of a corpse with the object of ascertaining the cause of death.

Inquest-A legal investigation into the circumstances in which the death of a person took place.

(28) Prescribe-To lay down.

Prescribe-To condemn.

(29) To abstain—) We abstain from a thing,
To refrain—) and refrain from an action.

(30) Leave-To go away with the intention of returning.

Abandon—
We may abandon not only perForsake—
Sons but things. We can
only desert a person or a cause.
A person abandons house, land

and wealth; he deserts his friends, his country or his standard. Forsake is rarely used in reference to anything abstract. We may forsake a house, friends, country but not a fortune, rank or station.

(31) Allow-Means not to refuse.

Permit-To give permission expressly.

(32) Crime-Is the violation of the law of the State.

Vice—Is the violation of a moral law.

Sin-Is the violation of a religious law.

To kill anyone is a crime; idleness is a vice; not to believe in God is a sin.

- (33) Famous—Is used in a good sense. Notorious—Is used in a bad sense.
- (34) Allusion—Reference. Illusion—Deception.
- (35) Canvas—A coarse cloth.
 Canvass—To slicit votes.
- (36) Credible—Worthy of belief. Creditable—Praiseworthy.
- (37) Decease—Death.
 Disease—Malady.
- (38) Dependent—Noun.
 Dependent—Adjective.
- (39) Respectful—Full of respect.
 Respectable—Worthy of respect.
- (40) Reverend—Worthy of reverence.

 Reverent—Humble.
- (41) Sensible—Prudent.
 Sensitive—Nervous.
- (42) Lie—Is an intentional violation of truth. It is a stronger term than falsehood.

Falsehood-Merely means untruth.

- (43) Reply—We give a reply to a statement.

 Answer—We give an answer to a question.
- (44) Alter-To make some change in.

Change—To substitute one thing instead of another.

(45) At last—Presupposes some disappointment.

At length—Implies a long period.

(46) Beat-Is to deal several blows.

Strike-Is to give one single blow.

Beating is always intentional while Striking may be accidental.

(47) Bravery-Is a natural impulse.

Courage—Is a result of cool judgement and can be cultivated.

(48)—Careful—To avoid mistakes.

Cautious—To avoid dangers.

(49) Cure—Diseases are cured. Heal—Wounds are healed.

- (50) Disappear—To pass out of sight gradually. Vanish—Implies suddenness in disappearing.
 - (51) Grateful—Implies feeling of the mind.

 Thankful—Implies an outward expression.
- (52) Mourn—Is a state of grief and is free from all noise.

Lament-Is to express grief by outcries.

(53) Pity—Is felt for the misery of another.

Mercy—Is the feeling that remits some punishment.

(54) Secret—Is that which is known to a selected few.

Hidden-Is that which is not seen by one.

(55) Ago— Since—) Since is preferable to Ago when since—) referring to recent events; Ago is preferable to Since when referring to events that are not recent; e.g. "Since four days", but "2 years ago."

(56) Since— Since is used before point of time. For— For is used before period of time. e. g. "He has been working since two o'clock". "He has been working for the last two days."

(57) Assent—Applies to matters of judgement, e.g.

I have given him my assent to his proposal.

Consent—Applies.to matters of conduct, e.g. I have given him my consent to go.

(58) Trade—Either on a large or small scale. Commerce Always on a large scale.

(59) Rare-Very little or very few.

Scarce-Few now, but generally in abundance,

(60) Insist-By argument- e.g. He Insists on my

doing it.

Persist—To carry it through. e. g. Hepersists in his evil way.

(61) Confer-An act of authority e.g. to confer

a degree.

Bestow—An act of charity e. g. to bestow a favour.

(62) Defend-To ward off.

Protect—Save himself from an approaching danger.

(63) Doubt—To be inclined to think it is not true.

Suspect—To be inclined to think it is true.

(64) Event—Outcome of preceding state of things.

Occurance—Has no reference to any antecedent.

(65) Avenge—To inflict just punishment on an evil doer.

Revenge—To wreak vengeance with a malicious spirit.

(66) Cite—Used for persons or writings.

Quote-Used for writings only.

(67) Speak—Simply speak.

Say—To communicate some ideas.

Tell--To say something connected with people.

ANTONYMS

Accept—Reject
Abscond—Appear
Abridge—Expand
Abolish—Revive
Abhor—Relish
Advance—Retreat
Adversity—Prosperity
Analysis—Synthesis
Ancient—Modern
Abundance—Dearth
Accord—Withold
Acquire—Surrender
Adjacent—Remote

Admire—Despise
Advance—Retreat
Anterior—Posterior
Assemble—Disperse
Affirm—Deny
Ally—Opponent
Ample—Scanty
Amplify—Condense
Aunihilate—Preserve
Approbation—Censure
Authentic—False
Aware—Ignorant
Attack—Defend

Barren-Fertile Blunt-Sharp Bold—Timid Blessing-Curse Bloom-Fade Brevity--Prolixity Bright-Dull Brisk--Slow Brutal--Humane Calamity—Blessing Consent-Dissent Conservative-Progressive Considerate—Careless Care-Neglect Contrary-Similar Concord—Discord Confess-Deny Confident—Diffident Compare-Contrast Debt—Asset Defensive-Offensive Democrat-Autocrat Deprive—Supply Desist-Persist Domestic-Wild Ebb-Flow Economy—Prodigality Elevation-Depression Enrich-Impoverish Fertile—Sterile Fresh-Stale Friendly-Hostile Frank-Reserve

Flexible-Rigid Fame—Infamy Faithful--Treacherous Final-Initial General-Particular Genuine--Fictitious Honour--Shame Hope-Despair Humanity-Brutality Humble-Haughty Inhale-Exhale Inert-Alert Iudicious-Unwise Knowledge-Ignorance Liquid-Solid Native-Alien Natural—Artificial Optimist-Pessimist Pride-Humility Recent—Ancient Rural-Urban Retreat-Advance Secular-Religious Sharp—blunt Sacred-Profane Savage-Tame Strange-Familiar Smooth—Rough Stale—Fresh Tragedy—Comedy Transparent-Opaque Uniform-Varied Vice-Virtue Written-Verbal

EQUIVALENT PHRASES

	EMERICALIS
1. A disease that generally ending death	—Fatal
2. A loss that cannot be repaired	1
	—Irreparable.
3. Incapable of being read	—Illegible.
4. Incapable of being heard	-Inaudible.
5. Destitute of knowledge	-Ignorant.
6. That which cannot be under	
stood	—Unintelligible.
7. That which can be understoo	
8. That which can be easil	
9. A word which is no longer	-Brittle.
in use	-Obsolete.
10. A man who has not commit-	- 2002000
ted any offence 11. Animal that cannot be tamed	-Innocent.
12. A child born after the death	—Untamable.
of his father	Devet
13. To be easily made angry	—Posthumous. —Irritable.
14. That which is inherited from	tilled Dic.
father	-Patrimony
15. State of being unmarried	-Celibacy.
16. A speech made for the first	
time	-Maiden.
17. Very desirous of money	Avaricious.
18. One who lives at the same time	-Contemporary.
19. Contrary to law	-Illegal.

20.	Impression never to bee faced-	—Indelible.
21.	One who holds only one benefice	-Unalist.
22.	State of being unanimous	-Unanimous.
23.	Not to put to any special purpose	-Unapplied.
24.	Not suitable or qualified for	—Unapt.
25.	Unprotected by any covering	-Unarmed.
26.	Not brought into conformity with something	-Unassimilated.
27.	Beyond one's reach	-Unattainable.
28.	Without any one to help or encourage	-Unbacked.
29.	Not deceived by any trick	-Unbejuggled.
30.	Capable of receiving impressions	-Receptive.
31.	One who adheres to a party	-Partisan.
	Unable to be believed	-Incredible.
3 3.	Not bearing upon the matter in hand	-Irrelevant.
34.	With much pomp and show	-Ostentatiously.
35.	Mind insensible to gentle thoughts	-A callous mind
36.	Sufficient money to live upon	-A competence.
37.	One who does not make a mistake	-Infallible,
38.	An animal living in another's abode	—Inquiline.

39.	An office without work but with salary	-Sinecure.
40.	Capable of exciting laughter	-Risible.
	Capable of doing all kinds of work	
42.	Fit to be eaten	-Edible.
43.	History of a person written by himself	—Autobiography.
	One who steals the writings of another	—Plagiarist.
45.	Incapable of being consum- ed by fire	
46.	Incapable of being tired	—Indefatigable.
47.	Incapable of being reached	-Inaccessible.
48.	Incapable of being seen	
40	through	-Opaque.
		—Inflammable
50.	Living on flesh of other animals	-Carnivorous.
51.	Living on grains	-Granivorous.
		-Patricide.
		—Matricide.
		—Regicide. —Fratricide.
		-ratricide.
50,	Murder of one man by	-Homicide.
57		
	Not likely to be pleased	.—Fastidious
20.	One who taken the bright side of things	-Optimist.
59.	One who takes the dark side of things	-Pessimist.
	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	

60.	One who knows every-	[—Omniscient.
61.	Proficient in many languages	-Linguist.
	That which cannot be seen	
	That which cannot be corrected	-Incorrigible.
64.	That which cannot be recalled	-Irrevocable,
65.	A thing producing opposite effect	—Antidote.
66.	A man who learns an	
67.	art for pleasure Worthy of curing all	-Amateur.
68.	diseases A place where birds are kep	—Panacea. t—Aviary.
	A style full of too many words	-Verbose.
70.	Animals which live in	
71.	flocks Animals which live in	-Gregarious
72.	water A partner who is not active	-Aquatic.
	A general pardon granted to criminals	-Amnesty.
74.	A scheme which looks	•
	admirable but is incap- able of accomplishment	t —Utopian.
75.	A man who does not believe in the existence of Goo	
76.	Incapable of being transferred	-Inalienable.
	transferred	manchable.

	77.	One who pretends to be what
		he is not —Hypocrite.
	73.	One who performs journey on
		foot —Pedestrian.
	79.	One who eats human flesh —Cannibal
	80.	One who hates mankind -Misanthrope.
	81.	One who loves mankind —Philanthropist.
	82.	One who travels from
		place to place —Itinerant.
	83.	One who looks upon the whole
		world as his own. —Cosmopolitan.
	84.	One who has given up
		his own religion —Apostate.
	85.	More like that of a woman
		than of a man —Effeminate.
	86.	Goods brought into a coun-
		try —Imports.
	87.	Goods sent out of a country—Exports.
		A government by a small
		body of men —Oligarchy
	89.	A government by noblemen—Aristocracy.
	90.	A government by officials -Bureaucracy.
		A government by the people
		through their representa-
		tives —Democracy.
	92.	A government by a king -Monarchy.
	93.	An absolute government by
		one man — Autocracy.
	94.	A property held free of rent—Freehold.
	95.	To place anybody at a disad-
		vantage Handicap.
	96.	A style in which a writer
		makes a display of his
		knowledge —A pedantic style.
1 :4		

97. Speaking too high of oneself-Egotism.

98. A rider on horse back -An Equestrian.

99. A word having the same meaning -Synonym.

100. A word having the

opposite meaningAntonym.

IDIOMATIC PHRASES

A man of straw.

A bolt from the blue.

A Roland for an Oliver.

A hole and corner policy. A secret and underhand

Alfa and Omega-

All and sundry.

An off-hand prattle. A round peg in a

square hole.

At a snail's pace. At the pinch.

At sixes and sevens. At wit's end-

At daggers' drawn.

A man without means.

A disaster that came too suddenly.

Tit for tat; forcible reta-

liation.

policy.

The beginning and end.

Every one without distinction.

Rapid, empty talk.

To be placed in a position for which one is not fit.

Very slowly.

At the moment of special difficulty.

In a state of disorder.

Perplexed.

At enmity.

At a discount.

A broken reed.

A chip of the old block.

A red rag to a bull. Regging the question.

Below the belt.
Birds of same feather.
Born with silver spoon in one's mouth.
Bread and butter.

Bereft of reason.

Between Scylla and
Charybdis.

Between the Devil and the deep sea. Bird of passage.

Blue stocking. By fits and starts. Not in demand, unpopular.

A support that will fail you.

A child possessing the characteristics of the father.

Cause provocation.

An assumption without proof; assuming in an argument as proved what the disputants set out to prove.

Unfairly.

Persons of like tastes.

Born in wealth and luxuary.

Material welfare; means of support.

Insane.

Between two menacing dangers. Avoiding one, you fall into the other.

Facing alternative equally unpleasant.

One who shifts from place to place.

A literary lady. Intervals. A fool's paradise. Bolt from the blue.

By hook or crook. Bag and baggage. Carte blanche. Crocodile tears.

Crossing the Rubicon.

Cut and dried.
Culminating point.
Debt of Nature.
Devil's tatoo.

Dog in the manger.

Ebb of life.
Ebb and flow.
Ever and anon.
Fair and square.
Flesh and blood.

Few and far between.

Building false hopes.
Sudden shock: unexpected

event.

By fair means or foul. With all belongings.

Full freedom.

Pretended grief; false tears.

Taking a decisive step from which there is no retreat.

Ready made.

Highest point; crisis.

Death.

A drumming with the fingers or feet from listlessness.

A person who, while not able to enjoy something himself, is not willing that others enjoy it either.

Death.

Decline and rise.

Frequently.

Honest.

Blood relations; human

nature.

Few and infrequent.

Fiddlesticks. Absurd. Forlorn hope. Danger.

Gall and warmwood. Excessively bitter and distasteful.

Gift of the gab. Fluency of speech.

Globe trotter. A traveller around the world.

Glove money. A bribe.
Golden apple. Foul play.
Golden calf. Money.

Golden mean.

Money.

The intermediate position between two ex-

tremes.

Gordian knot. An inextricable diffi-

Green-eyed monster. Jealousy.

Hand and glove. Familiar.

Halcyon days. Happy days.

History repeats itself. Events of a similar nature are constantly recurring in the lives

of nations.

Hob-nob. Being familiar or inti-

Hobby horse. To give undue attentions to some one

tions to some one thing.

Hobson's choice. An offer which you cannot but accept.

Horns of a dilemma.

Hue and cry. Kith and kin.

Learn by rote.

Length and breadth.

Loaves and fishes. Long and short.

Light and shade.

Milk and water.

Moon-calf.

Myrmidons of the police. Policemen.

Neck and crop.

Olive branches.

Over head and ears.

Out at the elbows.

Out of the frying pan

into the fire.

Out of sorts. Paul pry.

Pandora's Box.

Pell mell.

Extremely difficult position.

Excessive commotion.

Blood relations.

By repeating the words neglecting and the

sense.

Throughout.

Emoluments.

Sum and substance.

In all circumstances.

Tasteless; weak.

A foolish person.

Altogether.

Children: Peace offers.

Deeply engrossed

Poor; in want of clothes

even.

Out of difficulty one only to fall into a

greater one.

Indisposed.

inquisitive, medd-An

lesome person.

A valuable gift or acquisition which turns out to

be an evil.

In a confused manner.

Play truant.

To stay away without leave.

Pros and cons.

Arguments for and

against.

Part and parcel. Essential part.

Red flag. Symbol of insurrection.

Red tape. A too strict adherence to

official formality.

Red letter day.

Fortunate day.

The small defect or

breach which will gradually spoil the whole.

Room and to spare. Enough accommodation. Root and branch. Completely.

Ride rough shod over. To wound the feelings of someone.

Shipshape. Methodically arranged.
Siamese Twins. Persons who are inseparable.

Spick and span.

Very neat and trim.

Steal a march.

Gain advantage unobserved.

Storm in a tea cup. A mighty commotion about a trifle.

Stand in one's shoes.

Strike a happy mean,

Middle way satisfactory to both parties.

Take the staff and wallet. To become a professional beggar.

Take the tide at the flood.

Taking the wind out of sails.

Tarred with the same brush.

The light-fingered gentry.

To the back bone. Through thick and thin.

Tie the nuptial knot. Time and again.

Toil and moil. Time and tide. Ups and down. Wear and tear. Weal or woe. Without rhyme or reason. Wild goose chase

To beat about the bush.

To be at a low ebb.

To take advantage an opportunity.

Defeating the opposition by anticipating their arguments.

Equally to blame having the same defects. Thieves or pick-pockets with airs of gentle-

men. Thoroughly.

Through all obstacles and difficulties.

To join in marriage. Very frequently; Recurring.

Labour. Opportunity.

Changes of fortune. Wastage by use, Happiness or misery.

Unaccountable

Fruitless attempt. II

To ramble instead coming to the main point at once.

To be in a state of decline.

To be at loggerheads.
To be in hot water.

To break the ice.

To break the news.

To burn the candle at both ends.

To bury the hatchet.

To catch with chaff.

To chew the cud.

To cudgel one's brain.

To die in harness.

To draw a bow at a venture.

To espouse the cause.

To fall flat.

To feel the pulse.

To fly in the face of.

To buy a pig in a poke.

To gain laurels.

To come to blows.

To be in trouble or difficulty.

To get through the first difficulty; make a beginning.

To communicate unexpected news.

To use up extravagantly.

To make peace.

To deceive easily.

To meditate.

To think with effort.

To continue in one's occupation until death.

To make an attempt blindly.

To take up the cause.

To be uninteresting; to fail.

To find out one's secret intentions.

To act in direct opposi-

To strike a bargain without full knowledge of the result.

To win the victory; to acquire fame.

To hoist with his own petard.

To be beaten with his own weapon; to caught in his trap.

To hold water.

To be sound; to stand security.

To join the majority To leave in the lurch To die.

To paddle one's own canoe

To leave one in a difficult situation. To mind one's business.

To pay in one's own coin.

To retaliate.

To pay the piper

To bear the cost of a porceeding.

To play ducks and drakes To squander foolishly. To play fast and loose

To say one thing and do

To put forth a feeler

another. To endeavour to elicit the opinion of others.

To read between the lines

To detect a meaning not expressed.

To ride one's hobby

To give undue attention to one thing.

To set one's hand to

To affix one's signature; to begin a work.

To stem the tide

To resist.

To take time by the fore-lock

Not to let slip an opportunity.

gauntlet

To turn the table on any-one

To make up leeway To make both ends meet

To put a spoke in one's wheels

To have too many irons in the fire

To put one's hand to the plough To give quarters To make oneself scarce To steal a march on

To catch a Tartar

To take up the thread οf

To go to the wall To begger description

To go through fire and water.

To show white feather

To throw down the To give an open challenge,

To reverse success-

To make up the time lost To live within one's income.

To thwart one in the execution of one's design.

To be engaged or financially interested in too many enterprises.

To commence serious work.

To be merciful.

To withdraw.

To gain an advantage, over the rival secretly.

To catch a troublesome man.

To begin from the place where it was stopped.

To be unsuccessful.

Beyond the power of describing.

To pass through difficulties.

To show signs of cowardice.

To rest on one's oars

To suspend effort after something has been attained.

To levy black mail To extort by intimidation.

To hand over the coals
To call a spade a spade
To speak in plain words,

To make a mountain of a molehill To give great importance to trifles.

To throw off the mask To make a revealation of one's true self or intention.

To have an axe to grind To have a private end to

To harp on the same string

To dwell tediously on the same subject.

To pocket an affront

To receive or submit to it without retaliating or showing resentment.

To feather one's own nest To make money unfairly
To kick against the To struggle with an overpricks mastering force.

To do yeoman's service To render material help.

To take the bull by the horns boldly in struggle.

cat To take leading part in any hazardous movement.

To out do; specifically to excel in ranting.

To out-herod Herod

To laugh in one's sleeves To laugh unperceived. To let grass grow under the feet To put a bold face on it

To have a finger in the pie

To keep one's head above water

. To give cold shoulder to some one

To square accounts

To cry wolf

To cleanse the Augean Stables

To keep at arm's length

To put two and two together

To set one's face against

To throw up the sponge

To run up a bill

To wash dirty linen in public

To lose easte

To join issues

To idle away one's time by inaction.

To make the best of bad conditions.

To take active part in something.

To maintain one's position.

To show indifference.

To settle an account.

To give a false alarm.

To correct great abuse or to remove a nuisance.

To keep away from close contact.

To draw a logical conclusion.

To oppose resolutely.

To surrender in despair.

To incur a debt.

To expose one's private affairs.

To be no longer welcomed in the houses of respectable persons.

To leave a matter to the decision of a law

court.

in *certain To take a leaf out of To immitate another's book respects. To fall in battle. To lick the dust To accomplish the stiffest To break the neck part. To indulge in youthful To sow wild oats dissipation and excesses. To be pre-eminent. To bear the palm To subject to .great humi-To eat humble pie liation. To rouse great opposition To stir up a hornet's or resentment. nest To make minor changes. To cross one's t's and dot one's i's To cast oil on troubled To make the situation waters calm. To draw the long bow To exaggerate matters. To keep the powder dry To be ready for any work. To break the ice To begin to talk after a long silence To bear the brunt of To resist the main shock of. To cut no ice To achieve very little. To cut to the quick To wound feeling. To fall through To come to nothing. To fall to the ground To come to nothing. To give vent to To express

To go on a fools' errand To attempt a useless work To go against grain To cause vevation. To keep body & soul To maintain existance. together To lay hare To expose. To look in the face To face holdly. To make a clean breast of To confess fully. To pick holes in one's coat To find fault with one. To put the saddle on To lay blame on those who deserve it. the right horse. To strike in with To agree writh. To turn over a new leaf To begin a new course of life To count the chickens To aricipate gains before before they are hatc due time hed. To set Thames on fire To do anything remarkable. To be wool-gathering To be absent mioded. To hang by a thread To put in a precarious condition. To hit the nail on the To touch the exact point. head To cast into the shade To render less attractive. To cast in one's teeth To report reproachfully. TTT A rolling stone gathers An unsteady man never succeeds. no moss All is not gold that glit- Appearances

ters

are

deceptive.

of ten-

Empty vessels make much noise

Cut off one's nose to spite one's face

Blow hot and cold with To appear both to favour the same breath

Wheels within wheels

Example is better than precept

Blood is thicker than water

Make hay while the sun shines

Little strokes fell mighty oaks

A hedge between keeps the friendship green

A man of no worth brages most

To act from anger in such a way as to injure oneself

and to oppose.

Carry coal to New castle To take something where it is already plentiful: to do what is super-Anons

> A complication of circums tances

> Action is hetter than teaching.

> Kinship is stronger than friendship.

Do not lose an opportunitv when it comes.

Little by little we achieve great things.

Just as a hedge between farms two imparts some greenness to the lands, in the same way slight aloofness between two friends keeps their friendship fresh and constant.

He lacks most who long smost

As you make your bed, so you must lie

Rome was not built in a day

Prevention is better than cure

Strike the iron when it is hto

Many a slip betwixt the cup and the lip.

A red rag to a bull

Blood is thicker than water

Good wine needs no bush

The richest man is he who wants nothing, while one who is always wanting for more is the poorest of all.

You must accept and bear the consequences of your own doings.

Great things require time and trouble and must not be done hastily.

It is better to prevent a misfortune than to find a remedy for it after it has taken place.

Take advantage of an opportunity when it arises.

Many obstacles may intervene before one is able to obtain and enjoy a thing.

What especially provokes and irritates.

To trust for kind treatment to one's kinsmen than to strangers.

A good thing requires no advertisement.

The cat is out of the bag The secret is known.

A wolf in sheep's A dangerous person who clothing pretends to be quite.

harmless.

To the four winds Completely irrecoverable Will-o'-Wisp Anything which deludes.

or deceives.

Blowing your own Advertising oneself. trumpet.

Announcement of a com-The finger on the wall

ing danger. Every cloud has a silver The darkest prospect

lining some redeeming brightness; nothing wholly dark,

His cup burns over He has more than enough.

The Sword of Damocles A sword suspended by a single thread and ready

to descend and kill the person sitting below it.

A coach and-six A coach drawn by six horses.

A cock-and-bull story An absurd tale.

Confusion worse con-A still worse state of dis-

founded order.

Every dog has his day The period of enjoyment allowed to any creature is a short one.

Creaking doors hang the longest.

Every bullet has its billet.

A sleeping fox catches no poultry

Drawing a red herring across the trail

Give the devil his due

There is no smoke without fire

Flogging a dead horse

Sickly persons very often out-live the strong.

Nothing occurs by chance or is done without some purpose or effect.

An idle man does not get anything.

Diverting attention from subject in hand by starting irrelevant but exciting question.

Do full justice to a person or cause.

There is no effect without a cause.

Trying to revive interest in a subject out of date.

DERIVTIVES

Noun.	Adjective.	Noun.	Adjective
Air	Aerial	Light	Luminous
Brother	Fraternal	Love	Amiable
Body	Corporal	Mother	Maternal
Beginning	Initial	Mind	Mental
Burden	Onerous	Mouth	Oral .
Cow	Vaccine	Moon	Lunar
Cat	Feline	Month	Menstrual
Child	Puerile	Marriage	Nuptial
Church	Ecclesiastical	Money	Pecuniary
Centre	Centrifugal	Nose	Nasal
Death	Mortal	Night	Nocturnal
Dog	Canine	O_X	Bovine
Eye	Ocular	Place	Local
Earth	Terrestrial	Punishment	Penal
East	Oriental	Policy	Politic
Enemy	Inimical	Son	Filial
Father	Paternal	Sky	Ethereal
Flower	Floral	Sun	Solar
God	Divine	Star	Astral
Heart	Cordial	Sight	Visual
Head	Capital	Tooth	Dental
Hair	Capillary	Tongue	Lingual
Hand	Manual	Town	Urban
Heaven	Celestical	Word	Verbal
Home	Domestic	Will	Voluntary
Help	Auxiliary	Watch	Vigilant
King	Royal, Regal	Youth	Juvenile
Life	Vital	Year	Annual

COMPARISON

Agile as a monkey Bitter as warmwood or oall. Black as nitch Bright as day. Blue as sky. Brittle as plass. Brave as a lion Busy as a bee. Clear as crystal or day Cold as ice Cunning as a fox. Crafty as a crow. Deep as the ocean. Dry as dust. Dumb as a state Fat as a whole Fair as a rose Fast as a hare. Fleet as a deer Fierce as a tiger. Firm as a rock. Obstinate as a mule. Pale as death. Proud as a peacock. Ouick as lightning. Shy as girl. Silent as the grave. Silly as a goose,

Slow as a snail.

Gay as a lark. Gentle as a lamb Graceful as a swan Green as a grass. Golden as gold. Greedy as a wolf. Gaudy as a butterfly or a peacock. Hard as stone, flint or adamant. Happy as a king. Harmless as dove Heavy as lead. Innocent as a child. Light as a feather or air. Loud as thunder. Mnte as a fish. Numerous as stars or hair on the head or sands on the seashore Nimble as a bee or squirrel. Stupid as a donkey or an ass. Sure as death. Sweet as honey. Swift as an arrow or wind. Tall as a giraffe. Regular as clockwork. Ripe as a cherry. Sharp as a needle or razor. Tender as a chicken. Timid as a hare. True as steel.

Ugly as a toad or scarecrow.

Smooth as velvet or oil

Sour as vinegar.

Unstable as water.

A code of law.

White as snow or milk.

Stiff as a poker. Yellow as saffron.

COLLECTIVE NAMES

An army of soldiers. A caravan of merchants.

A band of musicians.

A brace of pigeons or pistols. A celler of wine.

A board of trustees or

A century of years or runs.

directors.

A bundle of hay or sticks

A bevy of ladies.

A bouquet of flowers.

A bunch of keys, grapes or flowers

or flowers.

A crowd of people.

A concourse of people.

A concourse of people.

A council of advisers.

A course of lectures.

A covey of partridges.

A crew of sailors.

A detachment of soldiers

A drove of cattle.

A flock of chickens.

A flock of sheep.

A fleet of ships.

A flotilla of boats.

A gang of prisoners.

A gallery of pictures.

A group of islands.

A grove of trees.

A heap of of stones or ruins.

A cloud of locusts.

A company of soldiers.

A consignment of goods.

A clutch of eggs.

A cluster of stars.

A class of men.

A regiment of soldiers

A range of hills or mountains.

A retenue of soldiers or

followers

A series of events.

A sheaf of corn, grain or arrows.

A hoal of fish.

A shower of arrows or rain.

A squadron of cavalry.

A stack of corn, grain, hay, straw, wood, or arms.

A staff of officials.

A stan or omciais.

A string of camels

A stud of horses.

A suite of rooms.

A hive of bees.

A hoard of money.

A kennel of dogs.

A legion of devils.

A lock of hair.

A muster of peacocks or

soldiers.

A pack of dogs, hounds of wolves or playing cards.

A pile of wood or books.

A panel of jurymen.

A posse of constables.

A syndicate of merchants.

A swarm of ants, insects, bees,

flies, or locusts.

A team of horses or players.

A throng of people.

A train of wagons carriages

A train of wagons, carriages, or followers.

A yoke of oxen.

A wreath of flowers.

A peal of bells.

A quiver of arrows.

TERMS FOR SOUNDS

Banging of a door Clinking of chains

Clanging or Clattering of

weapons

Creaking of shoes Clattering of horses' hoof

Chattering of teeth

Clapping of hands Flapping of wings

lingling of coins

Muttering of discontented person,

Moaning of a person in

agony

Pattering of rain or hail Roaring of guns or clouds

Rustling of leaves

Tinkling of bells

Whistling of an engine Whining of a sickly child

CRIES OF ANIMALS

Apes—gibber Frogs—croak

Asses—brav

Bees-hum

Bulls—bellow

Calves—bleat

Cats—mew

Cocks-crow

Jays—chatter Lambs—baa; bleat Lions—roar

Mice—squeak

Goats-bleat

Horses-neigh

Owls-hoot

Monkeys-chatter; Crows-caw gibber

Camels-grunt Parrots-talk Crickets—chirp Dogs-bark Pigeons-coo Ducks-quack Snakes-hiss

Elephants-trumpet Swans-crv Tigers-growl; roar Flies-buzz Foxes-bark; yelp Wolves-howl; vell

OFFSPRINGS OF ANIMALS

Bear-Cub Goat-Kid Buffalo-Calf Hare-Leverer Hen-Chicken Cat-Kitten Cow-Calf Horse-Colt Dog-Puppy Sheep-Lamb Duck-Duckling Swan-Cygnet Frog-Tadpole Tiger-Cub

ABODES OF ANIMALS

Pen or Fold for Sheep Shed for Cows Cot for dove or pigeon Hutch for rabbits

Cage for parrots Kennel for dogs Sty for pigs Stud for racing horses Run for fowls

Stable for horses

FIGURES OF SPEECH

A figure of speech is a deviation from the ordinary use of words, so that the effect of the words is increased.

Simile. A definite expression of a likeness between differenc objects or events, e.g. as green as grass. It is usually introductd by a word of comparison, such as, like, so, as, etc.

Metaphor. Is an implied comparison, i.e. where the comparison is not explicit and it has to be inferred, we have a metaphor, e.g. He is a modern Croesus.

In a simile the comparison is expressed, while in a metaphor the comparison is not expressed clearly but it is implied in it and such words as "like", "as" are not used. When we say, "Man is like a lion", we use a simile; but when we say, "Man is a lion", we employ a metaphor.

Allegory. Is a way of speaking so as to imply other than what is said. It is a continued description in which abstract characters are represented as flesh and blood. Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, Spenser's Faerie Queene are notable examples.

Parable. A short narrative told with an idea to bring out a moral truth. It is defined as an "earthly story with an heavenly meaning." The best examples of Parables are found in the Bible. Other examples are Parable of the Foolish Virgins, Parable of the Grain of Mustard Seed.

Fable. A short story in which birds and beasts are depicted as if they can think, speak and act like men. The story is told for the sake of the moral, e. g. the stories of Panchatantra are fables.

Personification is a figure in which inanimate objects are spoken of as if they are alive. It is used to attribute the qualities of human beings to animals or lifeless objects, e.g. "Grapes are sour" said the fox. "But look the morn in russet mantle clad"; "Death lays his icy hands on kings."

Hyperbole or Exaggeration is a figure in which things are represented greater or less, better or worse, than what they really are e. g. "I beg a thousand pardons."

Oxymoron. A figure in which two contradictory terms are employed e.g. "James I was the wisest fool in Christendom"; idly busy; ostantatious simplicity.

Antithesis. A figure in which one idea is set against another with the object of gaining force of what is said, e. g. "United we stand, divided we fall."

Epigram. A brief saying which embodies a contradiction between the literal meaning of words and the meaning intended, e.g. "Conspicuous by his absence." According to Bain "the epigram is an apparent contradiction in language which, by causing a temporary shock rouses our attention to some important meaning underneath."

Paradox. Is a statement which is apparently self-contradictory, e.g. "There is no one so poor as a wealthy miser."

Climax. A figure in which the sense rises from step to step. It is the arrangement of a series of ideas in the order of increasing importance, e. g. "We threatened him, fined him, dismissed him, but could not set him right."

Anti-Climax. Is opposite of Climax. In this the sense is arranged in the descending order resulting often in either intentionally or unintentionally humours, e. g. "On the same day he lost his wife, his child, his house and all his fortune."

Pun. A figure in which a word is used in such a way that it is capable of bearing two or more meanings, resulting in creating humour, admiration or surprise, e.g.—"The leopard changes his spots as often as he goes from one spot to another".

Euphemism. The use of harsh and unpleasant facts, indirectly in a mild and pleasant manner, e.g. "He kicked the bucket" i. e. he died.

Litotes. The use of negative form to convey a positive affirmative sense, e.g. "He is no fool."

Metonymy. Is the substitution of one thing for that of another to which it is some way related, e. g. "He reads Milton," i. e. he reads the works of Milton; he drank four cups.

Synecdoche. A figure in which the name of a part is applied to the whole or vice versa, e.g. "All hands (sailors) on deck."

Transferred Epithet. A figure in which an epithet is

transferred from a word to which it properly belongs to another word closely connected with it, e.g. "He tossed from side to side on his steepless bed."

Alliteration. Repetition of one or more similar letter in successive words to heighten effect, e. g. "The fair breeze blew, and white foam flew. The furrow followed free."

Irony. Is the devise by which we say one thing and mean the opposite idea, e. g. you are surely honest as you are a thief!

DIRECT AND INDIRECT NARRATION

Rules for turning Direct into Indirect-

1. If the Reporting verb be in any form of the present or future tense, no change is made in the tense of the verb in the repoted speech e. g.

Direct—He says "I go to office daily".

Indirect—He says that he goes to office daily.

Direct—He has told you "I have been reading".

Indirect—He has told you that he has been reading.

Direct—He will say "The boy was very clever".

Indirect—He will say that the boy was very clever.

2. If the Reporting verb is in any form of the past tense, the tense of the verb in the Reported speech is changed to one or other forms of the past tense.

The present tense in the Reported speech is changed into its corresponding past form. Thus shall is changed into should; will is changed into would; may is changed into might; can is changed into could; come is changed into came; is coming is changed into was coming; has come is changed into had come; has been coming is changed into had been coming.

- Present indefinite is changed into past indefinite: Direct—He said "The boy runs".
 Indirect—He said that the boy ran.
- (2) Present imperfect is changed into past imperfect :— Direct—He said "I am going home". Indirect—He said that he was going home.
 - (3) Present perfect is changed into past perfect:-

Direct—He said "The boy has gone".

Indirect—He said that the boy had gone.

(4) Present perfect continuous is changed into past perfect continuous:—

Direct-He said "I have been reading".

Indirect-He said that he had been reading.

- (5) Past Indefinite is changed into past perfect:— Direct—He said "I worked for two hours." Indirect—He said that he had worked for two hours.
- (6) Past Imperfect is changed into past perfect continuous: Direct—He said "I was reading". Indirect—He said that he had been reading.
- 3. The tense of the verb in the Reported speech is not changed even though the Reporting verb be in the past tense when the reported speech denotes some universal or habitual fact or a fact true even at the time of reporting:—

Direct—He said "The earth moves round the sun".

Indirect—He said that the earth moves round the sun.
Direct—He said "Mohan is idiot".

Indirect—He said that Mohan is idiot.

Direct—He said "Honesty is the best policy".

Indirect—He said that honesty is the best policy.

4. The pronouns of the first person in the Reported speech are changed into the same person as that of the noun or pronoun representing the person whose speech is reported:—

Direct—Mohan said to you "I know my business better than you do".

Indirect—Mohan said to you that he knew his business better than you do.

5. The pronouns of the second person in the Reported speech are changed into the person to whom the speech reported is addressed:—

Direct—He said to me "you are cleverer than me."

Indirect-He said to me that I was cleverer than him.

6. The pronouns of the third person in the Reported speech are changed into the same persons as that of the noun or pronoun representing the person to whom the Reported speech refers:—

Direct-He said of me "He is drunkard."

Indirect-He said of me that I was drunkard.

N. B.—When there is uncertainty as to the particular person to whom the pronoun in the indirect speech refers, the name of the person should be placed in brackets.

Direct-He said to Mohan "you are fool."

Indirect-He said to Mohan that he (Mohan) was fool.

7. In the reported speech, when the present tense is changed into the past, an adjective, verb, or adverb expressing nearness is changed into one expressing distance. Thus generally we change:—

Now into then	Come into	go
This ,, that	Today ,,	that day
These ,, those	Tomorrow ,,	next day
Hither ,, thither	Yesterday "	the previous

Here	,,	there	Last night	"	the previous
Hence Thus	,,	thence So	Ago Herein	"	before therein
			Hereby	,,	thereby

But if 'this', 'here', 'now', etc., refers to some object, place or time that is present to the speaker during the delivery of the speech, then no change of adjective or adverb is made in the reported speech:—

Direct—Rama said "This is my stick."
Indirect—Rama said that this was his stick.
Direct—Rama s.id "I will go home now or never."
Indirect—Rama said that he would go home now or

8. In reporting an Interrogative sentence, the reporting verb is changed into 'ask', or 'inquire', etc. when the question is not introduced by an interrogative word, the reporting verb is followed by whether or if. The conjunction that is never used in such cases.

Direct—He said to me "where are you going?"

Indirect—He asked me where I was going.

Direct—He said to us "will you listen to such a rascal?"

Indirect—He inquired of us whether we would listen to such a rascal.

9. In reporting an imperative sentences the reporting verb is changed to some verb signifying a 'command', 'otder', 'request', 'beg', 'entreat' or 'ask' etc., and the imperative mood is changed into the infinitive:—

Direct-Rama said to Mohan "Go away."

Indirect-Rama ordered Mohan to go away.

Direct—He said to him "please wait till the Superintendent returns."

Indirect—He requested him to wait till the arrival of the Superintendent.

Direct—I said to him "Excuse me, Sir,"
Indirect—I begged him to excuse me.

10. In reporting an exclamatory sentence the reporting verb is changed to some such verb as 'exclaim', 'cry out', 'pray', etc., and the sense may be expressed, if necessary, by suitable expressions like 'with delight' 'cheerfully', 'with regret', etc.

Direct-He said "Hurrah! Mohan has come".

Indirect—He exclaimed with delight that Mohan had come.

Direct-He said "Bravo! you have done well".

Indirect—He applauded him, saying that he had done well.

11. In reporting an optative sentence, the reporting verb is changed into 'pray' or 'wish' and the optative sentence is changed into an assertive sentence:—

Direct-He said "May God forbid him."

Indirect-He prayed that God would forbid him.

- 12. In reporting a speech which is in verse or in which there are ellipses, the verse must be put into prose order and the ellipses supplied before changing it into indirect form.
- 13. In changing a dialogue into the indirect the words 'replied' and 'answered' should be used as the reporting verbs.
- 14. Quotations in the original speech should be retained without any change of tense.
- 15. When 'let' in the direct speech expresses a proposal or suggestion, 'should' is used and the reporting verb is changed into propose or suggest.

Direct—He said to me "Let us decide the point in a meeting".

Indirect—He proposed or suggested that we should decide the point in a meeting.

16. When 'let' does not express a proposal, it should be changed into 'might' or 'might be allowed', or into some other form according to the sense:—

Direct -He said "Let him do whatever he liked".

Indirect—He said that he might or might be allowed to do whatever he liked.

QUESTIONS.

(U. P. Secretariat Examination, 1938)

1. Turn the following passage into direct speech:

The Speaker said that the new evidence satisfied him.

Officers of the military court must be assured that they were

entirely dissociated from any responsibility for a breach of privilege. The essence of a breach of privilege was in the summoning of a member of Parliament to appear before a military court, and whether he was summoned by the officers composing the court, or by officers making preliminary arrangements for holding the court was immaterial from the standpoint of a privilege. It was for the House to decide what action, if any, should be taken on his disclosure of the new facts. His advice would be that the matter should be allowed to rest.

2. Turn the following passage into indirect speech:

The following passage was given by M. Daladier, the Premier:

"Their Majesties, King George and Queen Elizabeth make the whole France aware of the close amity which unites France with all the peoples of the British Empire. Such friendship, forged by history, and fed by the experience and difficulties borne together, is precious in itself, but the circumstances render it more precious still, because it represents the highest and most solid deteremination for peace existing in the world today".

(U. P. SECRETARIAT EXAMINATION, 1940)

3. Turn the following passage into indirect speech. (N.B. The great poet, Rabindranath Tagore is speaking).

"I am passing through a period of physical suffering. The doctors have forbidden me to think or talk. All the same I cannot help it. The doctors do not know that along with physical agony, I am conscious of another pain which they cannot control. The failure of humanity in the west to preserve the worth of their civilization and the dignity of man, which they had taken centuries to build up, weighs like a nightmare on my mind."

"It seems clear to me that this failure is due to men's repudiation of moral values in the guidance of their national affairs and to their belief that everything is determined by a physical chain of events which could be manipulated by man's cunning or might. The consequences of this belief are proving terrible to men. The first experiment in this diabolical faith was launched in Manchuria².

(U. P. SECRETARIAT SUBORDINATE SERVICE, 1942)

4. Turn the following into the indirect form of speech:-

"I am so glad to be able to place before you proof that with proper weapons and proper organization we are able to beat the life out of the savage Nazis, What Hitlerism is suffering in Libya is only a sample and foretaste of what we have to give him and his accomplices wherever this war should spread and in every quarter of the globe.

There are good tidings also from the blue waters. The lifeline of supplies which joins our two nations across the ocean is flowing steadily in spite of all the enemy can do. It is a fact that the British Empire which, many thought 18 months ago, was broken and ruined is now incomparably stronger and is growing stronger with every month."

(U. P. SECRETARIAT SUPERIOR SERVICE, 1942)

5. Turn the following passage into direct speech, making such changes as are necessary:—

The Minister said that during the past year the whole nation had suffered many hardships which had, however, only gone to strengthen their resolve that they would never capitulare. These same sufferings had shown the world of what they were made and, that the spirit of endurance, for which their fore-fathers had been famous, still lived on in them, and would do so whatever came. He feared that the coming year would be one of hardship also, but trusted the worst was so far over, that the trials to come would in no way equal those that had gone. He promised, however, that the coming of a second spiring should herald in the dawn of brighter days: that before a second winter closed the days of suffering should be over and a new era should have dawned.

Questions and Answers

(Imperial Secretariat, 1936)

- Q. 1. Re-write correctly the following faulty sentences: -
 - [1] The mob attacked the Governor's house, who they sought to put to death.
 - [2] I shall be pleased to accept your kind invitation.
 - [3] It could not have been her, who you met.
 - [4] I regret I cannot give you no more help.
 - [5] The pleasure or pain of one passion differ from those of another.
- Ans. [1] The mob attacked the house of the Governor, whom they sought to put to death.
 - [2] I will be pleased to accept your kind invitation.
 - (3) It could not have been she whom you met.
 - [4] I regret I cannot give you any more help.
 - [5] The pleasure or pain of one passion differs from that of another.

(Posts and Telegraphs, 1937)

- Q. 2. Explain the meaning of each and make sentences—one sentence for each word—to illustrate the correct use of the word:—
 - (a) negligent, negligible;
 (b) imaginary, imaginative;
 (c) capacious, capricious;
 (d) sensible, sensitive;
 [e] principle, principal;
 [f] veracious, voracious.

(U. P. Excise Inspectors, 1938)

- Q. 3. Construct sentences so as to bring out clearly the meaning of the following phrases:—
 - [a] to cut the Gordian knot; [b] to cross the Rubicon; [c] to paint the lily; [d] to out herod Herod: [e] to cleanse the Augean stables.
- Ans. See within.

- Q. 4. Complete the following:

 [a] to carry coal to

 [b] to sow one's wild

 [e] break a——on the wheel,
 - [d] go to whole—
 - Ans. [a] New Castle.
 - [b] Oats.
 - [d] hog.

(U. P. Secretariat, 1938)

Q. 5. Explain the meaning of the following quotations:

[1] The darkest hour is just before the dawn [2] Too macy cooks spoil the broth; [8] Beware the Ides of March; [4] A rolling stone gathers no moss; [5] A bird in the band is worth two in the bush,

Ans. See within.

Q. 6. What are Similes, Metaphors, Hyperbole, Euphemism, Personification. Give short centences with an example of each.

Ans. See within.

(Posts and Telegraphs, 1941)

Q. 7. Explain the meaning of the following :-

[1] red tape; [2] blind-alley occupation: [3] to lose caste; [4] to carry coals to Newcastle; [5] to throw up the sponge;

[6] the horns of the dilemma.

Ans. See within.

Q.8. Write sentences to show how the following pairs of words differ in meaning:—

[1] inelligible, illegible; [2] immigrant, emigrant; [3] loose, lose; [4] stationery, stationary; [5] affect. effect; [6] statue, statute.

Ans. See within.

(U. P. Secretariat, 1938)

Q. 9. Explain the meaning of the following : -

[a] To blow one's own trumpet; [b] To die in harness: [c] To have too many irons in the fire; [d] To turn over a new leaf; [e] The ups and downs of life.

Ans. See within.

Q. 10. What are metaphor, transferred Epithet, Irony, Sarcasm, and circumlocution? Construct short sentences to illustrate each.

Ans. See within.

CHAPTER IV.

Drafting

General Procedure

The general structure of a draft is divided into:-

(1) Salutation; (2) Subject; (3) Statement of facts, reasons and arguments; (4) Conclusion or decision; and (5) Termination.

The first is not used in endorsements or memorands; and the first and fifth are omitted in telegrams, resolutions, communiques, proclamations, express letters etc.

Before commencing the draft read the receipt (letter to which a reply is to be drafted) carefully and note the points that require reply. If there is any noting, examine it carefully with a view to discovering the orders passed on each point, following also the arguments adduced. If the orders are ambiguous, use original wording of the orders as far as possible.

The draft should begin by citing the number, date and subject of the last communication in the correspondence. If it is necessary to refer to several communications, it will be better to enumerate them on the margin than in the body of the text.

The designation of the officer under whose authority the letter is issued should be given below his signature.

The first paragraph of a letter should ordinarily contain a brief allusion to the subject of the communication, the intermediate paragraphs being devoted to the statement of facts, reasons and arguments. The last paragraph should contain the decision or order.

A draft should be brief, lucid, clear and self-contained. Particular care should be taken to avoid repetition of ideas or facts. One letter should ordinarily deal with one subject only. In letters to and from the Government of India the subject of the correspondence is given at the top of the body of the letter. Letters to other addressees generally introduce the subject at the beginning.

The order or decision which it is intended to convey should be expressed in clear and unambiguous language so that there

may be no possibility of misunderstanding its meaning.

Deafts should always be divided into paragraphs, each being properly numbered and devoted to one central idea. It is usual to drop the number of the first paragraph.

Particular attention should be paid to the logical sequence or

order in the ideas expressed in the drafts.

The phrase "I am directed to" or "I am desired to" or "I have the honour" should always appear once only in the letter, and for all repetitions the phrase "I am to" should be substituted.

Personal titles and decorations should be used in conjunction with the names of persons only and not with their designations. Thus W. Christie, Esq., M.C., C.I.E., I.C.S., is correct, while Chief Secretary, C.I.E., I.C.S., or Deputy Secretary, Rai Bahadur, are wrong.

Officials should not be given their honorific prefixes in drafts, whether mentioned by office or by name, e.g. use "the Governor" and not "His Excellency the Governor." Use the term "the Secretary of State," and not "Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State".

If a letter begins with "Sir" it must end with "Sir" i. e. it must end with "I remain, Sir" and not "I remain, Dear Sir."

"Yours" should never be used when a noun follows it, e.g. we should never use "Your; obedient servant," but "Your obedient servant."

Titles should always be placed after "Esq.," i. e. A. B. Mitra, Esq., M. A., and not A. B. Mitra, M. A., Esq.

A letter generally begins with one of the following forms in accordance with the nature of the subject or reference:—

(1) With reference to your letter no....dated......
(2) In reply to your letter no....dated.....

- (3) In compliance with the request contained in your letter.....
- (4) With reference to the correspondence resting with your letter.....
- (5) With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter......
- (6) In continuation of my letter
- (8) I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no.....dated.......
- (9) I am directed to address you on the subject of-
- (10) I have the honour to state or request.

The expression "the correspondence ending with" is used when correspondence has been closed and again re-opened. If the correspondence has not been closed, the proper phrase is "the correspondence resting with."

If considerable time has elapsed since the receipt of the letter, appropriate phraseology is "I am directed or desired to invite a reference to."

If the subject of the draft is stated at the head of the letter, the phrase in the text should be "on the subject noted or mentioned above."

As a general rule official communications should always be addressed to the Head of a Department or office, even though one of his subordinates signed the document. No distinction should be made between officiating and substantive incumbents of an office, i. e. an official letter should never be addressed to the "Officiating Chief Secretary" or "Officiating Accountant-General." The word "Officiating" should always be omitted.

Official communications should be dignified and courteous. When proposals are being rejected, requests refused or behaviour critcised, care should be taken to frame the draft inoffensively and courteously. Any uncomplimentary remarks or criticisems of a personal nature which may have been made in the notes,

must not be reproduced, but if it is necessary to insert them, they

should be mildly put.

Lucidity, conciseness, precision and simplicity are the essential qualities of a draft. Ornate phraseology, quotations from foreign languages, uncommon word and technical terms should be avoided. They should be couched in every day language, with all the matter relating to the points grouped together and the ideas succeeding each other in natural sequence.

Demi-Official letters should not, as far as possible, be cited in official letters.

When speaking of an Act refer to its sections; when of a Billto its clauses.

After 'recommend' 'propose', or 'suggest', use "should", and after 'ask', 'request' or 'pray' use "may".

It is essential to use the proper word at the proper place. Distinction should be made in the use of such words as 'submit' and 'forward', 'point out' and 'observe', 'solicit and 'request'.

Superior authorities 'forward' some communication to subordinate authorities, while the latter 'submit' to the former. A superior officer is entitled to 'point out', a subordinate may only 'observe', 'remark' and 'submit'. Similarly, superior officers 'request' or 'ask', but subordinate officers should only 'solicit' or 'request'.

In business correspondence "Messrs." is used before the name of a firm and "Mr." or its corresponding equivalent in other languages before the name of an individual. But when addressing a firm with an impersonal name, the courtesy title is omitted,

e. g., Kitabistan, Allahabad.

The corresponding equivalent of courtesy titles used in countries are:—

 English
 Mr.
 Messrs.

 German
 Herr.
 Herren.

 Italian
 Sig.
 Sigg.

 French
 Monsieur or M.
 Messieurs or MM.

Dutch Den Heer. De Heeren.
Burmese Maung. Messrs.

Danish, Norwe- Hr. gian and Sweden. Herrer.

Whenever the closing phrase begins with a participle the concluding sentence must contain "I am", or "we are", "I remain", or "we remain" etc., e. g. Hoping to hear soon,

I remain, Yours faithfully.

Whenever such phrase is used it should be placed on a separate line preceded and followed by a comma. The initial letter of the first word should be a capital e.g. "We remain" and not "we remain."

A collection of some official set phrases are given below:—

- (1) For information.
- (2) For information and guidance.
- (3) For information and necessary action.
- (4) For information and communication to-
- (5) For favour of an expression of opinion.
- (6) For favour of any remark.
- (7) For consideration and orders.
- (8) For disposal.
- (9) For report.

(10) In the circumstances mentioned.

of the case

- (11) For reasons assigned.
- (12) Cited in the margin.
- (13) Quoted in the preamble.
- (14) Marginally noted.
- (15) Referred to in the letter under reply.

- (16) On the subject noted above.
- (17) I am to add.
- (18) I am to observe.
- (19) I am to point out.
- (20) I am to suggest.
- (21) I am to express regret.
- (22) I am to request.
- (23) Governor is pleased to.
- (24) Convey the sanction of the Governor.
- (25) With the permission of the Governor.
- (26) With the approval of the Governor General.
- (27) With the concurrence of the Finance Department.
- (28) If there is no objection.

FORMS OF ADDRESS

To the King-

Begin-Sire, or may it please Your Majesty.

Conclude—I remain with the profoundest veneration, Your Majesty's most faithful subject and dutiful servant.

Superscribe-To the King's Most Excellent Majesty, etc.

To the Prince of Wales-

Begin-Sir,

Conclude—I remain, with the greatest respect, Your Royal Highness's most dutiful and most obedient servant.

Superscribe—To His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, etc.

To Royal Dukes-

Begin-Sir,

Conclude—(As for the Prince of Wales)

Superscribe-His Royal Highness the Duke of-

Dukes-

My Lord Duke,

I remain, my Lord Duke, Your Grace's most devoted and most obedient servant,

Superscribe-To His Grace the Duke of-

Archbishop-

My Lord Archbishop,

I remain, my Lord Arckbishop, Your Grace's most devoted and obedient servant,

Superscription—To His Grace the Lord Archbishop of—Bishop—(Church of England)

My Lord Bishop,

I remain, my Lord Bishop,

Your Lordship's most obedient servant, Superscription—To Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of—

Bishop-(Episcopalian Church of Scotland and U.S.A.)

Right Reverend Sir,

I remain, Right Reverend Sir, Your most obedient servant,

To the Right Reverend Bishop.....

Dean-

Very Rev. Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
To the Very Reverend The Dean of.......

Lord Chancellor-

My Lord,

I have the honour to be, with great respect,
Your Lordship's most obedient servant,
To the Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor—

Ambassadors— My Lord,

> I have the honour to be, My Lord, Your Excellency's most obedient and

humble servant,

To His Excellency The Hon'ble Lord—, His Imperial

Majesty's Ambassador to— Secretary of State—

My Lord,

I have the honour to be, My Lord, Your Lordship's most obedient and

humble servant,

To the Right Honourable His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for—

The Viceroy and Governor-General of India— May it please your Excellency.

> I have the honour to be, My Lord, Your Excellency's most humble and obedient servant.

To His Excellency the Right honourable.....the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

The Commander-in-Chief in India— May it please your Excellency.

> I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant, To His Excellency.......Commander-in-Chief in India. Governor-

May it please your Excellency,

I have the honour to be,

Sir.

Your Excellency's most humble servant,

To His Excellency——Governor of—

Chief Commissioner-

Sir,

I have the honour to be,

Sir.

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

Indian Princes and Chiefs-

May it please your Highness.

I have the honour to remain.

Sir.

Your Highness's most obedient servant, To His Highness the Maharaja of

FORMS OF OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS

Official communications are divided into nine categories:-

- Letter (demi-official, official, circular, and express);
 Telegram; (3) Notification; (4) Memorandum; (5) Resolution;
 Communique; (7) Proclamation; (8) Despatch; (9) Endorsement.
- (I) (i) Demi-official letter. This form is employed when the matter dealt with is confidential or not sufficiently important to merit an official letter. D. O., letters are not quite formal in character. As a matter of fact they are private letters on official subjects, and are intended more or less to take the place of verbal consultation.

The form of address in demi-official letters is either "My dear" or "Dear" or "Dear Sir," according to the degree of acquaintance

between the writer and the person written to. Similarly the form of subscription varies as "Yours sincerely" or "Yours truly." "Yours faithfully" is used for firms, strangers and those clergymen who are not well-known.

Demi-official letters should be drafted in the first person singular, and generally commence with "I am desired to."

(ii) Official letter. The usual salutation of an official letter is "Sir." A lady is addressed as "Madam." A number of persons or a firm is addressed as "Gentlemen."

In all Secretariat official letters the from "I am directed" is used because the Secretary, Deputy or Under Secretary who issues the letter has to act under the direction or instruction of the Government or Governor. The form "I have the honour" is employed in letters written by other officers, viz. Heads of the Departments, Commissioners, Collectors and others.

All official letters are written in the first person singular and terminate with

"I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant."

- (iii) Circular letter. It is a letter which is addressed in identical or almost identical terms to several authorities. It may be either official or demi-official and may vary slightly in phraseology. Such variation is necessary when authorities of different status are addressed.
- (iv) Express Letter. An express letter is a device to curtail expense on State Telegrams. It is used when the marter is urgent but not sufficiently so to warcant a relegram. It is in form and words exactly like a telegram except that it is sent by post. The intention is that such letters should, like telegrams, receive instant attention. It has neither saluration nor termination.
- (2) **Telegram**. Urgent communications are transmitted by telegraph. Telegrams contain neither salutation nor the customary

termination. They should be very brief and at the same time lucid.

A copy of every telegram should ordinarily be sent to the addressee by post for the purpose of verification of the contents of the telegram.

The name and the designation of the addressee in telegrams should be as short as possible. Persons should be addressed by their registered telegraphic addresses, if they possess such addresses.

It is sometime necessary to give a quotation in a telegram. This should be done by using the word "Begin" before the quotation, and the word "Ends" after it.

- (3) Notifications. Tacse are formal communications embodying formal orders in regard to public officers or to some matter of public interest. Tacy generally contain orders of promotion, transfer, retirement, etc., of officers or rules about services, etc. They are published in a Gazettee for the information of the general public. Notification are, as a rule, signed by the officer issuing them. They are not addressed to any one and are framed in the third person.
- (4) Memoranda. These are ordinarily used (1) for correspondence from one department to another department; (ii) for replying to unimportant latters and petitions or (iii) for returning or forwarding documents or letters with some remarks.

The memorandum does not contain either a salutation or the usual termination, and is written in the third person. The phrase "I am directed" is substituted by the phrase "The undersigned is directed," or ".......is informed".

(5) Resolutions. These are communications which formally declare the intentions or views of the Government in regard to certain matters of consequence. They are also used in reviewing departmental or other reports. They are not addressed to any particular individual and are framed in the third person. They also do not contain either a salutation or a termination.

A resolution generally consists of four parts, viz, the Preamble, the Observations, the Resolution, and the Order.

All the Principal papers are cited in the Preamble prefixed by the term "Read." The circumstances of the case, views of the Government and a brief review of the arguments are embodied in the Observations. The decision of the Government is embodied in the Resolution. In the Order is mentioned the action to be taken. They are signed by a Secretary to Government.

- (6) Communiques. They are generally meant for the Press and are informal notifications and resolutions. They also do not contain any salutation or termination.
- (7) Proclamations. These are very rarey issued, and are only employed in matters of extreme and exceptional importance. They are signed by the Governor-General or Governors only.
- (8) Despatches. Communications from the Governor-General-in-Council or Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal to the Secretary of State for India or vice versa are termed as Despatches.

They are signed by the Viceroy and Governors. They are framed in the first person plural. The phrase "I am directed" is replaced by "We have the honour." The usual saluration is "My Lord", and the termination is

. "We have the honour to be, My Lord, Your Lordship's most obedient humble servants".

(9) Endorsements. There are shorter forms of communications and are employed generally in transmitting copies of original documents for information or in returning and transferring a document to co-ordinate and subordinate offices.

Endorsements are written in the third person and contain no salutation but termination as under:

By order or By order, etc.,

Deputy, Under or Assistant Secretary.

SPECIMENS OF ALL THE COMMUNICATIONS DEFINED ABOVE

(1) Letter

	(i) Demi-o							
D 0 11		Departme						
D. O. No	•••••	Governme	ent					
My dear	Dated	September19	•••					
31, 19, I to notice in Bo shot and bulle that the suggest when possessed	am desired to say a ombay in which the ets have led to abu- tion put forward of in quantities above t the difficulty repre-	letter No. 2165-J, dated Jt that no case has been broug existing rules regarding bit see. His Excellency consid- declaring bird-shot and bull- e certain weight, to be milita sented, and will cause practi	ght id- ers ets					
ALLOOMY CHICAGO		Yours sincerely,						
To		***********						
	Esqr., M.C., I.C.	.S.,						
	Deputy Secretary to	•						
	Pr							
	3)							
(ii) Official								
	No.	/VIII·						
From	Esqr., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of							
То	The Commissioner,							
	Divi	ion.						
		Dated,January 25, 18	394.					

Sir

In order to prevent the possibility of embezzlement of process fees realised on warrants of attachment under the Chaukidari Act, it has been suggested that the records of all such cases should be sent to the record room in the same way as other records, and there be checked by the district record keeper in regard to the attachment of court fee stamps. I am directed to request you to favour the Government with an expression of your opinion as to the advisability of making any change in the direction proposed.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

Chief Secretary.

(iii) Circular No...../J.

From

.....Esqr., I. C. S., Secretary to Government, Province.

To

All District Officers and District Judges,Province.

Dated......19......

Sir,

I am directed to forward a copy of letter No......dated........ from the Advocate General and to ask you to kindly report as to the procedure observed in your district in regard to the service of processes for attachment of property of absconding offenders under section 88 of the Criminal Procedure Code i.e. whether such processes are still served by the police or by the Nazir as laid down in G. O. No....., dated October......18....., a copy of which was forwarded to you with this office memorandum No....., dated August 26, 18......, and whether any register is kept of properties attached. If so, by whom and in what form.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

Secretary.

(iv) Express Letter

No....

From

The Chief Secretary to Bombay Government.

To

The Secretary, Board of Revenue,

Poona.

Dated Bombay, June......193......

Reference your No....dated.....

Please suggest the date from which the revised scales of payshould be given effect to in your office.

Chief Secretary.

(2) Telegram

State Express

Printing

· Allahabad

310P your telegram 1815G of date stop No objection supplying two hundred bound copies of Secretariat instructions to Provincial Public Service Commission

Deputy Secretary

(3) Notification LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT August 23, 1912

2349—It is hereby notified for general information that under rule 64 of the Rules framed under section 138 (a) of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885, the Governor acting with nis Ministers is pleased to fix Thursday, April 1, 1913, as the date for holding an election undet section 19 of the Act in tahsil Barrakpore in the district of 24 Parganas, for the purpose of filling the vacancy in the representation of that tahsil on the Local Board, caused by the death of Babu Kaushal Kishore.

(Sd.) A. B. C., Secretary to the Governmen of Bengal.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

With reference to his application, dated September 6, 19....., for an appointment in the Civil Secretariat, the undersigned is directed to inform Mr. Kailash Nath Sinha that posts in this office are offered to candidates on the result of the competitive examinations.

Deputy Secretary.

To

Mr. Kailash Nath Sinha, 71, Aminabad, Lucknow

(5) Resolution

No.....

Government of India,
.....Department.
Dated Simla. 18

Read

Letters from the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Bengal and the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

Read also

A letter from the Superintendent of Marine Surveys.

Resolution-

The adoption of a uniform system of buoyage in Indian ports has been under the consideration of the Government of India for sometime past. The Governor-General-in-Council having now obtained the advice of the Board of Trade and the Trinity House Corporation, considers that the system proposed by the Superintendent of Marine Surveys is suitable generally for Indian waters.

The Governor-General-in-Council requests that the system may be gradually introduced to replace existing buoys in all ports and their approaches, Bombay Harbour alone excepted. Order

Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, and to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, for information and necessary action, and to the Military (Marine) Department for information.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Government of India Gazette for general information.

Secretary to the Government of India

(6) Communique

Public Service Commission, United Provinces.

Communique.

Allahabad, September 19

The next competitive examination for the U. P. Police Service will be held from April 2 to 8, 19..., in the Senate Hall, Allahabad. All intending candidates should apply for copies of forms and rules to the undersigned by October 15, 193...

Secretary.

U. P. Public Service Commission.

(7) Proclamation

Home Department.

Dated August

The following Proclamation by His Excellency, the Governor-General, dated August 5, 1914, is published for general information:—

"I, Charles, Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, Governor-General of India and ex-officio Vice-Admiral therein, being satisfied thereof by information received by me, do hereby proclaim that war has broken out between His Majesty and Germany.

"Hardinge of Penshurst."

Secretary to the Government of India.

(8) Despatch

No.....

Government of Madras

To

The Right Hon'ble

His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Dated Madras,.....18.....

My Lord,

We have the honour to submit a memorial from the Madras Traders' Association pointing out the difficulties which the importer of Silverplate into England has to encounter.

2. We believe that these difficulties have not been in any degree exaggerated, and we trust that His Majesty's Government will consider whether their removal is not possible. As matters stand at present, the English market is closed to plate of Indian manufacture, and one of those industries, for which there is in this Presidency undoubted attitude and which it is our special desire to foster, is greatly discouraged.

We have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your most obedient, humble servants,

(9) Endorsement

Government of.....

...Department.

Copy (of a letter No. dated from the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals about the opening of a general hospital in Agra) forwarded to the Commissioner, Agra division, or information and necessary action.

By order,

Deputy Secretary.

Questions and Answers

(Imperial Secretariat Examination, 1933)

Q. I. On a tour of inspection of a municipal area, after heavy rains, the Chief Engineer of the Municipality finds one street in the low lying area badly flooded, and the dwellings which are occupied by the poorer classes in danger of collapse.

Draft a report from the Chief Engineer to the Municipal Authority describing the situation and suggesting, for the safeguarding of lives and property, remedial measures such as—

 (a) evacuation of the dwellings and the consequent provisions of other accommodation;

(b) construction of a temporary trench system of drainage until the existing drainage system can be improved.

		Drait		
	Ans. From	No		
То	m-	The Chief Engineer,		
	10	The Chairman,		
		Municipality,		
C:_	•	DatedOctober	193	

I beg to report that I conducted an inspection of the municipal area this morning when there was a break in the incessant rain that we had for the last three days, and found that Makesh Prasad Street, which is situated in low-lying area of Molviganj, was overflooded with rain water. At certain places the flood water has reached a height of five feet above the ground level. This Street is inhabited by the poorer people generally whose houses are mostly made of mud. As the recent heavy rain is an unusual phenomenon for the city, the drainage system of the

Molviganj area was not designed to cope with such contingencies. Due to the action of rain water which is locked up round about this Street, several walls of the mud houses collapsed and others are in similar danger. The inhabitants are in a state of panic, and it is imperative that they should be compelled to evacuate the area. I suggest that they might be asked to occupy the segregation hospital buildings which fortunately happen to be vacant at the moment. To drain out the accumulated water, I would suggest that a temporary trench system of drainage, costing about Rs. 2,000 be taken in hand immediately. The question of making permanent improvement must of course be considered at a meeting of the Board and the sooner it is done the better.

I beg to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. B. Chief Engineer.

(Imperial Secretariat Examination, 1934)

Q. 2. The water supply of a town is insufficient for the needs of its increasing population and three schemes have been proposed for increasing the water supply viz., by bringing water from a neighbouring river, by deep well borings, or by constructing a dam.

Draft a letter from the Chairman of the Town Municipality to the Local Government, pointing out the inevitable consequences of a permanent shortage of water.

State the three proposals mentioned above, and ask for a loan of 15 lakhs of rupees to cover the cost of carrying out one of these schemes.

Indicate what measures will be adopted by the Municipality to repay the loan and the interest thereon.

Draft

Ans.

No.....

From

The Chairman,

Municipal Board,

Hardoi.

To

. The Secretery to Government, United Provinces,

L. S. G. Department, Lucknow.

Dated Hardoi

Sir,

I have the honour to state that for a considerable time past the shortage of water in the municipality of Hardoi has been the subject of much public criticism. There is a genuine grievance on the subject and though the Municipal Board have strained all their resources, they have found themselves unable to cope satisfactorily with the growing requirements of the public. Since the present waterworks plant was set up some twenty years back the population of the town has increased by 70 per cent. Due to the prejudice against taking pipe water the private connexions in the early years were very few. There has since been a change in the outlook of the public and the rise in the standard of living makes it almost a necessity to have water connexions in houses of persons of even ordinary means. With the construction of new drains and roads, the inevitable consequences of the expansion of the town, the water supply system has to cope with an ever increasing demand for water for sanitary purposes. The last cholera epidemic in the municipality has been attributed by the Public Health Department to the general scarcity of water in the town.

- 2. The Board have been considering this question for a considerable time, and lately a Committee was appointed to suggest some scheme for increasing the water supply. The Committee has submitted three alternative proposals. The first of the proposals is designed to bring water from the neighbouring river, which is situated at a distance of about two miles from the present water works. The second is to get water by boring deep wells, and the third is to conserve water by constructing a dam across the branch of the Sarda Canal. The Board, after careful consideration at the last meeting have come to the conclusion that the second scheme would be most suitable.
- 3. The initial cost of this scheme has been estimated to be approximately 15 lacs of rupees. The present state of the financest of the Board makes it impossible to undertake this costly scheme. The Board have, therefore, no alternative but to approach the Government for the grant of a loan of Rs. 15 lacs to the Municipality for the purpose, which they hope to repay in fifty equal half yearly instalments. The Board would leave it to the Government to fix the rate of interest. To meet this liability the Board propose to increase the water rate by 20 per cent. and hope to get more money by increasing the octroi duty.
- In view of the urgent nature of the work, I am to request that the Government may be pleased to approve of the scheme and communicate orders at an early date.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Chairman.

(Imperial Secretariat Examination, 1935)

- Q. 3. The Grand Trunk Road runs through the centre of a large town and forms one of the main street of the town: it becomes narrowest in the centre of the town at a point where it is crossed by another main street. Frequent accidents have taken place at this spot owing to the congested cross traffic, and the number of pedestrians, cattle, etc. using or crossing the street. Police traffic control has proved ineffective in preventing accidents. Two possible schemes have been mooted as alternative remedies:—
- (1) To push back the building line on either side of the street at its narrowest point, by acquiring and demolishing the houses and shops fronting on it.
- (2) To widen a smaller parallel street, and institute one way traffic along both streets.

Draft a letter from the Superintendent of Police to the Chairman of the Municipality, detailing the above facts and requesting the Municipality to devise a suitable remedy after discussing, among possible remedies, the two suggestions above mentioned.

Draft

Ans.

No.....

From

The Superintendent of Police,

Barabanki.

To

The Chairman,
Municipal Board,
Barabanki.
Dated Barabanki,

Sir.

I have the honour to invite your attention to the following facts in connection with the unsatisfactory condition of the road traffic in Barabanki.

- 2. The Grand Trunk Road runs through the centre of the town and forms one of the main streets. It becomes narrowest at the point where it is crossed by Stanley Road, another main street. At this crossing frequent accidents have taken place owing to the congested cross traffic. Every effort on the part of the police to prevent accidents has failed.
- I am therefore to request that a suitable remedy may be devised by the Board to prevent further accidents. In this connection two suggestions mentioned below may also be considered along with other possible schemes:—
- (i) The houses and shops fronting the street at its narrowest point may be acquired and demolished in order to push back the building line on either side of the street;
- (ii) The small parallel street, known as Butler Lane, may be widened and one-way traffic may be instituted along both the streets.

It is hoped that your Board will take the matter in hand at an early date.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

Supdt. of Police.

Q. 4. The electric supply of a town is unsatisfactory. The rates charged for current are excessive compared with those levied in other towns. There are frequent break-downs, the quality of the electric current is poor, and no effective steps are taken by the Electric Supply Co. to remedy the defect.

Draft a letter from the Chairman of the Municipal Board to the Commissioner of the Division, setting forth the points named above. Ask him to request the Local Government to institute a committee of enquiry, and suggest that in the event of non-compliance on the part of the Electric Supply Company, steps be taken to terminate the town's contract with the company, and to supply the town with current from the Government electric grid system.

Draft

Ans.

From

The Chairman,

Municipal Board,

To The Commissioner,

Agra Division.

Dated Soron,....

Soron.

Sir,

I have the honour to address you on the subject of the unsatisfactory supply of electricity in the Soron Municipality.

It will be remembered that on the occasion of your last visit to the town, there was a break-down which could not be out right even the next day. The incident was not an isolated one; break-downs have now become a regular feature. The . current supplied is always poor in quality and is a source of annoyance to consumers of electricity for industrial purposes. Inefficient as the supply is, rates charged for it are comparatively higher than those charged in neighbouring towns. There is, therefore, a growing discontentment against the Electric Supply Co., and protests and warning have had no effect. The grievances of the Municipal Board in this respect have in no way been less than those of the members of the public, and in the last meeting of the Board, held on September 15, 1937, it was resolved that you should be requested to address the Government to institute a committee of enquiry, and to suggest that if the Supply Co., cannot see their way to improve the situation, the Municipality's contract with the Company be terminated and arrangement may be made for the supply of electricity from the Government. Electric grid system.

> I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant

Chairman

(U. P. Secretariat, 1938)

Q 5. Draft a demi-official letter from the Chief Secretary to Government, U. P., to the Settlement Commissioner, U. P., informing him that Government have selected Mr. J., Assistant Settlement Officer, Sultanpur, for the post of Settlement Officer, Gonda, and will notify his posting in due course.

Draft

Ans.

D. O. No.....

Civil Secretariat,

Lucknow, February 19 . .

My dear.....

I am desired to inform you that the Government have selected Mr. J., at present Assistant Settlement Officer at Sultanpur, for the post of Settlement Officer, Gonda. The posting will be notified in due course.

Yours sincerely.

To

..... Esq., I. C. S.,

Settlement Commissioner,

Lucknow.

Q. 6. Read the following report carefully and draft a telegram from the Collector of Ballia to the Chief Secretary to Government, United Provinces.

Report

The Gogra began to rise on July 18 and flood conditions were teached on July 22. Immediate measures were taken to afford relief to sufferers. Boats and provisions were supplied and arrangements made for evacuation.

Nearly 200 villages were submerged but there was no loss of life or property. Food is being supplied to the poor and destitute and to those who are really in need of help.

It is feared that *kharif* crop has been totally destroyed in the flood affected areas, and action is being taken for recommendations as to relief in rent and revenue in suitable cases.

Draft

Ans.

State

Telegram

Ordinary

Chief Secretary U. P. (UPAO)

Lucknow

....Gogra flooded July 22 submerging about two hundred villages in Ballia no loss of life or property stop Relief measures boats provisions and evacuation immediately arranged stop

Total destruction of kharif feared Recommendations for rent and revenue relief follow.

Collector Ballia
Collector, Ballia

Copy forwarded by post.

(Imperial Secretariat, 1938)

Q. 7. The Superintendent of Police, Blankipur District, has received a letter from the Chairman of the Blankipur Municipality, informing him that numerous complaints have been received from local residents regarding the excessive speed at which motor vehicles are now being driven through some of the narrower streets in the rown to the danger of pedestrians and more specially of children proceeding to and returning from school, and making the following suggestions:—

(a) That suitable speed limits be enforced, and appropriate signs set up to that end;

(b) That traffic control policemen be posted at the principal crossing:

(c) That no parking of owner-driven cars be allowed in he main street.

Draft a reply to the Chairman of the Municipality agreeing with item (a) and suggesting a meeting at which the subject can be further discussed remarking that item (b) is hardly practicable owing to the paucity of constables in the local police force: and that item (c) would be impolitic having regard to the public convenience, since there is no suitable open space of sufficient size close to the street, the use of which for such a purpose could reasonably be insisted upon.

Your draft should be in the form of an official letter, not to exceed 200 words in length.

Draft

Ans. From No.....

The Superintendent of Police, Blankipur. To

The Chairman, Municipal Board, Blankipur.

Dated Bankipur,....

Sir.

With reference to your letter No.....dated.....regarding the control of speed of motor vehicles in the narrower streets of the town, I have the honour to say that I agree with your suggestion that suitable speed limit for moter vehicles be enforced, and appropriate signs be set up to that end, but I am to suggest that the subject may further be discussed at a meeting.

2. I am, however, to point out that your proposal regarding the posting of traffic control policemen at the principal crossing is hardly practicable, owing to the paucity of constables in the local police force. With regard to your third suggestion, I am to say that it would be impolitic to refuse parking of owner-driven cars in the main street having regard to the public convenience, since there is no suitable open space of sufficient size close to the street, the use of which for such a purpose could reasonably be insisted upon.

I have etc.,

Supdt. of Police.

Q. 8. Sanction the establishment noted on the margin, but tell the Commissioner that the sanction of the Government in 3 Clerks on Rs. 40 p. m. such cases should not be anticipated, 2 Peons on Rs. 10 p. m. except for very sufficient reasons.

Draft

Ans.

No.....

From

.....Esq.,

Secretary to Government, United Provinces,

Home (Polic) Department.

To

The Commissioner,

.....Division.

Dated Lucknow...

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.....Dated.....,I am directed to convey the sanction of the Governor to the entertainment, in your office, of the extra establishment noted on the margin with effect from the date of entertainment for a period of three months.

3 Clerks on Rs. 40 p. m. 2. I am, however, to observe that 2 Peons on Rs. 10 p.m. the sanction of the Government should not be anticipated in cases

like the present one except for very sufficient reasons.

I have etc.,

Secretary.

Q. 9. Ask the I. G. Police to inform the Government what he knows about the case of Amir Ali, late Sub-Inspector (sending him the man's petition at the same time). The man seems to be a rascal, and probably deserved to be turned out, but it does not seem clear that he had enough chance of defending himself before the orders were passed. Remind the I. G. to the Government of India's rules about this, requiring definite charges in writing and defence in writing.

Draft

Ans.

From

...... Esqr., I. C. S.,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Police Department.

The Inspector-General of Police,

Bengal.	
Dated Colcutta	

Sir.

I am directed to forward herewith a petition from Amir Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police, and to ask you kindly to furnish the Government with full report on his case.

 It is not clear if the petitioner was given sufficient chance to defend himself and I am accordingly to invite your attention to the rules framed by the Government of India on the subject which require definite charges and defence in writing.

I have etc.,
Secretary.

Q. 10. The tabular statement his not been verified by the Accountant General of the province. Return it to the Chief Gommissioner for resubmission after this his been done.

Draft

Ans.

No......Department.

Returned to the Chief Commissioner, with the request that it may be resubmitted after verification by the Accountant-General.

By order,

Under Secy. to the Government of India.

Q. 11. Return the memorial to Mr. A and tell him that we aboutely decline to pay any attention to a memorial couched in such terms. (Some of the passages are very impertinent). Tell him also that if he wants the matter to be considered by the Government of India he had better alter the tone of his letter and submit it in the regular way through his local Government i. e. the Government of the Punjab.

Draft

Ans.

No......
Government of India,
.....Department.
Dated.....

Office Memorandum

2. Mr.....is informed, however, that if he wants that matter to be considered by the Government of India, he must alter the tone of his letter and submit it in the regular way through the Government of the Punjab.

To Under Secy. to the Mr. Government of India.

Q. 12. The I. G. Police recommends that the special pay drawn by his second assistant at Rs. 150 p. m. due to delay in receipt of orders may not be recovered from him and also forwards proposals for the grant of compensatory allowance to the Additional Superintendent of Police, Burdwan.

Notes and order

Chief Secy-

In the circumstances stated by I. G. P. we may waive the recovery of the excess amount drawn by the second assistant to the Inspector General on account of his special pay from May 1 to December 31, 1928. From January 1, 1929, he is drawing the special pay at the rate of Rs. 100 p. m. But the Finance Depart-Z ment's concurrence will be necessary to the waiving of the recovery of the amount in question. Consult that department?

As regards the compensatory and conveyance allowances of the Additional Superintendent of Police, we informed the Government of India that we propose to pay to the Additional Superintendent of Police, Burdwan, a compensatory allowance of Rs. 75 p. m. and a conveyance allowance of Rs. 80 p. m. The Government of India have not raised any objection to our proposal. But the question remains as to from what date these allowances should be sanctioned. The post has been made permanent since May 1, 1928. The present Assistant Superintendent of Police has been holding the post since March 1, 1929. and has been drawing the compensatory allowance at the rate of Rs. 40 p. m. only. If the conveyance allowace is raised to Rs. 80 p. m. with retrospective effect, i. e. from May 1, 1928, incumbents holding the post from this day will claim arrears. In the circumstances, if Finance Department agree, we may sanction the increased rate from July 1, 1929, or from the date of the issue of the order ?

3-7-1929.

Will effice please work out the amount that will be required if the sanction is given from retrospective effect i.e. from May 1, 1928?

2. Have the Government of India given their assent to our population of the payment of compensatory and conveyanceallowances at Rs. 75 and Rs. 80 per mensem? If not, whether their specific consent is necessary?

3-7-1929.

Chief Secretary

1. There have been four incumbents to this post since May 1, 1928, and the amount involved is Rs. 1,375.

 Since the Government of India have raised no objection to the proposal conveyed to them, it may be taken that they have agreed to it. Office therefore considers that Government of India need not be consulted again.

3-7-1929.

I think the extra allowance should be sanctioned with X | effect from the date of the issue of the orders. We may ask | Finance Department to agree.

3-7-1929

Assistant Secretary

Deputy Secretary

As proposed?

6-7-1929.

Secretary

F. D. may agree to waive the recovery as proposed.

The decision of the Government in regard to compensatory and conveyance allowances to A. S. P. was presumably taken before the financial stringency had taken its present form. If the intention of Government be to re-examine all compensatory and other allowances, those sanctioned for the post of A. S. P. would probably have to be reviewed again.

F. D. agree to the X above and Z overleaf.

8-7-1929

Chief Secretary

10-7-1929.

A draft is put up which may issue after F. D. have seen?

18-7-1929

Deputy Secretary

Under Article 228, Civil Account Code reasons have to be recorded by the remitting authority. This has not been done by the Police Department in para 1 of their draft. Return to the Police Department to amend the draft?

22-7-1929.

23-7-1929.

Chief Secretary

The draft has been revised accordingly. Show to F. D. before issue.

26-7-1929

F. D.

Issue the draft?

A. S.

27-7-1929.

The draft as amended is in order.

29-7-1929.

29-7-1929.

Ans.

Draft

No.----

From-The Chief Secretary to Government, Bengal.

To-The Inspector General of Police, Bengal. Dated Calcutta, August 8, 1929. Sir,

2. The Governor is further pleased to sanction the grant to the Additional Superintendent of Police, Burdwan, of a compensatory allowance of Rs. 75 per mensem and a conveyance allowance of Rs. Rs. 80 per mensem with effect from the date of these orders. The extra cost involved should be met from the provision in your budget.

I have etc.,

Chief Secretary.

Q. 13. The I. G. of Police in a letter addressed by him to Government on the 10th May, 1893, No. 1165, raised the quesrion as to whether the Jail or the Police Department should supply handcuffs and leg irons for the security of prisoners transferred from one Jail to another. In doing so he drew attention to the fact that the rules in the Jail Code did not contain any specific provision as to which department should provide the articles in question. Government consulted the I. G. of Jails on the subject, and that officer in his reply invited attention to a correspondence which took place on the subject in 1886, in which a similar reference was made by the then I. G. of Jails who suggested an addition to Rule 744 of the Jail Code, to the effect that the police escort should bring with them the necessary number of handcuffs, Jail department supplying the leg irons. The then I. G. of Police, who was consulted on the subject, reported in his letter No. 6870, dated July 20, 1886, that he was of opinion that the best arrangement would be to allow matters to remain as they were. The view was accepted by Government and orders were issued accordingly.

Draft a letter to the I. G. of Police, in reply to his letter No. 1165, dated the 10th May, 1893, inviting his attention to the correspondence of 1886, and to the reference and suggestion then made by the Inspector General of Jails; also to the opinion expressed in his predecessor's letter No. 6870 of the 20th July 1886, and to the orders issued by Government. Send him copy of the letter received from the Inspector General of Jails (No. 294, dated the 10th June, 1893) and say that with reference to the views therein expressed and to the previous correspondence on the subject, the Governor considers it inadvisable to make any change in the existing practice, which is identically the same as that followed in 1886. Send a copy of the reply to the Inspector General of Jails for information.

Draft

Ans.

No......

From

Esqr., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S.,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

The Inspector General of Police, Bengal.

Dated Calcutta....

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1165, dated the 10th May, 1893, enquiring whether the Jail or Police Department should supply handcuffs and leg irons for the security of prisoners transferred from one jail to another, and to forward herewith for your information a copy of letter No. 294, dated the 10th June, 1893 from the Inspector General of Jails inviting the attention of Government to a correspondence which took place on the subject in 1886, in which a similar reference was made by the then Inspector General of Jails, who suggested an addition to Rule 744 of the Jail Code, to the effect that the police escort should bring with them the necessar number of handcuffs, the jail department supplying the leg ironsy

- 2. I am also to refer you to the orders of Government based on your predecessor's letter No. 6870, dated the 20th July, 1886 in which he reported that the best arrangement would be to make no specific provision as to which department should supply the articles in question and leave the rules in the Jail Code as they were.
- 3. I am to say that with reference to the views expressed in 1886 in the correspondence on the subject, the Governor considers it inadvisable to make any change in the existing practice.

I have etc.,

Chief Secretary.

No....

Copy forwarded to the Inspector General of Jails for information.

By order,

Under Secretary.

O. 14. The District Superintendent of Police, Bankura. brings to the notice of the Inspector General of Police that the Police station of Gangajalghati in the district of Bankura which was constructed so far back as 1866, has become unsafe and unfit for the occupation of the police. The site on which the building stands is unhealthy and objectionable in other respects. It is marshy and is far away from tanks and wells which are used for drinking water purposes. The local authorities, taking all these facts into consideration, have come to the conclusion that the time has arrived for building an entirely new station on a new site which has already been selected for the purpose. It is proposed to acquire under the provisions of Act I of 1894, a piece of land measuring 10 bighas 10 cattahs and 15 chittaks, at a cost of Rs. 3,290, for the new Station and to construct a pucca building thereon with all necessary out offices, etc., in accordance with plans and specifications which have been prepared by the Executive Engineer of the district and approved by the Superintending Engineer of the Circle. The building is estimated to cost Rs. 10,000 and it is proposed to meet the expenditure. both for the construction of the building, for which plans and estimates have been submitted and the acquisition of the land, of which a declaration has been sent from the amount provided for the purpose in the budget estimates of P. W. D. for the current financial year.

Draft a letter from the I. G. P. to Government submitting a copy of the District Superintendent's report and of its enclosure, Briefly state what the recommendations are and on what grounds they have been made. Support them. Solicit sanction to the expenditure of the amount asked for, debitable as proposed, and ask that necessary instructions may be issued to the P. W. D. for construction of the building and to the Board of Revenue for the acquisition of the land.

and ask that necessary instructions may be issued to the P. for construction of the building and to the Board of Revenuthe acquisition of the land. DRAFT Ans. No......

Inspector General of Police, Bengal.

То

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Subject:—Construction of a new pucca building for Gangajalghati Police Station.

Sir.

I have the honour to enclose a copy of a report from the District Superintendent of Police, Bankura, together with its enclosures regarding the condition of the Gangajalghati Police Station in the district of Bankura.

2. The District Superintendent reports that the Station which was constructed in 1866, has become unsafe and unfit for the occupation of the Police. Moreover the site on which the building stands is unhealthy and objectionable being marshy and far away from tanks and wells which are used for drinking water puposes.

- 3. In the circumstances stated I have to support the recommendation of the District Superintendent for the construction of a new pucca station, in accordance with the plans approved by the Superintending Engineer of the Circle at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,000 on a different site selected for the purpose and measuring 4 Bighas 10 Cattahs and 15 Chhittaks, the acquisition which under Act I of 1894 would cost Rs. 3,290.
- 4. I have to solicit the sanction of the Government to the expenditure of the amount referred to above which is debitable to the fund provided for the purpose in the budget of the P.W.D. during the current financial year and to request that necessary instructions may be issued to the departments concerned for the construction of the building and the acquisition of the land.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

. most obedient servant

Inspector General of Police.

 Q_{\star} 15. Draft a Resolution on the orders indicated in the notes below:—

On the 27th August 1881, a circular was addressed to Local Governments and Administrations, in which the Government of India desired to be furnished with a report on the following points, viz:—

- (1) The practice which has hitherto prevailed in dealing with escheated estates which may have belonged to Hindus, Muham madans, and others to whom the Indian Succession Act does noapply, together with particulars in regard to the treatment of the more important cases which may have occurred in the several Provinces;
- (2) The pecuniary value of such eacheats during the last ten years; and
 - (3) Whether the existing practice to in accordance with Native custom and feeling.

As regards the general question of the escheat to Government of property belonging to persons not subject to Indian Succession Act the replies appear to show that such escheats are seldom of any considerable value, while the purely financial issues involved are insignificant and need scarcely be taken into account. The point for consideration appears to be whether dictates of humanity or liberality require any change to be made in the existing practice. On this question it is submitted that, as regards cases of escheats due to illegitimacy, in which an estate escheats to Government by reason of an illegitimate person not being entitled under the Hindu or Muhammadan Law to inherit, it would be only fair to apply the spirit of the rules which at present govern the disposal of the escheated property of illegitimate Europeans and Eurasians. There seems no sufficient reason why any distinction should be made in this matter between persons subject to the Indian Succession Act and

persons not so subject.

Besides escheats due to illegitimacy in which the next-of-kin by reason being illegitimate is not entitled under the Hindu or Muhammadan Law to inherit, there are other cases which liberality might perhaps very properly be exercised, e. g., cases of the kind noticed in the letter from the District Judge of Bankoorah, in which the deceased leaves some relatives, more or less distant who, though not legally heirs, have in fact an equitable claim to some portion of the property. It is of course impossible to specify in all cases of this kind which might arise in practice, but the point to be looked to should apparently be to make such arrangements that persons who were dependents upon the deceased should not be left in destitute circumstances owing to the enforcement by Government of its strict legal right. In such cases it would apparently be unnecessarily liberal to apply rules such as those which govern the disposal of the roperty of illegitimate Europeans and Eurasians, and it seems impossible to specify with any precision the allowances which should be given. These must depend upon the particular circumstances of the case, the principle to be observed being that persons who have been dependent for their livelihood upon the estate which has escheated to Government owing to the absence of legel heirs. should not be left in a state of destitution, but should be liberally treated, and that due regard should be had to the intentions of

the deceased. The final disposal of such cases might be left to Local Governments in accordance with any general principles which may be laid down by Government of India.

No change of law appears necessary to give effect to the above proposals, which could be provided for by executive orders.

F. C. D., 14-10-82.

Taking the general question first I submit that there is really very little ground for moving the matter at all. Escheats are, owing to the constitution of Native Society, so rare, that the matter is of no practical moment; and when the State does step in, the evidence goes to show that it is held by Native opinion to be justified and that it acts with due consideration of all possible claims. There would, however, be no objection to the issue of an order to local Governments, requesting them, in disposing of escheats, to give liberal consideration to the claims of any person who, but for illegitimacy, would have been entitled to succeed. Such cases should be reported to the Government of India for orders, with suitable recommendations. I would not apply the Succession Act, as that might be very unsuitable, but leave each case to, be dealt with under the orders of the Government of India, justiques the Secretaty of State passes order in European cases.

Honourable Member

A. M., 23-10-82.

I agree-I. G. 24-10-82.

His Excellency the Governor-General

I agree that Local Governments should be addressed, as proposed by Mr. Mackenzie, but after the words "entitled to succeed" I would insert the following words...."or who for any reason have a moral, though not a legal claim to consideration."

R., 24-10-82.

DRAFT

Ans.

Read-

Home Department Circular No....., dated the 27th August 1881, to all Local Governments and Administrations,

calling for information on certain points connected with the disposal of Escheated Estates belonging to Hindus, Muhammadans and others to whom the Indian Succession Act does not apply.

Read also the replies to the Circular of 27th August from Local Governments and Administrations.

RESOLUTION

In the circular dated the 27th August 1881, quoted in the preamble, Local Governments and Administrations were requested to furnish the Government of India with a report on the following points in regard to the disposal of Escheated Estates, which may have belong to Hindus, Muhammadans and others to whom the Indian Succession Act does not apply:—

- (1) The practice which has hitherto prevailed in dealing with such Eschetts, together with particulars in regard to the treatment of the more important cases which have occurred in the several provinces;
- (2) the pecuniary value of such Escheats during the last ten years; and
- (3) whether the existing practice is in accordance with Native custom and feeling.
- 2. It appears from the replies received that the practice which prevails in the several provinces in dealing with Eschears of the kind under notice is not altogether uniform in points of details, but there is sufficient evidence to show that the existing procedure is in consonance with Native custom and feeling, that it is held by Native opinion to be justified, and that it operates with due consideration in the large majority of cases. The replies also show that such escheats on any large scale are of rare occurrence owing to the constitution of Native Society, and that the financial issues involved are so small as to render it necessary to take into account.
- 3. In the circumstances, the question of the disposal of these Escheats does not appear to the Governor-General-in-Council to require the issue of any detailed orders on the part of the Government of India. His Excellency in Council, however,

desires to take this opportunity of expressing his hope that Local Governments and Administrations will, on the occurrence of the Escheat of Estates which may have belonged to Hindus, Muhammedans or others to whom the Indian Succession Act does not apply, deal in a liberal spirit with the claim of any persons, who except for the fact of illegitimacy, would have been entitled to succeed, or who for any reason have a moral, though not a legal claim to consideration. Such cases should in future be reported to the Government of India for final orders with suitable recommendations.

Order.—Ordered that this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance.

Secretary to the Government of India.

EXERCISES

Put into the from of an official draft the following orders:—

The Agent did not say how the cost of the work was to be met. It appeared from the statement of the P. W. D. that Rs. 2,500 was provided for the construction of quarters for Opium officers at this place. Presumably the two applications referred to two different projects. Draft a letter to the Agent calling for a further report on the point noted.

2. Inform the Deputy Collector that an urgent letter has been received from the Agent of the Railway asking for possession of land required. Tell him to proceed at once to the spot and measure the land. He will be able to get all necessary help in the way of coolies, etc., from the Engineer-in-charge, who will also give him a copy of the land plan. Inform the Agent what steps have been taken.

- 3. Suppose that you are a Sub-Divisional Officer. A fire of food destroys part of the sub-divisional station. Report the occurrence to the Magistrate, and the measures which you may suppose yourself to have taken.
- 4. Ask the collector to report on the existence of a famine in the district. The report had been called before, and impress on him the urgency of the case. Ask if any relief work will be necessary or grain imported (From Commissioner).
- 5. You are a Deputy Collector, stationed in a small town which has electric lighting. The Indian Electricity Rules contain a rule, No. 40A, concerning precautions to be adopted by electrical contractors, electrical workmen and consumers of electrical current. You hear that several people in private houses and two workmen in a small factory have been either killed or severely injured through neglect of proper precautions, and you have discovered that the people in your town are ignorant of the rules on the subject.

Write a letter to the Collector of your district stating these facts, suggesting that the provisions of the rules should be made known to the public, and indicating the best methods of doing so.

6. Draft replies to the letter below in the sense of the notes printed below it:—

No. 788, dated Bombay, April 25, 1885.

From—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To-The Secretary to the Government of India,

Sir.

Home Department.

I am directed to say that in September last, this Government deputed Mr. G. W. Forrest, Professor of Mathematics in the Deccan College on Special duty for the purpose of examining and selecting for compilation the early records of this Presidency and sanctioned a deputation allowance to him of Rs. 140 p. m. Mr. Forrest joined on November 28, 1884, and his pay having been increased to Rs. 750 p. m. from December 1 following, the deputation allowance was also increased to Rs. 150 p.m. from the day.

2. Mr. Forrest's work not having been completed within the above period, his deputation was prolonged for 3 months in January 1885 and again in March for a further period of 3 months. As the total period of Mr. Forrest's deputation will exceed more than 6 months, I am to request that the Governor General in Council may be pelased to confirm the sanction accorded by this Government to Mr. Forrest's deputation on special duty,

I have etc.,

Chief Secy,

..........The sanction of the Bombay Government may be confirmed? 1-5-85.

It is presumed that Mr. Forrest's deputation should not be allowed to exceed the term to which it has been prolonged by the Bombay Government, and this may, perhaps, be agreed to. At the same time the propriety of detaching an educational officer so long from his ordinary work for duties of this kind appears open to question.

11-5-85.

In sanctioning we might draw the attention to the fact referred to by Under Secretary, and say that, if the task of European professors in Bombay is below the educational requirements of the Government Colleges as is suggested in other correspondence, it is for the consideration of the Bombay Government whether it is desirable to indent upon that department for work of this description.

13-5-85

Very well.

14-5-85

7. The Government of India ought not at any rate under existing financial circumstances to incur any expenditure or a work of this nature. Probably when the Provincial Government knows they will have to pay the whole bill they will not care to go on with it at present. I would not object to the work provided the Provincial Government meets the cost.

- 8. Applicant was transferred to a lower post on reduced pay because he neglected his work. He has no possible claim to draw in his present post the higher rate of pay that he formerly received. Ask the Collector to tell the applicant that his request can't be granted.
- 9. Explain to the Provincial Government that it is not usual for a nomination to be made to fill a particular vacancy caused by the resignation of a member of the statutory Civil Service. The number of such nominations is settled every year for each province. As, however, Bengal is hard up for the officers, it can send up a nomination at once before the allotment for the year is settled.
- 10. No grounds are shown for interference. Return petition to the writer with a remark to the effect, and tell him at the same time that if he wishes to make any representation to the Government of India, he must submit it through the local Government. Also return the one rupse telegraph stamp which he sent for a reply.
- 11. Write a complaint to the local Municipal Board about the concealment of an infectious disease patient in the locality. Indicate the danger to whole area and request for early action.
- 12. The other day, while travelling in a third class compartment by night, you were surprised to find the passengers being rudely awakened and insultingly handled by the Ticket Examiners. Make a complaint to the Divisional Superintendent. Also draft a letter to the editor of the local newspaper to voice this grievance of the third class passengers.
- 13. Write a letter to the Tahsildar drawing his attention to the unsatisfactory sanitary condition of your village, making suggestions for rural uplift.
- 14. Write a report to the Superintendent of Police, Lucknow, explaining the circumstances under which you were

robbed of your money by a pickpocket, while making purchases in the Aminabad Park.

15. No. 584, dated Hong Kong, the 8th May, 188.....

The Hon'ble F. Stewart, Colonial Secy.,

Hong Kong.

To

The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Deptt., Delhi.

Sir,

I am directed to inform you that the question of remuneration to jurors is at present under the consideration of this Government and that His Excellency would be much obliged if the Government of India would furnish the Government with copies of any rules or regulations on the subject that may be in force in India.

I have etc.

Abstract of Notes

A reference was made on this point to the Governments of Mades and Bombay. The Madras reply shows that the practice of paying jurors and assessors for services rendered by them at criminal trials, is now in force in that Presidency. In the Bombay Presidency there are no rules but it is said that the existing orders on the subject are—that reasonable expenses incurred are to be paid, if applied for, and debited to petty miscellaneous expenditure; that when the expenses do not exceed Rs. 10 in any one case, the A. G. is authorised to pass them without reference to Government; that when they exceed Rs. 10, the sanction of Government must be obtained in each case, and that this rule applies both to private persons and to Government servants. In the N. W. Provinces and the Punjab there are rules. No allowances are given in Bengal.

Draft a reply to the Colonial Secretary, Hong Kong, saying that there are no general rules for the grant of remuneration to jurors attending at criminal trials throughout British

India and forwarding a copy of the rules in force in the Punjab and the N. W. Provinces. The Bombay, Bengal and Madras practice should also be stated.

16. Mr. Gupta, Superintendent of fisheries in the Laccadive Islands is at present on leave in England and has wired as follows:—

"May I take over charge at Aden on voyage out and spend fortnight there studying fisheries before proceeding to Laccadives."

The following are the orders passed:

There is no objection to Mr. Gupta stopping at Aden on his voyage out and staying for a fortnight to study the fisheries there. The period he spends at Aden must count as study leave and not as dury. It may be added to the leave already granted to Mr. Gupta, i. e. if he decides to take the study leave, he can join a fortnight after his original leave expires. He should be asked to let us know by wire whether he agrees to take the fortnight's leave or whether he will return to duty on the date on which the leave originally granted to him will expire.

Draft a telegram as well as a letter to Mr. Gupta carrying out the above orders.

- 17. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper, suggesting to the municipality that particular piece of road is badly in need of repairs.
- 18. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper complaining about the vulgarity of a film shown at your local cinema, pointing out the possible danger of such films to immature minds, and suggesting what action is desirable.
- 19. Draft a communique from the Public Service Commission, U.P., intimiting the date of the next U. P. Secretariat Examination, giving the number of vacancies, subjects, age, etc., etc.
- 20. Acknowledge receipt and say that we shall be quite ready to do our best to help the Provincial Government in starting this scheme, which if sufficient attention is paid to

minor matters of detail, ought to be a great financial success, besides being worthy of support from other points of view (e. g., administratively). The idea which underlies the scheme is by no means a novel one, although it has never been quite fairly tried in practice. It should certainly be encouraged but should not be hurriedly worked out. Care and foresight are essential, otherwise, its success may be jeopardized.

- 21. It is difficult to see how the recommendations made in this case can be supported. Tell the Deputy Commissioner politely that while there is every willingness to support him within reasonable limits we really can't do what he asks in the present instance. The line must be drawn somewhere. We have already gone out of our way to make concessions.
- 22. The man was frequently mentioned for his good service before he left the service of Government. He is now 65, and might not live long enough to get much benefit out of his pension. For this reason I prefer the idea of a grant of a lump sum equal to six months of his present pension, to the Deputy Commissioner's suggestion that his pension should be increased by Rs. 20 a month. The grant of Rs. 600 may be sanctioned.
- 23. In continuation of our (Government of India) last letter on the subject, send the Secretary of State's despatch of November 1881, to the Bombay Government and ask for the opinion of that Government on the inquiry contained in it as to the feasibility of insisting on Native Pilgrimships proceeding to the Arabian Coast carrying an efficient medical officer. This officer, it is suggested, should be a Mohammadan holding a diploma from the Medical College. Are doctors with these qualifications available in Bombay?
- 24. This is a difficult case, but on the whole I incline to the opinion that some discretion should be left to the Provincial Government. Tell the U. P. Government that the Government of India have no wish to tie their hands, but doubtful cases should be referred for orders.
- 25. Inform the Jail Superintendent that, in consideration of the female prisoner's good conduct and of the 21 years she

has already served, the Government of India is disposed to accede to his recommendation that she may be released, but the Provincial Government must first be consulted.

- 26. Ask the Finance Department officially whether an exception might not be made in this case. (I think that the circumstances described are sufficient to justify us in strongly recommending that the matter should be treated as being outside the general rules. At the same time no case has been made out for retrospective effect. That part of the proposal must accordingly be abandoned, and need not be mentioned in writing to Finance Department). Ask for an early reply, as the matter presses.
- 27. Write a letter or memorandum conveying the substance of the following observations and orders:—

(The words in the margin indicate in each case the official position of the person issuing the order). $\label{eq:condition}$

The Collector of-

(a) Scheme of permits of cattle grazing.

Draw Commissioner's attention to the subject. Say we are losing revenue every day, as the tahsildar's figures, which we may enclose, show. Press for early orders. Does the Commissioner generally approve scheme? If so, may I tell the tehsildar so and make a start? Details to be worked out after personal consultation when Commissioner visits this district.

The Commissioner of-

(b) Local enquiries ordered by the Sub-Judge in Jessore under section 158 of Bengal Tenancy Act. Is a survey necessary? Of what area? How many estates and in what villages? Can work be done without addition to Jessore staff of officers; I should like to have an estimate of cost. How long will the work take?

Better consult the Collector on all these points. Suggest Assistant Collector might supervise. I leave, however, to the Collector's discretion. Remind the Collector of recent Government Orders about such surveys, I mean the orders received in December. Do they apply? Ask Collector this.

28. Drift a letter to the Inspector-General of Jails carrying out the following orders passed by H. E., the Governor:

I should like to have a report from the Inspector General of Jails embodying the history of the Presidency Jail in Calcutta. I believe it was originally built solely for the confinement of European and Native prisoners convicted in the Supreme Court of Calcutta and by the Presidency Magistrates.

I want to know how many such prisoners are now in the Presidency Jail, and the average number of the same during the lat 5 years.

In addition, how many prisoners outside the Calcutta justiletion are now in the Presidency Jail. From what districts do they come, and since when this practice of confining in the Presidency Jail prisoners convicted in Courts other than the High Court and the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates has obtained.

What is the cost of the Jail, including establishment and everything else.

I understand the industry exclusively adopted in the Presidency Jail is Printing. Some account of the outlay incurred and the profits, if any, should be given.

(U. P. Secretariat, 1936)

- 29. Suppose that you are the Superintendent of a Department and one of your assistants submits through you for the signature of the Secretary (a) the draft letter and (h) the draft memorandum below: Would you—
 - (i) pass the drafts, or

(ii) criticise them?

If you would criticise them re-draft them in the form in which you submit them for signature.

(a) Draft letter

To

The Inspector-General of Police,
United Provinces.

Subject—Employment of extra clerical staff in district bolice offices.

Sir,

I am directed to request that you may kindly refer to your letter with reference to the above mentioned subject and to say that the Government have considered your proposals and has decided that out of the 12 temporary posts for assistant clerks in district police offices which you have asked should be continued in force for a period of 12 months in continuation of the period already sanctioned only 6 can be maintained in the present state of the Provincial financial position.

Staff	Dirtric	t	Pay	Accordingly, the
One clerk	Agra		ls. 35 p. m.	continuous em-
One clerk	Benares	I	Rs. 35 p. m.	ployment for an-
One clerk	Allahabad	Б	ls. 35 p. m.	other year with
One clerk	Jhansi	F	Rs. 30 p. m.	effect from April
One clerk	Meerut	R	ks. 30 p. m.	1, 1930, of the
One clerk	Fyzabad	F	ks. 30 p. m.	marginally noted
staffs in the districts noted against each on the pay shown therein				
is sanctioned hereby. The necessary expenditure required for the				
above-mentioned posts shall be incurred from the budgetary				
allotment in respect of the current financial year. In future I am				
to add that your applications for extra staff to be continued may				
kindly not be forwarded to the Government after one month				
before the expiration of the sanctioned periods of the hitherto				
sanctioned :	staff.		-	

I have etc.,

Secretary.

(b) Draft Memorandum

To

B. Shankar Prem,

Chhittikhana.

Umedpur.

With reference to his petition dated June 10, 1933, complaining that his father has died and that he has no means of support and praying that he may be provided a post in the Civil Secretariat or in some other capacity the undersigned is directed to inform Babu Shankar Prem that no posts are vacant which could be given to him and that only candidates who may turn our successful in the competitive examination shall be given a post in the Civil Secretariat and for other posts you may apply to the Head of the Department which you may be desirous of serving in.

By order etc.

Assistant Secretary.

(Government of India Secretariat Examination, 1939)

30. Draft, from the materials furnished below, a letter from the District Inspector of Schools to the Director of Public Instruction......Province, reporting and discussing a request for a building grant-in-aid for a proposed new High School in Daulatabad:—

A. The facts of the case:-

Daulatabad—population 30,000 (in 1931 census); since then capidly growing.

Existing Schools in Daulatabad

- (1) Government High School founded 1912.
- (2) Church Missionary Society High School founded 1925.
- (3) R. S. Banarsi Das Memorial High School founded 1925.

(No. 3 founded and managed by a local committee, almost entirely Hindu).

Details of Scheme

Promoters-a committee of local Muslims.

Building Fund (in receipts and promises) of nearly Rs. 13,000 to date.

Plan and estimates submitted.

Total estimated cost (building and equipment) Rs. 29,758.

Class room accommodation for 300. Hostel for 100.

A suitable 6 acre site donated by a local land owner, ½ mile outside the town.

A building grant-in-aid from Government requested on the basis of a sum equal to the sum ultimately raised privately.

In support of the scheme the following grounds of need alleged— $\,$

- (1) Growth of population, rendering existing school facility inadequate.
- (2) New enthusiasm for education among local Muslims, hitherto educationally backward.
- (3) Desire for religious instruction, not met by existing school. (Special instruction in the religion of Islam proposed in new school before the beginning, or at the end, of school hours with exemption for non-Muslims).
- B. Points for consideration raised by the Inspector of Schools.
- (a) Effect of new school on the present strong communal feeling in Daulatabad. Accentuation of this, or lessening of it, through partial segregation.

(b) Possibility of similar demand in the near future from the Hindu school, which wishes to move outside the town.

- (c) Need to ascertain whether existing school accommodaation really insufficient.
- (d) Advisability of insisting on endowment fund (such as Hindu school possesses) in addition to a building fund, as condition precedent to sanctioning a building grant-in-aid.

(Government of India Secretariat Examination, 1940)

31. You are employed in an office which receives remittances by letter, e. g. cheques, postal orders, and stamps. On arriving early one Monday morning you discover by accident in the waste paper being collected for destruction by the sweeper, who is an illiterate man, some stamps, cheques, and letters received in your office during the previous week.

Report your discovery to the Superintendent suggesting steps that may be taken to prevent such occurrences in future.

The draft of your report should be in the form of an official letter of about 200 words addressed to the Superintendent.

(U. P. Secretariat Subordinate Service Examination, 1940)

32. Read carefully the letters and notes below, and draft a reply to the Chief Inspector of offices.

NOTES AND ORDERS

Honorarium to Assistant Chief Inspector of offices, United Provinces, for examining the requirements of the Improvement Trust offices of Allahabad, Lucknow and Cawnpore.

The Chief Inspector of Offices asks for sanction of the Inspectorate undertaking the inspection of the Improvement Trust offices at Allahabad, Lucknow, and Cawnpore, and to an honoratium being sanctioned to the officers doing the work.

Deputy Secretary-

The Inspectorate of offices has been asked by the Secretary, Improvement Trust Committee, to examine certain proposals in regard to the requirements of the office staff in the Improvement Trust offices at Allahabad, Lucknow, and Cawnpore, As the offices in question are outside the jurisdiction of the Inspectorate, the sanction of Government is asked for to the work being undertaken. Moreover, in view of the nature of the work and as it will have to be done mostly out of office hours, it is proposed to give an honorarium of Rs. 100 for each of the offices at Lucknow, Cawnpore, and Allahabad. The work is being taken up at the request of the Improvement Trust Enquire Committee, but there is nothing to show whether the proposed honorarium will be paid from the fund of the Provincial Improvement Trust Committee or will be made by three Improvement Trusts out of their own funds. Under Fundamental Rules 46 to 48 as recently amended, a clear distinction in drawn between 'fees' and 'honorarium,' the former term

being reserved for payment made from a source other than general revenues and the latter for payments from general revenue. In case the proposed payment is to be made from the funds of the Committee, it will be necessary for Government to sanction an honorarium to the officer. On the other hand, if it is to be paid by the Improvement Trusts, then the sanction of Government is only necessary to the officer receiving the fee. Municipal Department may therefore first be asked, as suggested by Mr. Deane, to say from what source it is proposed to make the payment.

H.S.

10-9-229

E. A. C.

10-9-'29

Secretary, Municipal Department-

Will you kindly express your views?
S. D. B.

12-9-129

Deputy Secretary, Finance-

I am strongly opposed to honoraria in most cases and I do not think that an honorarium would be justified in the present case, although technically the work is done in connexion with a non-official body. The enquiry is, however, being made in the interest of a Committee appointed by Government and it is of direct financial importance to Government that the staff of the Improvement Trust should be examined by the Inspector of Offices in order to check all un-necessary provision of establishment. This work is really Government work and I do not think that the Inspectorate should take advantage of a technicality in order to claim an honorarium. Dehra Dun Municipality and Balrampur Court of Wards are quite on a different footing.

I. D. E.

13-9-'29.

Secretary-

I agree with Secretary, Municipal Department: so does Deputy Secretary (A). Examination of the requirements of the Improvement Trust in the matter of their staff by the Inspectorate will almost entirely be in the interest of Government and should

be regarded as part of the regular duties of the Inspectorate. Duties of the Inspectorate have not yet been very clearly defined. Care has to be taken that the Inspectorate is not allowed to treat the inspection of the offices of local bodies at the instance of Government as outside its regular duties. Not only the inspectorate but also any Government servant, particularly of the General Administration Department, can be called upon by Government to undertake inspection and other work on behalf of a local body and claims for honororia should not be admitted for this kind of work except in very exceptional cases.

(ii) Orders may issue asking the Inspectorate to do this work and the Chief Inspector of Offices be told that inspection of the offices of any of the local bodies and furnishing of reports relating to such offices under orders of Government should be regarded as part of the regular duties of the Inspectorate and that the performance of such work will not entitle the inspectors to any additional remuneration.

> S. D. B. 16-9-'29.

Hon'ble Finance Member-

It seems that the Secretary, Improvement Trust Committee has asked the Chief Inspector of Offices to examine certain proposals regarding the office staff in the Improvement Trust Offices at Allahabad, Lucknow and Cawnpore. He considers that these offices are outside the jurisdiction of the Inspectorate. He also asks for an honorarium of Rs. 100 to be paid as the work will be done mostly out of office hours. I agree with the Secretary, Municipal Department, that this is only technically outside the Inspectorate's jurisdiction for the reasons given in his note. Apart from that no office can under the rules claim special honorarium in respect of inspection or any other work done on behalf of a local body, though he is often given it.

Finally I do not believe for a moment that the Inspector or inspectors concerned will actually do this outside office hours.

E. A. H

16-9.29.

G. B. L.

17-9-'29.

Yes.

33. The following demi-official letter has been drafted by a new Secretariat assistant. What corrections do you think are necessary before he should submit it to his superintendent? Rewrite the letter as corrected by you. Please pay special attention to the language of the letter which is very defective.

To

A. B. C. Esq., M. A., I. E. S.,

Director of Public Instruction.

Dear....

I am directed to reply to your letter No. 1410-F., dated the IMArch, 1940, and to say that the proposal to start a degree college at J, was fully examined by Government and it considers that, before sanction is accorded to the proposal, the Finance Department may see and report. I am directed, therefore, to say that, pending the receipt of this report it will not be possible to judge if the proposal is a practical proposition. In the meantime you are, however, requested to thoroughly investigate into the matter and report if there will be a public agitation in case the college is not started at all.

I am further directed to enquire as to whether the proposal can be postponed until after the war. Two hundred letters have received been received in this office on the subject, some of which are noted in the margin. Please let me know if the writers are really important public men. On receipt of your letter the Government would do the needful.

Yours etc.

- 34. What are the various forms in which the orders of Government are communicated? Write a brief note on each.
- 35. From the following note of the Commissioner, Meerut, draft a letter to the Deputy Commissioner, Saharanpur—

This is a petition from the residents of Hariharpur for remission of revenue. I knew that this village has suffered much from heavy rain during the summer and that the people have passed through a severe epidemic of maleria which quite incapacitated the men for field work for nearly three months. Before recommending the case to the Government

for consideration, I must have the report and views of the Deputy Commissioner. Either he should himself inspect the locality or depute some other officer. Inform the petitioners through the Deputy Commissioner that their case will be duly considered.

36. Prepare a draft from the following notes :--

Office—The board appear to be under the misapprehension. It is true that provision has been made in the budget for travelling allowance, etc. for the Jalaun settlement, but it was always understood that the work would be done by a regular officer of the department and no provision has been made for an extra officer. If Mr. Jones is to be appointed we shall need a supplementary grant, and we cannot get that until August. So it is impossible to appoint Mr. Jones at present. Mr. Smith, who is a Settlement Officer, is due to return from leave in December and he could take up the work then.

Secretary—Mr. Jones is suitable for the post and it is possible he may wait till August for it. I would suggest that we explain to the Board the difficulties mentioned in the office note, and ascertain whether, in view of those difficulties, they still want to press for the appointment of Mr. Jones in August or whether they wish to appoint Mr. Smith. We should wire at the same time to Mr. Jones to let him know that we have no intention of making any appointment in this case till August and cannot guarantee an appointment even then.

Member in charge—Action may be taken as proposed by Secretary. But the Board should, in addition, be asked to ascertain whether Mr. Jones is willing to wait till August or not, before replying to us.

(U. P. Secretariat Subordinate Service Examination, 1942)

37. The following notes in a Secretariat file deal with the question of training of nail-tahsildars in treasury work. Please read them carefully and draft a circular letter to the Commissioners and the Board of Revenue on the basis of the final order passed on the notes:—

NOTES AND ORDERS

Secretary-

The Provincial Training Officer in the course of considering an amendment to rules 406 and 407 on the Financial Handbook, Volume V, Part II, has opened a question of giving training to naib tahsildars in treasury work. As these officers are placed in charge of sub-treasuries before they have any experience of training in treasury work, and in his opinion training is more important for selected candidates for naib-tahsildarship than for naib-tahsildars selected for promotion to tahsildarship.

- (2) The training of approved candidates for naib-tahsildarship at Moradabad was raised in 1924. It was decided that they should pass a departmental examination to gain a knowledge of revenue work. The examination was accordingly introduced in 1926 and all candidates selected for naib-tahsildarship in 1922 and subsequent years had to pass the examination within a period of three years from date of selection.
- (3) The Finance Department in dealing with financial interpolarities have noticed that the responsibility was ultimately traced to the inexperience of the sub-treasury officer who often happens to be a naib-tahsildar, and for this reason that department suggest that it will be better to give the naib-tahsildar candidates training in treasury work to enable them to discharge their duties at a sub-treasury efficiently.
- (4) It is a fact that under paragraph 831 of the Revenue Manual a naib-tahsildar during the absence of the tahsildar from his headquarters remains in charge of the treasury, and for this reason a training in treasury work, suggested by Finance Department, seems to be desirable.

Before any final decision is arrived at, the Board of Revenue and Commissioners may be consulted as regards this matter of training of naib-tahsildars in teasury work.

(Office)

18-3-1929.

I do not think that we should consult Commissioners about the training of naib-tahsildars in treasury work. It would

obviously be absurd to send naib-tahsildars on selection for training in treasury and to send them back later for training in other subjects on nomination to tahsildarship. If any are to go to the training class at the outset, then their training in treasury clearly must be given at the headquarters treasury of the district and by departmental examination. Has the question of naib tahsildars attending the training class on selection ever been considered? What is the average number of selections per year? What is the average number of naib-tahsildars who go to the training class each year on nomination for tahsildarship? Would it be much more costly to send nub-tahsildars on selection than to send them later on nomination?

(Secretary)

Secretary's order above.

- (1) The necessity for training selected candidates for naibtahsildarship at Moradabad in survey and land record work was first proposed by the Director of Land Records. It was decided that naib-tahsildars selected for tahsildarship should go to Moradabad for training and selected candidates for naibtahsildarship should be required to pass the departmental exmination within three years.
- (2) The number of malb-tahsildars is selected under paragraph 781 of the Revenue Manual annually according to requirements. During the last six years the number selected is—

In 1924-27, no selections were made. In 1928, 16+2 under paragraph 782(2)=18. In 1929, 18+1 to be selected under paragraph 782(2)=19.

(3) The number of naib-tahsildars selected for tahsildarship sent to the training class was 20 in 1926 (including three from the Kumaun division), 8 in 1927, 14 in 1928 (including three from the Kumaun division).

All approved candidates selected for tahsildarship before 1926 who did not pass the departmental examination completely were also sent up for training at Moradabad along with candidates.

for 1926. It is, therefore, that the number in 1926 was excessive than other years. The average number may vary from 12 to 15 (including Kumaun) each year (paragraph 854 of the Revenue Manual requires a minimum selection to be 12).

(4) Naib-tahsildars on selection will number 18 to 20 and naib-tahsildars on selection to tahsildarship will number about 12 to 16 each year. Thus in the former case it will be a little more costly than in the latter.

(Office)

26-4-1929.

Hon'ble Finance Member.

The point for the consideration of Revenue Department in this case is whether naib-tabsildars should ed to undargo training and be examined in treasury and accounts before selection for tabsildarship. At present naibtabsildars within three years of their appointment, promorion or selection have to pass a departmental examination. syllabus of which includes certain parts of the Agra Tenancy, the Oudh Rent and the United Provinces Land Revenue Acts, the Board's Circulars and the Revenue Manual and also Hindi and Urdu reading. It has been pointed out that naib-tahsildars are sometime required to hold charge of sub-treasuries, and that it is undesirable that officers with no experience whatever of treasury work should be required to hold such a responsible charge. The Finance Department further go to the length of asserting that in dealing with several instances of financial irregularities in the past they have noticed that in a fairly large proportion of case the responsibility was traced to the inexperlence of the sub-treasury officer and the lack of effective supervision on his part, the sub-treasury officer often happening to be a naib-tahsildar. On selection for tahsildarship, naib-tahsildars are required to undergo a period of training at the training class. On general grounds it seems to me that we would get a more efficient service if we abolished the departmental examination for naib-tahsildars as we have done in the case of Deputy Collectors and Indian Civil Service Officers, and sent them all to the provincial training class within three years of their appointment. If this were done, it would be unnecessary for those who are selected as tahsildars later on to go to the training class. This proposal would involve comparatively little extra expenditure and would, I think, increase the efficiency of our naib-tahsildars. It would, however, involve a big departure from our present procedure, and perhaps it is inadvisable to raise it in the present connexion. We might therefore confine ourselves for the time being to the question of adding training in treasury and accounts, and before coming to any decision on that point we ought to consult the Board and Commissioners. If they agree generally, then it will be for the Finance Department to suggest the scope of the examination and the nature of the practical training which should precede it.

(Secretary) 30-4-1929.

Yes, as at the end of above.

(Finance Member) 30-4-1929.

38. The following letter, drafted by a new assistant, contains many mistakes of spelling, grammar, punctuation, and capital letters. Please rewrite the draft in correct English and proper form, separating the paragraphs, where necessary.

The assistant Secy. to Government U. P., Secretariat Administration (Establishment) Deptt., Lucknow.

SUBJECT

About indexing and cataloging of the per-Mutiny Records kept in the Bd's Record Room and views called for on question raised in G/l's letter No. F. 92-5 (a)/41-E., dated May 31, 1941—Deptt. of Education, Health and lands.

Sir,

With reference to G.O. No. U-1677/XX-1941, dated July 30th 1941 on the subjects noted above, I am directed to say as noted

below—that pre-Mutiny Records of this office are most important ones. They are peculiar in that as prior to eighteen lifty seven, scarsely any of the original letters have been preserved. Under the circumstances the great bulk of the records are in the form of bound proceedings in manuscript from March 1803 to April 1855 with their indexes. Subsequently the Old Oudh Records have been over-halled twice, once in 1921 and thereafter in 1939 and are arranged into districtwise files. Their indexes have also been printed. Papers of Agra province have also been arranged into weekly bundles and files. Their indexes of a few districts only have been printed.

(2) None of these papers have catalogued. As the imperial Record Deptt, index has not been recd. in the office the board are unable to express any views on the Resolution No. II of the seventeenth session of the Indian Historical Record commission -Baroda 1940. In respect of Resolution No. III of the said Historical Commission I am to add that as most of the pre-Mutiny Records in the Old Record Room in the Bd's office are arranged into files, weekly bundles and volumes and are of different dates their cataloging is not possible; moreover these Records are treated as confidential and as such their publication is not advisible. Besides the public are allowed to inspect the printed indexes on payment of inspections fees. After inspection if they require copies of any document, search and copying fee are also charged at the rate of Rs. 2 per day in behalf of the public. If these indexes are allowed to be published and cataloged there would be monetory loss to the local Government and consequently this practise does not sound feasible and desirable to be adopted. Item Bo. 10-Resolution by rao sahib c. h. Rao relates for the crown Representative in Madras and the Board are not concerned with. Mardras Government should do the needful in this matter.

I have etc., Secretary.

- 39. What is the difference in the following forms in which Government orders are communicated, and when are they used?—
 - (a) Letter, (b) Resolution, (c) Notification,
 - (d) Memorandum, and (e) Endorsement.

U. P. SECRETARIAT SUPERIOR SERVICE, 1942

- Q. 40. Refer to the enclosed correspondence and notes and orders thereon, and-
- (1) draft a note for the press, briefly explaining the Bill and inviting the opinion of the public ;
- (2) drift a letter from the Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, Judicial Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department-
 - (i) replying to the Government of India's letter in serial No. 1:
 - (ii) communicating the opinion of the Governor in Council on the Bill in accordance with the minute of the Hon'ble Home Member, dated 11. 1. 35;
 - (iii) complying with the other requests contained in serial No. 1.

No. F. 322/34. C and G, dated Simla, the 19th September, 1934.

From-C. Govindan Nair, Esq., Bar-Law, Offg., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India and Secretary of the Council of State, Legislative Department.

To—Chief Sectetary to Government, United Provinces. Serial No. 1.

Subject: The Hindu Woman's Inheritance Bill.

Sir,-With reference to the debates of the Council of State of the 28th August and 5th September,

1. Bill as introduced with statement of objects and reas-

2. Extracts, from the Council of State debates, dated August 28, 1934, and September 5, 1934, relating to the Bill.

1934, I am directed to forward herewith copies of the papers noted on the margin, and to request that the Governor in Council will favour this department with an expression of his opinion on the provisions of the Bill and with the opinions of the Hon'ble the Judges of the High Court and of such selected officers and other persons as the Governor in Council may think fit to consult on the subject.

- 2. I am also to request that the Bill and statement may be published in the United Provinces Gazette in English and in such other lunguages as the Governor in Council may deem proper, and that the dates of such publication may be communicated in your reply.
- 3. The reply to this letter should be sent in duplicate by the 15th January, 1935.

(As introduced in the Council of State)

A Bill To

Amend the Hindu law of inheritance in certain respects and entitling woman to certain rights to the property of a joint Hindu family and to a share of inheritance on partition.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law of property of the joint Hindu family to declare women to be entitled to the same rights as men and to a share of inheritance on partition of the Hindu family properties; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

- (i) This Act may be called the Hindu Woman's Inheritance Act 193.
 - (ii) It extends to the whole of British India.
- 2. Notwithstanding any custom, rule or interpretation of Hindu Law, a Hindu woman shall be deemed to be a member of the coparcenary of which her father is a member and shall be entitled;—
 - (i) to the same rights to the property of the coparcenary as the male members thereof;
 - (ii) to receive the same share on partition of the family properties as a son of her father.
 - This Act shall not be deemed in any way to affect:—
 - (a) The terms or incidents of any transfer of property made or effected before the commencement of this act;

- (b) The validity, invalidity, effect or consequence of anything already suffered or done before the commencement of this Act;
- (c) any right or liability created under a partition, or an agreement for a partition, of a joint family property made before the comencement of this Act; or
- (d) Any remedy or proceeding in respect of such right or liability of to render invalid or in any way affect anything done before the commencement of this Act in a proceeding pending in a Court at such commencement; and any such remedy and any such proceeding as is berein referred to may be enforced, instituted or continued, as the case may be, as if this Act had not been passed.

NOTES AND ORDERS

The Hindu Woman's Inheritance Bill.

File No. 415/1934 Serial No. 1.

No. F. 322/34-C. and G., dated September 19, 1934.

The Government of India request to be furnished with the views of the Governor-in-Council and of the Judges of the High Court on the provisions of the Hindu Woman's Inheritance Bill.

Deputy Secretary.

The Government of India further request that they may be furnished with the views of selected officers and other persons as the Governor-in-Council may think fit to consult on the subject.

File No. 364/1933.

- In connexion with the Hindu Widow's Right of Maintenance Bill the following were consulted:—
 - (1) High Court.

(2) Chief Court.

Commissioner, Allahabad Division.

(4) Commissioner, Benares Division.
(3) and (4) were asked to obtain the views of the Hindu lenders and associations who they thought would be representative of Hindu opinion).

(5) Mr. Panna Lal,

(6) Mr. Madan Mohan Singha.

Rai Bahadur Pandit Kamlakar Dube.

They may be consulted on the present occassion except for Pappa Lal who. Office understand, is on leave out of India.

Mr. Panna Lal who, Office understand, is on leave out of India. Superintendent, Printing and Stationery, may be asked to publish the Bill with statement of objects and reasons in the Gazette in English and report the date of publication to Government.

A reply is asked for by January 15, 1935.

Necessary drafts are put up for approval which will issue on receipt of extracts from debates that are still awaited.

Babu Ram 28-9-1934

Bharat Singh.

28-9-1934 29-9-1934

P. C. Mogha.

Orders issued in G. O. Nos. 1409-1409 (1), dated October 11, 1934.

Serial Nos. 2 & 3.

Deputy Secretary-

Replies are still due from the High Court and the Commissioner, Benares Division. Both have been reminded.

Of the rest, the overwhelming majority is opposed to the proposed legislation.

Serial No. 5

The Chief Judge of the Chief Court considers this Bill to be a drastic amendment of the Hindu Law. According to him it is anomalous and objectionable to put women on an equal footing with men in respect of joint Hindu family property while leaving them in an inferior position in respect of inheritance to self-acquired property.

Justice Srivastava sympathizes with the object of the author of the Bill but is unable to approve of the Bill in its present form. He explains the anomaly pointed out by the Chief Judge and observes that the proposed legislation goes a step further than the Muhammadan law on the subject. He would proceed with caution.

Justice Nanavutty entirely disapproves of the Bill. The provision contained in paragraph (2) revolutionizes the basic conception of the Hindu law of inheritance and will create endless trouble for civil courts and the public.

According to Justice Thomas the Bill will unsettle the whole Hindu law.

J. Ziaul Hasan thinks the bill is a move in the right direction.

Serial No. 6.

Pandit Kamlakar Dube is opposed to the Bill because there is no general demand for such legislation; the Hindu Public is not prepared for it; it will lead to greater subdivisions of property and the woman will get double rights, i.e. in her father's family and her husband's.

Serial No. 7.

Mr. Madan Mohan Singha considers that the Bill is far in advance of the public opinion.

Serial No. 8.

The Commissioner, Allahabad, is also of opinion that the Bill is far in advance of the public opinion. He cannot see how a woman who leaves her father's family for husband's can share in her father's property as her brothers.

He has forwarded the opinions of the Collectors of Cawnpore; Allahabad, and Etawah.

The Collector of Allahabad has in turn consulted the following and forwarded copy of their opinions:—

- Dr. Babu Ram, M. A., D. LITT, President, Arya Samaj.
- (2) Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Ganga Nath Jha, M. A., D. LITT.
- (3) Dr. Narain Parsad Asthana, LL. D. Advocate, High Court.
- (4) Dr. K. N. Katju, LL. D., Advocate, High Court.
- (5) Babu Bhagwari Saran Singh, Taluqdar, Anapur.

All these gentlemen oppose the Bill strongly on religious grounds as well as social. For the reasons given, the Deputy Collectors consulted by him are also not in favour of the measure.

The Collector of Etawah says that the Bill cuts at the very root of the joint family system. With the single exception of one Mr. Sheocharan Lal Jain, who being a Jain, fully supports the scope of the Bill, all the persons consulted by the District Officer are opposed to the Bill.

The Collector, Cawnpore, considers the Bill to be premature, drastic, and vague. It marks a dangerous break away from the trend of previous legislature. With the exception of two gentlemen, none of the persons and associations consulted by the Collector is in favour of the Bill.

Serial No. 4

The bill was published in the Gazette of October 13, 1934.

Other replies will be submitted on receipt. The file is put up as the Government of India have asked for a reply by January 15th, 1935.

Babu Ram.

5. 1. 1935

R. A. More.

5. 1. 1935

Camp Assistant-

Send a telegram to the High Court for an immediate reply and put up on the 12th unless reply is received before. We can do away with the Commissioner, Benares, but Government of India have specially asked for the opinion of the High Court Judges. 8-1-1935. P. C. Mogha.

Telegram No. 34-J., dated January 8th, 1934.

From—Secretary to Government, United Provinces. To-High Court.

From-Lucknow.

To-Allahabad.

Please reply immediately Government letter 1409 October eleven regarding Hind Woman's Inheritance Bill.

Letter No. 101, dated January 9, 1935.

Serial No. 12.

The Registrar, High Court, forwards the Court's opinion on the Hindu woman's Inheritance Bill.

Deputy Secretary-

May please see his orders above.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Thom, Harris, and Allsop Judges have no opinions to offer while Iqbal Ahmad and Rachhpal Singh Judges are in favour of the Bill.

Of the five Judges who have expressed their opinions Justice Kendall sees no reason to object and Kisch J. is in favour of the Bill, while Niamat Ullah, Bennet, and Bajpai are opposed to the provisions of the Bill.

The opinion of the Commissioner, Benares and Bharat Dharma Maha Mandal have since been received and are at serials Nos. 9 and 10.

Submitted.

Mahadeva Prasad, 10-1-1935.

Secretary-

With Serial No. 1 the Government of India forwarded a copy of a Bill introduced in the Council of State to amend the Hindu Law of Inheritance in certain respects for opinion of the Governor in Council and the opinions of the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court and such selected officers and other persons as the Governor in Council might think fit to consult on the subject. In addition to the High Court and Chief Court the following officers were consulted: the Commissioner, Allahabad division; the Commissioner, Meerut division; Mr. Panna Lal; Mr. Madan Mohan Singha, Deputy Commissioner; Rai Bahadur Pandit Kamlakar Dube, District Magistrate. All the opinions have now been received.

2. Of the Hon'ble judges of the High Court, the Chief Justice and Thom, Harris, and Allsop J. J. have no opinions to offer. Igbal Ahmad, Rachhpal Singh, Kendall, and Kisch II are in favour of the Bill; while Niamit Ullin, Bennet, and Bajpii are opposed to it. In the Chief Court all the Judges, except Ziaul Hasan I., are against the Bill. The Commissioner, Allahabad division, who has also consulted the Collectors of Campore, Allahabad, and Etawah, and several non-official persons like Dr. K. N. Katju, Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Ganga Nath Jha. Dr. Namin Prasad Asthana, and Dr. Babu Ram, is opposed to the Bill as are all the persons and officers consulted by him. The Commissioner, Bennes division, his not offered any opinion of his own, but the Collector of Benness has consulted nineteen Hindu leaders and associations of whom ten have submitted replies. Of these ten, nine including the Bharat Dharma Maha Mandal are opposed to the proposed Bill, and only one Babu Gauri Shankar Prasad has given a half-hearted support to it. Pandit Kamlakar Dube and Mr. Madan Mohan Singha are also opposed to the Bill. It would thus appear that consensus of public opinion is against the Bill. The Bill is intended to give daughters equal shares with their brothers in the inheritance of their fathers. Under the Hindu law daughters have no share. and if this Bill is passed, they will be in a much more advantageous position than the brothers; because while they would get an equal share in their father's property, they would also get a share in their husbands' or sons' property. Under the present law, in the absence of a son, widow, and mother a daughter inherits the separate property of his father, but that is only for life. The daughter of a member of a joint family would, under this act, be therefore in a much better position than the daughter of a separate Hindu, because she will get an absolute right to a share in the property on the death of her father or on a partition of the property amongst the other coparceners. The proposed legislation would be in advance even of the Muhammadan law under which the share of the daughter is half of that of a son. In my opinion the proposed legislation will unsettle the established Hindu Law and would introduce a lot of unnecessary complications. should, therefore, be opposed by Government and copies of the opinions received may be forwarded to the Government of India.

Hon' ble Home Member-

Deputy Secretary's note above is submitted for consideration. The balance of opinion seems to be against the bill:

L. S. White.

10.1.1935

The objections to this proposal have been very clearly stated by justices Niamat Ullah and Bennet. I do not know who Mr. Charl, who introduced this Bill, is. But his proposal will certainly not be acceptable to Hindu landed proprietors, as it will destroy the system on which ownership of land is at present based. I would forward the opinions and say that this Government are opposed to the Bill. In giving ranons we may quote the opinions of Justices Niamat Ullah and Bennet and also some of the points mentioned in Deputy Secretary's rote. I should like to see the draft of our letter to Government of India before the file is submitted to His Excellency.

11.1.1935

13.1.1935. 13.1.1935. Jagdish Prasad.

Hon'ble Home-Member-

Draft reply to Government of India put up.

L.S.White Iagdish Parsad

His Excellency-

13.1.1935 14.1.1935 L. S. White. Harry Haig.

Issue from Camp

935 L. S. White.

(Government of India Secretariat Examination, 1944)
41. You are asked to organise National War Front activities in your district, and have been on a tour studying local

conditions. Write a report suggesting the scope of such activities and the methods of directing them effectively. Lay stress on some particular form of work which, in your opinion, will prove very helpful.

Your report should be in the form of an official letter

Your report should be in the form of an official letter addressed to Mr. X., I.C.S., and should not exceed 250 words

in length.

42. Draft a letter from the Collector to the Chairman of the Municipality asking him when he means to keep his promise to fill up that nasty cesspool of a tank just outside the court compound. It is a perfect nuisance to every one coming to court, and he must do something about it. Hint that there have been a good many complaints lately about the diriness of the town, and though I don't want to interfere under section 62 of the Act, I shall have to, if the Municipil Commissioners don't wake up.

CHAPTER V.

PRECIS WRITING AND INDEXING PRECIS

It is the gist or main theme of a passage expressed in as few words as possible. It is the digested abstract of a passage or correspondence, the object of such an abstract being the production of a narrative as concise and continuous as possible of the principal facts contained in the passage or correspondence. It is in fact nothing more than a short history of a case. It must include everything that is essential and must exclude everything that is relatively unimportant. It must be expressed in the briefest and clearest terms possible so that one may be able to grasp the main idea and gain a thorough understanding of the matter summarised. For good precis, three things are essential, viz., accuracy, clearness and brevity.

Sometimes the Government of India invite the opinions of all provincial Governments and Administrations or provincial Governments ask the opinions of heads of departments, district officers and commissioners in a circular letter on certain questions; the several replies when received are carefully summarised. Such a summary is called a Precis. The object of such precis is to enable the officer dealing with the case to know all the facts and pass orders without going through the whole volume of correspondence. The precis should be, not paper by paper but in the form of a consecutive narrative.

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There is no royal road to making a Precis. It is much of an intellectual process. It needs concentrated thought and close attention.

The form, length and character of a precis depends entirely on the purpose for which it is required. A precis for a general purpose should give the gist of all the papers in a sequent history. A precis for a special purpose should take note of

such points only as are relevant to that special purpose, and exclude all that is irrelevant.

As a rule the precis should not exceed one third the length of the original passage. But it is not merely the reduction of the length of the passage; it should be the gathering together of the scattered sentences dealing with each main point and condensing them into one clear statement.

Usually one is required to supply a title for the passage. It is therefore necessary that while reading the original passage, think of some word, phrase or short sentence that may sum up briefly the main theme of the passage. The key sentence or phrase might be found at the beginning or at the end of the passage.

As a rule, a precis should be written in indirect speech. But sometimes a precis of the passage can best be done in direct speech. In such cases indirect speech should not be tried.

The precis should be in the third person. The pronouns "I", "we", "you", "me", etc., should be changed to "he", or "she", "They," "he" or "she,", "him", etc.

The sequence of tenses is also changed, e.g., 'may' is changed into 'might,' can' into 'could,' 'is' into 'was,' 'was' into 'had been,' 'has' and 'have' into 'had' and so on.

Direct questions must be introduced by 'asking'; and commands are usually introduced by requesting, ordering, commanding, advising, etc.

In reporting a speech in the indirect form, words showing nearness are generally changed into words showing distances, e. g. 'this' is changed into 'that,' now' into 'then,' 'tomortow' into 'next day,' 'ago' into 'before,' 'thus' into 'so' 'etc., etc.

It is necessary to condense or reduce a phrase into a fewer number of words.

There are certain short cuts which may be employed as a preliminary to writing a precis.

Brevity can be secured by avoiding:-

- (1) Redundancy—or omission of the less important and unessential ideas in a passage, e. ε .
- "Your petitioner, relying on the wisdom and elemency of his Majesty's representative in India, humbly beseeches that His Excellency will be graciously pleased to restore the property of your humble petitioner from the enjoyment of which your humble petitioner has been deprived owing to some miscarriage of justice, and hopefully trusts that his arduous journey in search of justice, may not have been undertaken in vain."

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This may be summarised as :--

- "Prays for favourable consideration of his claims for his property, from which he is alleged to have been unjustly dispossessed."
- (2) Tautology—A repetition of the same thing in different words, e. g.
- "Wavering and unsettled state of mind." (unsettled state of mind); "Obviously evident" (evident).
- (3) Pleonasm—An addition of words which, though not synonymous, yet add nothing to the sense, e. g.
- 1. "I shall again resume my duties" for "I shall resume my duties." $^{\circ}$
 - 2. "I saw it with my own eyes" for "I saw it."
 - (4) Verbosity—Use of more words than are necessary, e. g.
- "When the glorious orb of day was in the zenith, the illustrious founder of the Mahratta superemacy in India shuffled off the mortal coil" for "Sivaji died at noon."
- (5) Circumlocution—An expression of the sense of one word in many, e. g.
 - 1. "Myrmidons of law and order" for "policemen."
 - 2. "Land of five rivers" for "The Punjab."

(6) Ornate or figurative sentences, e. g.

"The great splendour of Your Honour's fame throughout the whole universe is being righteous, and the compassion your honour takes on the poor had induced him to acquaint you with his poor circumstances in the hope of redemption."

Such sentences may be left altogether.

- (7) By employing the use of synonyms—one word in substitution for a phrase or clause, e. g.
 - "A post with salary but no labour"-A sinecure.
 - "A speech delivered for the first time."-Maiden speech.
- N. B.—In this connection sec-" Equivalent Phrases" on pages 26-31.
- (8) By reducing compound sentences into simple sentences—This can be done by substituting a noun, adjective or an adverb for a subordinate clause or clauses, e. g.
- (1) "The fact that he failed pained us all" may be expressed as "His failure pained us all."
- (2) "The house in which we live at present suits us" may be expressed as "Our present house suits us."
- (3) "He is so weak that he cannot walk" may be abridged as "He is too weak to walk."
- (4) "I know what his intention is" may be expressed as "I know his intention."
- (9) By the abridgment of phrases—This can be done by substituting an adverb, an adjective, or a possessive case for preposition phrases e. g.
- "In this way Gabriel became a scholar of great promise" may be abridged as "Thus Gabriel became a promising scholar."
- (10) By substituting a phrase for an adverbial clause, e. g.—
- "When he had left the country he began to remember his friends" may be expressed as "having left the country he"

To sum up, the following important points should be borne in mind in making a precis:—

- (1) Read the passage carefully several times to obtain a thorough grasp of its exact meaning.
- (2) The precis should be divided into paragraphs, each paragraph, dealing solely with one phase of the subject.
- (3) Underline everything in the passage that appears to be relevant and important.
- (4) It is useful to number in the margin in logical order all points thus underlined. This will lessen the chance of omitting important facts.
- (5) Note down then all the important points in the passage essential to form the frame-work of epitome. If you find that any of the passages bear a similiarity one to the other, then group these together.
- (6) Write the precis in the third person and as an indirect narration.

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- (7) Give a suitable heading to your precis, or marginal headings to paragraphs or sections in it, where possible. The heading chosen should be such as to indicate, in a striking manner, the main subject of the original, so that one may, at a glance, find out what the whole piece refers to.
- (8) Give the designations of officials, etc., where available, instead of their full names.
- (9) Confine yourself rigidly to the statements in the original, Add nothing which is not in the original, and omit nothing which is important.
- (10) Do not borrow phrases and sentences from the original. It should be in your own words, as far as possible.
- (11) Avoid colloquial exp:essions, circumlocution, periphrases, redundancy, tautology, pleonasm and verbosity. (These have all been explained above).
- (12) The precis should be of approximately the length prescribed; where no limit is prescribed it should be about a third of the length of the original.

(13) Avoid repetition of any point.

(14) Attention should be paid to spelling, punctuation, hand-writing, grammar and style.

Precis may be divided roughly into:-

- (1) Continuous matter.
- (2) Correpondence:--
 - (a) Index method and (b) Continuous method.
- (1) In the first category come reports of speeches; of meetings, reports of evidence before special committees, or reports of cross-examination of witnesses in a law court, newspaper articles, literary articles, etc., etc.

If the original passage contains questions and answers separately this should not be done in the practs, but should be combined in the same statement including every relevant point in the questions and answers. In such cases all that is essential is to open the answer with an introductory phrase, e. g. Mr. ... stated in answer to Mr. ... that ... that

Questions bearing on one related topic may be combined even if the questions are several and replies are given by more than one person. If there are several questioners the precise would begin "Questions were asked regarding (a)—(b)—(c)—etc." and proceed: "Replies were given (a)—(b)—(c)—etc." The past tense and third person should invariably be used.

In making a precis of speeches all pronouns must be changed into the third person, verbs of present tense must be turned into past tense, the future tense into a conditional statement, and nominative address into an equivalent expression in the third person. Precis of speeches must always be given in indirect speech.

In making precis of newspaper or literary articles, often the frequent use of pronouns leads to ambiguity. Tais may be avoided by putting in brackets, after the ambiguous pronouns, some word indicating the person to whom reference is made e.g. "He told him he could bring his own conveyance" can be changed into "He told him that he (the speaker) could bring his own conveyance."

When it is not possible to know who was speaking or writing on the subject it is better to introduce the precis by some non-committal phase, such as "It was stated that....

- (2) The precis of correspondence must be a continuous narrative, unless precis of only one document at a time is required in which case it is classified as a "separate precis."
- (a) In making a precis of a series of correspondence, it is useful to preprie an index of the correspondence. It should show the number and dite of each letter, by whom and to whom it is written and, in as few words as possible, the subject of it. This should be done in a tribular form as shown below:—

-	No.	Date	From and to whom	Subject
and or other Designation of the last	1	2	3	4

The number and date of letters must be given in the order in which they occur in the correspondence. An enclosure to a letter must be indexed separately and must not be numbered. It must be referred to as enclosure to No....., and if there are several enclosures to one letter they must be referred to as enclosures 1, 2, 3, etc., etc.

The substance of each letter, to be written in column 4, should be reduced to a single statement and should be a present participle e. g., asking, stating, enquiring, etc. Pronouns of third persons should be used instead of the names of correspondents. Conclusions, definite opinions, authoritative statements, etc. must be included.

(b) Sometimes a tabular statement, rather than the narrative form, will prove more useful, e.g., in cases dealing with opinions on detailed clauses of a Bill or asking opinions on some other important points, as it will enable one to see at a glance opinions on any point.

INDEXING

Indexing is very essential for purposes of referencing, for if cases are not properly indexed, they cannot be traced unless the whole index is examined which is not always possible. A

good deal of discrimination and forethought is required in the preparation of index slips, and it is necessary that this should be done carefully and intelligently.

The ordinary rule for preparing an index is to find out the different subjects of the case and then devise catch words for those subjects. The real intention of the indexing is to trace out a paper without difficulty, and for this purpose it is essential that the papers must be indexed under as many appropriate headings as possible.

For preparing index slips three columns are necessary. Catch words should be placed in the first column, the heading of the file in the second column and remaining abstract should be placed in the third column, to complete the index slip, e. g.

placed in the	he third column, to c	omplete the index slip, e. g.
Tax	Municipal Board, Partabgarh	Imposition of aon circumstances and property by the
Visit	Lord Lothian	Intimation received regarding theofto this province to study the working of Reforms.
Report	Franchise Committee	Receipt of 100 copies of the of the
Release	Political Prisoners	Correspondence with the Provincial Government regarding the prematureof
Cholera	Hardwar	Outbreak ofin
	O	- J A

Questions and Answers (Executive Service, 1892)

Q. 1. Make a precis of the following correspondence by (a) index method and (b) continuous method.

(1) No. 368 T. J, dated Camp Kuchang, the 25th February, 1891.

From—W. H. Grimley, Esqr.,
Commissioner of the Chhota Nagpur Division,
To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

With reference to G. O. No. 103J., dated the 9th January facture and uttering of counterfeit gold mohurs, I have the honour to say that it appears from my District Officers' reports that no spurious gold mohurs are manufactured or circulated in any of the districts of this division.

- 2. It is undoubtedly very desirable to put a stop to the manufacture or circulation of such coins: but as the existing law does not operate to prevent it the best remedy will probably be to legislate on the lines of the Metal Tokens Act 1 of 1889.
 - (2) No. 1253, dated Calcutta, the 26th February, 1891. From—J. Lambert, Esqr., C.I.E.,

Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

To-The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

With reference to the orders conveyed in G.O. No. 103 J., dated 9th January, 1891, I have the honour to report that the coins referred to by the Political Agent, Baghelkhand are not, and never have been manufactured in Calcutta. They are sent down for sale from Delhi, Bombay, Jaipur, Jodhpore and other places, and they are bought either as curiosities or by ignorant persons who believe that the possesser of such coins has good luck in other matters but purchases are made except in rare instances, with a full knowledge of what the purchaser is buying. Each coin is weighed and tested, and they have a fairly wellknown market value. Now and then an unwary purchaser buys such coins at exorbitant prices, being cheated into the belief that they are coins of ancient manufacture; but the courts can always deal with such cases under the existing laws, and in my opinion so fir as the people of Calcutta are concerned no special prohibition is needed to check manufacture.

(3) No, 211J., dated Cuttack, the 11th March, 1891. Foom—C.F. Worsley, Eggr.,

Commissioner of the Orissa Division.

To-The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

With reference to your No. 103J., dated 9th January, 1891, and enclosures, I have the honour to report that on enquiry from the Collectors in this Division, it has been ascertained that no imitation gold mohurs or any other coins are manufactured in the division.

(4) No. 256 G. M.-XII-5, dated Chittagong, the 12th March, 1891.

From-W.B. Oldham, Esqr.,

Commissioner of the Chittigong Division.

To-The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(5) No. 467J., dated Dacca, the 13th March, 1891.

Referring to your No. 103J., dated 9th January, 1891, on the subject of the manufacture of imitation gold monurs, I have the honour to report that no such manufacture is known in the districts of this division.

From-J. Boxwell, Esq.,

Commissioner of the Dacca Division.

To-The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

With reference to your No. 103J., dated 9th January, 1891, I have the honour to state that the Magistrates of this division report that no initiation gold mohurs containing less than the proper quantity of gold are manufactured in their districts. No suggestions for putting a stop to their manufacture are therefore required.

(6) No. 21 J. G., dated Calcutta, the 14th March 1891.

From-A. Smith, Esq.,

Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal. With reference to your No. 103J., dated the 9th January last, I have the honour to report that no imitation gold mohurs or similar coins are manufactured or circulated for sale or any other purpose in any district of this division. There are coiners, however, in the division who occasionally manufacture and

pass off spurious silver coins. In a case which occurred in Khulna about a year ago, a coiner was arrested with coining implements and dies intended for the manufacture of coins bearing Shah Alam inscriptions. He was convicted by the Sessions Judge, but was acquitted on appeal by the High Court on the ground that the coins which he was about to munifacture did not come within of the definition of the word "coin" in the Penal Code. I am, however, of opinion that it is very desirable that the manufacture of these coins should be made penal. It is very likely that the people who pass off these coins may in many cases be convicted of cheating; as the coins pass through many hands, between the manufacturer and the man who finally passes them off to unwary and honest purchasers, it is extremely difficult, if not entirely impossible, to bring the manufacture within the operation of any section of the Penal Code.

(7) No. 430 J., dated Bhagalpur, the 23rd March, 1891.

From-C. C. Ouinn, Esq.,

Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division.

To-The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

With reference to your endorsement No. 103J., dated the 9th January last, I have the honour to report that, from enquiry made from District Officers it appears that no imitation gold mohurs are manufactured or found in the districts of this division.

- 2. The Magistrate of Bhagalpur writes that he has been informed by the Inspectors of Police at head-quarters that spurious gold mohurs are sometimes brought into the town, but in very small quantities, by some Mirwari: but it is added that not a single such coin has been got hold of, nor his any complaint of the sort been ever made.
 - (8) No. 203G., dated Bankipore, the 8th April, 1891.

From-C. C. Stevens, Esq.,

Commissioner of the Patna Division.

To-The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of Government Order No. 103J., dated 9th January last, calling for a report on the subject of the manufacture of imitation gold mohurs in this division.

2. In reply, I beg to say that from the replies received from the District Officers it appears that imitation gold mohurs are not

manufactured or known in any district of the division.

3. It appears desirable that the manufacture of these gold mohurs should be discouraged; but it is scarcely possible that they should be declared "coin" by a legislative enactment. I am inclined to think that the publication, in the chief places of a district, of notices warning the public against frauds of this kind might have some effect, and I do not see that anything more can be done, besides suggesting that persons who are deceived may take action in the criminal courts.

(9) No. 119J. G., dated Burdwan, the 15th April, 1891. From—J. C. Veasey, Esq.,

Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

To-The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

With reference to your letter No. 103J., dated the 9th January last, I have the honour to report that from careful enquiries it has been ascertained that no imitation mohurs, containing less than the proper quantity of gold are manufactured in any of the districts of this division.

(10) No. 101J., dated Jalpaiguri, the 24th April, 1891.

From-E. E. Lewis, Esq.,

Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division.

To-The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

With reference to your No. 103J, dated 9th January, 1891, I have the honour to report that the manufacture of gold mohur, and silver coins in imitation of the coins in use during the Mohammadan Government is not a very rare occurrence in Dinaipur district but the coins are manufactured to be used as ornaments, not for export to Native states.

2. The Magistrate of Rungapur reports that a case occurred in his district in 1888 when a mendicant was convicted under section 420 of the Indian Penal Code for having sold a spurious mohur to a villager for Rs. 12. The coin in question was silver

issue of some Native States, and it had been thickly gilt. Another was found on the person of the accused who asserted that he obtained it from a travelling goldsmith of the Dinajpur district.

- 3. In Rajshahi there was a case last year in the Nowgong Sub-division, in which it was found that a man gave sicc rupees to a goldsmith to alter them into a resemblance of gold mohurs. The latter did so, and the former took them for use. Both these men were detected and punished for altering coins and making use of them with fraudulent intention.
- 4. No cases of this nature are reported from any other districts of the division. So far as this division is concerned, the provision of the existing law has been found quite sufficient, and no further steps appear to be necessary to be taken.

Ans. (i) Index Method

		,	
Subject	Replying that no spurious gold mobuts are manufactured of circulated in his division, and suggesting at the same time a legislation on the lines of the Meral Tokens Act of 1889, as the existing law does not operate to pervent the annufacture and circulation of such coins.	Replying that no such coins have ever been manufactured in Calcutus, and that the coins brought from outside are bought as a eutosities or charm's by ignorant or superestitions persons and only in some instances an unwary purchaser buys them being cheared into the belief that they are of ancient manufacture. Such cases being dealt with under the existing law, no special provision is necleid.	Reporting that no imitation gold mohurs or any other coins are manufactured in his division.
From and to whom	Commissioner Chota Nagpur, to Chief Secy. to Bengal Government	Commissioner of Police, Calcuta, to Chief Secretary, to Bengal Govt.	Commissioner, Orissa Divison, to the Chief Secy to Govt. Bengal.
Date	25-2-1891	26-2-1891	11-3-1891
Serial No. of letter	368 T. J.	1253	211J.
Serial No.	H	64	m

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•		(10,)			
. Po	Do	Saying that no initation gold coins are manufactured or circulated in his Division, though there are coiners who as off spurious silver coins, and citing a case in which an offerder was acquited by the Calcuta High Court on the ground that such coins did not come within the definition of the term as given in the I. P. C.; suggests the desirability of making the manufacture of these coins penal,	Reporting that spurious gold moburs in small quantifies are, sometimes bought into the town of Bhagalpur by Marwaris but not a single such coin has been got bold of not has any complaint of the sort ever been made.	Reporting that no imitation gold moburs are manufactured in his division, and suggesting, ilwovever, the publication of notices warning the public against frauds.	
Commissioner, Chittagong Division, to Chief Secy, to Bengal Govt,	Commissioner. Dacca Division, to Chief Secy, to Bengal Govt.	Commissioner, Presidency Division, to Chief Secy, to Ben- gal Govt.	Commissioner, Bhagalpur Division, to Chief Seev. to Bengal Govt,	Commissioner, Parna Division, to Chief Secy., Bengal Govt.	
12-3-1891	13-3-1891	14-3-1891	23-3-1891	8-4-1893.	
256 G. M. 12-3-1891 X11-5.	467 J.	21 J. G.	430 J.	203 G.	
4	īĢ	©	r .	œ	0.11

		(158)	
Subject	Reporting that no imitation gold moburs are manufactured in his division.	Replying that manufacture of gold mohurs and ailver coras in infiniterion of coins in sea and ailver consist infiniterion of coins in so a very rare occurrence in the Dinaipur district but the coins are manufactured for use as ormaneuris, and not for export to Naive States. A few instances occurring it some of the districts ended in the conviction and tricis ended in the conviction and tricis ended in the conviction and tricis ended in the conviction and the existing law.	
From and to whom	Commissioner, Burdwan Division, to Chief Secy to Bengal Govt.	Commissioner, Raj- shali Divi sion, 10 Chiefi Sery, 10 Bengul Gott,	
Date	15-4-1891	1681-₱-₹c	
No. of letter	119 J. G.		
Serial No.	6	01	

(ii) Continuous Method

In January, 1891 all Commissioners of Divisions and the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, were furnished with copies of correspondence relating to a report made by the Political Agent of Baghelkhand regarding the manufacture and uttering of counterfeit gold mohurs and an enquiry was made whether (1) the practice was known within their respective jurisdictions and (2) if so, how it should be put a stop to.

(a) As regards inquiry No. (1), the practice is unknown in these divisions. The Commissioner of Bhagalpur adds, however, that spurious gold mohurs in small quantities are sometimes brought into the town of Bhagalpur by Marwaris but not a single such coin has been got hold of, nor has any complaint of

the sort ever been made.

In the Presidency no imitation gold coins are manufactured or circulated for purposes of currency, though there are coiners who pass off spurious silver coins.

In Rajshahi manufacture of gold mohurs and silver coins in imitation of the coins in use during the Mahomedan Government is not a very rare occurrence in the District of Dinajpur, but the coins are manufactured for use as ornaments, and not for export to Native States.

In Calcutta it is asserted that such coins have never been manufactured but that they are sent down for sale from outside and are bought either as curiosities or charms by ignorant and superstitious persons, and only in some instances an unwary purchaser buys such coins being cheated into the belief that they

are of ancient manufacture.

(b) As regards the enquiry whether any steps should be taken to put a stop to the practice, opinion is divided. The Commissioner of Rajshahi and the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, consider that the existing law is sufficient. The former quotes instances which occurred in some of the districts of his Division which ended in the conviction and punishment of the offenders. The Presidency Commissioner on the other hand cites a case which occurred in the Khulna District where the offender was acquitted by the Calcutta High Court, who held that the coins which the offender was about to manufacture did not

come within the definition of the term as given in the Indian Penal Code. The Commissioner of Chhota Nagpur holds that the existing law does not operate to prevent the manufacture and circulation of spurious coins, and according to him the best, remedy would be to legislate on the lines of the Metal Tokens Act, I of 1889. The Commissioner of Patra would, however simply publish in the chief places of a district, notices warning the public against frauds which might result from the circulation of spurious coins.

(Imperial Secretariat, 1932)

Q. 2. Write a precis of the following passage. The length of the precis should be about one third of that of the original:—

Although Tipu had long been recognised as successor to his father and ascended the throne without opposition, it was still the throne of an usurper. For the maintenance of his authority. it was necessary to support a greater military establishment than the revenues of the county could afford and the expedient which naturally presented itself was an extension of territory. Of his actual possessions too, much had been wrested from the dominions of neighbouring States, who were naturally eager to seize on the first opportunity of regaining what they had lost. Of these States, almost all professed a religion different from his own and this was also the religion of the majority subjects. It was therefore, almost entirely on the zeal and attachment of his Moslem adherents that he depended not only for success but for security; and to secure their exertions, the most effectual method was to blend religion with politics. Hence all his wars became crusades. The extension of the faith became, of course, the motive and the apology for unprincipled aggression. And really, if we consider this pretext of the Sultan with reference to others made use of by kings and emperors nearer home, we do not see that it loses much by the comparison. Would it have been better if he had pretended that the distracted state of a neighbouring country had imperiously prescribed it to him, as a duty to humanity, to put a stop to intestine commotion by taking military possession? Should we have thought more favourably of him, if he had announced that Nature had marked out the limits of empire by distinct boundaries, and that in extending his authority over all the countries south of the Godayari, which was unquestionably the particular river Nature Intended, he was only the instrument of fulfilling the divine intention? Would it even have been much better, if he had given out that the legal authority of the Peshwa having been unduly weakened by the insubordination of his feudatory chiefs, it became necessary for him to place matters on their former footing, by establishing a vigorus Government in the person of his own brother?—though the case, to be sure, would have been different, if taking it for granted that the Mahrattas were on the point of ceasing on the defenceless country of the Nizam, and thereby increasing their power, already too formidable, he had only stepped in notwithstanding his unalterable affection for his august and venerable ally, to avert the blow, by seizing on as much of it as he could for himself.

Precis

Ans.

Though Tipu succeeded his father unopposed, he was still an usurper. His authority depended on an army too costly for his revenue, and he had, therefore, to extend his territory wrested from ever watchful neighbours professing Hinduism, which was the religion of most of his subjects. He had, therefore, to throw himself for support on his co-religionists and gave a religious bias to his wats of aggression. Tipu's pretext was no worse than the pretext on which most European monarchs have waged their wars of aggression, viz. internal distraction in a neighbouring state, extension of the boundaries of a state in accordance with geographical sequence and establishing strong government in place of one that has lost its influence.

(Imperial Secretariat, 1935)

Q. 3. Write a precis of the following passage. The length of the precis should be about one-third of the length of the original:—

The state of education in India before the British occupation is, unfortunately, a favourite subject for political dissertations. This had led to a certain confusion of thought about the various types of indigenous teaching of which three were of importance in the eighteenth century. The ideal training for the Brahmin youth is of great antiquity, and represents an extremely high standard of education. After assuming the sacred thread at the age of eight the boy would spend fourteen years away from his home under the personal supervision of his guru or in the forest ashram. Such an upbringing was always confined to a very small and highly privileged class, and was probably common only in the heyday of Brahminism. This was not a type of education in which the Government could take part, though the traditional relation between guru and chela might be an inspiration to university teachers, as it has been to Rabindranath Tagore in his ashram at Santiniketan. Two other institutions catered for a wider but still limited range of boys. These were the Muslim and Hindu schools which were common in the towns and larger villages. Both suffered during the eighteenth century from the continual disorders which disturbed most parts of the peninsula, but they were found in many districts when they came under British rule, and their work and scope are described in early reports. Most of them were of a very primitive nature, being usually attached to a temple or mosque. This meant the exclusion of the lower castes and the primitive tribes, and it is typical of the early attitude of the Government towards elementary education that -almost the first elementary State schools were for the children of Bhils, Khonds, and of criminals whose parents could not send them to religious schools. The Muslim schools taught the Quran and some Persian to a few older boys, but there is little evidence about the standard of teaching. In the Puniab, which was annexed later, indigenous education was surveyed with a more modern eye. 'The Hindu schools' says a Punjab Administration Report, 'were rare being either colleges in which Brahmin boys learnt Sanskrit and received a half reli ious, half professional training, or elementary schools, where sons of Hindu shop-keepers were taught to keep accounts and read and write the traders' scripts. The few Gurmukhi schools that existed were of a purely religious characters. The best feature of the indigenous schools was that they were not confined to the religious and mercantile classes, but were open to the few agriculturists who cared to attend them.' These schools continued to function and some of them have survived till to-day; but they only reached a very small proportion of the popula-

Precis

Ans.

It has become so common to write on the state of education in India before the advent of British rule that the subject has been somewhat obscured. Three distinct types of education are, however, discernible in the eighteenth century. There was the Brahmanical system, reminiscent of the old days when boys of tender age were entrusted to a guru for receiving educathe guru's ashram. This type of education often of a very high standard, was open to the privileged few and was entirely free from Government influence. The other two types were the Muslim Schools and the Hindu Schools. These institutions were attached to mosques or temples. They were found in the towns and larger villages and consequently did not escape unharmed whenever there were political disorders. The education imparted them was mostly of a religious nature and secular education, if taught at all in Hindu Schools, was confined to lessons in keeping accounts and the reading of the trader's script. The lower castes and the aboriginal tribes had no access to schools, which served only a very small raction of the population, and traces of them may still be seen.

(Imperial Secretariat, 1936)

of the precis should be about one third of the length of the original:—

UNCONQUERED EVEREST

Everest remains unconquered. With her proud and defiant crest wreathed by the eternal snows, she looks down today upon the departure of the fifth party of ambitious and audacious men who have attempted to wrest her final secret from her. In his wireless message announcing the abandonment of the latest couragous but hopeless assault, Mr. Hugh Ruttledge says truly that the mountain this year has not given the climbers a single chance. They started off with the fairest of prospects. Splen-

didly equipped and supported by a gallant and determined a band of porters as has ever made the long trek across Tibet in quest of the great victory. Ruttledge and his men-all carefully chosen and prepared earnestly in body, mind and spirit for their tremendous tisk-were cheered on their way to the base camp by weather reports which promised more favourable conditions that had been enjoyed by any previous expedition. optimistic forecasts were justified while the lower camps were being established, and the selected party for the assault on the summit were in a position for the attack a full week ahead of the time-table mapped out before the expedition left Darjeeling. But once again the wind and the rain, which had baffled all previous artempts upon the mountain, came to rescue of Everest. Camp four had no sooner been safely and hopefully occupied than the warning came that the monsoon was fast approaching, Conditions deteriorated with tragic rapidity, and though several determined attempts were made to win the desperate race against time and devastating monsoon currents, they were all in vain. So hopeless did the prospects appear that faint-hearted men would have given up the straggle two weeks ago but while there was the slightest glimmer or hope it was decided to hang on still believing that the east North Col toute was the only possible approach to the summit. Wyn Hitris and Shipton, ten days ago, when a tremendous north west gale had swept the north face of the mountain clear, undertook a hazardous survey of the treacherous approach to their objective. The thrilling story of their narrow escape from death has been told in our columns, and it is clear that only Wyn Harris' courage and presence of mind, when he and his companion was caught in an avalanche, saved the whole expedition from a disaster which would probably bave ended the war on Everest for all times.

It would, as Mr. Ruttlege decided at the time, have been criminal folly to temper again with the east North Colslopes in their then state of decay; and the opinion of all previous expeditions was that this closed route was the only possible one to the summit. It was resolved as a forlorn hope to explore the west side of the North Col, which Mallory decided many years ago offered no possible approach. His opinion has been shared until today by every one who has taken part in assaults on Everest, but thanks to the pluck and perseverance of seven

volunteer's of this year's expedition, there is a new view of the situation and a new hope that the unconquered peak will yet be reached by the alternative route. It was late this year, with the monsoon in full blast and avalanches constantly tearing off the north peak, to attempt an ascent, but the bold reconnaissance carried out by Symthe and Wyn Harris at great risk appears to have satisfied them and their leader that in certain conditions there is a safer and more direct route to the top than the one on which all endeavours have hitherto been concentrated. This discovery alone justifies all the hardships cheerfully undergone and the risks gallantly taken by the members of the 1936 expedition. It may well prove the key to the conquest which has yet to come.

Frecis

Ans. The party led in 1936 by Mr. Hugh Ruttledge to make the fifth attempt to climb Mt. Everest had everything that could be desired in the matter of its personnel and equipment. The initial weather reports, received while the lower camps were being established, were very encouraging, and the party was ready for the climbing operations a week ahead of the schedule. No sooner was this position reached than the weather conditions suddenly deteriorated due to the advent of the monsoon. All attempts at further progress were baffled. Two members of the party, however, undertook the survey of the east North Col route, which was supposed then to be the only route, and had nearly lost their lives in the attempt. The party abandoned the climb, but before leaving the scene some of its members reconnoitred the west side of its North Col and as a consequence the party is now satisfied that there is a safer and more direct route than the east North Col one, which may lead to the eventual conquest of Mt. Everest. This discovery will be no mean achievement of the 1936 expedition.

(U. P. Secretariat Examination, 1938)

Q. 5. Make a precis of the following correspondence by (a) Index method and (b) Continuous method, each to be written out separately:

No. 4/G, dated December 10, 1934.

From

Thakur Ram Singh, Honorary Secretaty,
United Provinces Civil Service Association,
Lucknow.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government, United Provinces, Appointment Department, Lucknow.

Sir,

I have been directed by my Association to respectfully submit that paragraph 138 of the Manual of Government Orders regulating the grant of casual leave be so modified as to enable members of the United Provinces Civil Service to avail of this leave in continuation of public holidays.

I am to say that members of other services can proceed on casual leave whenever they chose to take it; bur members of the Provincial Service stand at a disadvantage in this respect. Their freedom is considerably affected by the needs of administration. Communal unrest has unhappily affected practically the whole Province and members of this service are faced with constant apprehension that it may anywhere and at any time assume serious proportions jeopardising civil contentment. Being responsible for law and order they cannot avail of leave at any time they like and they have necessarily to remain chained to their post ready to grapple with any emergency that may arise. They are deprived of recognized holidays such as Daschra, Muharram 'Id. In fact they have to be on duty particularly on these occasions.

In these circumstances members of this service deserves some concession and I am to request that Government may be pleased to put a liberal interpretation of the rules governing the grant of casual leave and permit them as a special case to prefix or affix it to, or throw it in between, gazetted holidays, the latter being not reckoned as part of the leave.

I have etc.

Hony. Secy.

No. 6377, dated December 17, 1934.

From

Kunwar Jagdish Prasad, I. C. S.,

Chief Secretary to Government, United Provinces,

Appointment Department

To

Sir.

110.

The Honorary Secretary,
United Provinces Civil Service Association, Lucknow,

With reference to your letter No. 4/G, dated the 10th December, 1934, I am directed to say that under the latest orders issued on the subject fourteen days is the maximum of absence on casual leave that can be allowed in any calender year to any officer belonging to any department and that holidys, if included in the period of absence, are reckoned as part of the maximum. I am to say that Governor in Council is unable to relax this rule in favour of the members of the United Provinces. Provincial Civil Service.

I have etc.

Chief Secy.

Precis

Ans. (a) Index method.—
SI. No. Date From and to whom

Suhject

1 4/G. 10-12-34. Hony. Secy., U.P. Civil Service association, Lucknow,

Hony. Secy., U.P.
Civil Service association, Lucknow,
to Chief Secy. to
Government U.P.

to Chief Secy. to
Givil Service Associaciase permitted to be
pre-fixed, affixed or
thrown in between
Gazetted holidays.

2, 6377, 17-12-34

Chief Secy.. to Govt., U. P. to the Hony. Secy., U. P. Civil Service Association, Lucknow. Rejecting the request on ground that under the orders no officer of the Gove could take more 14 days casual leave and that holidays if included in the period of absence would be reckoned as part of the maximum.

(b) Continuous method.—

The U.P. Civil Service Association felt aggrieved in the matter of casuel leave. While members of other services could take asual leave at will, the members of the Association could take advantage of such leave only if administrative considerations permitted and had besides to be on duty on such important holidays as Moharram, Dusehra and 'Id. Accordingly the Association represented to the Government that casual leave in the case of its members should, as a special case, be permitted to be ptefixed, affixed, or thrown in between gazetted holidays. The requist was rejected by the Government on the ground that under the latest orders no officers of the Government could take more than 14 days' casual leave and that holidays, if included in the period of absence, would be reckoned as part of the maximum.

(U. P. Secretariat Subordinate Service Examination, 1942)
 O. 6. Rewrite the following letter in your own English,

bringing out its ideas within 150 words :-

My dearest Cousin, whose last most affectionate letter has tun in my head ever since I received it, and which I now sit down to answer two days sooner than the post will serve me—I thank you for it, and with a warmth for which I am sure you will give me credit, though I do not spend many words in describing it. I do not seek new friends, not being altogether sure that I should find them, but has unspeakable pleasure in being still beloved by an old one. I hope that now our correspondence has suffered

its last last interruption, and that we shall go down together to the grave, chatting and chirping as merrily as such a scene of

things as this will permit.

I am happy that my poems have pleased you. My volume has afforded me no such pleasure at any time, either while I was writing it or since its pulication, as I have derived from yours and my uncle's opinion of it. I make certain allowances for partiality, and for that peculiar quickness of taste with which you both relish what you like, and, after all drawbacks upon those accounts duly made, find myself rich in the measure of your approbation that still remains. But, above all, I honour 'John Gilpin,' since it was he who first encouraged you to write. I made him on purpose to laugh at, and he served his purpose well. But I am now in debt to him for a more valuable acquisition than all the laughter to the world amounts to, the recovery of my intercourse

with you, which is to me inestimable.

My benevolent and generous cousin, when I was once asked it I wanted anything, and given delicately to understand that the inquirer was ready to supply all my occasions. I thankfully and civilly, but positively declined the favour. I neither suffer, nor have suffered any such inconveniences as I had not much rather. endure than come under obligations of that sort to a person comparatively with yourself a stranger to me. But to you I answer otherwise. I know you thoroughly, and the liberality of your disposition; and have that consummate confidence in the sincerity of your wish to serve me that delivers me from all awkward constraint, and from all fear of trespassing by acceptance. you therefore I reply, yes. Whensoever, and whatsoever, and in what manner soever you please: and add, moreover, that my affection for the giver is such as will increase to me tenfold the satisfaction that I shall have in receiving. It is necessary, however, that I should let you a little into the state of my finances, that you may not suppose them more narrowly circumscribed than they are. Since Mrs. Unwin and I have lived at Olney we have had but one purse, although during the whole of that time till lately, her income was nearly double mine. Her revenues indeed are now in some measure reduced, and do not much exceed my own; the worst consequence of this is that we are forced to deny ourselves some things which hitherto we have been better able to afford, but they are such things as neither life, nor the well-being of life, depend upon. My own income has been better than it is, but when it was best it would not have enabled me to live as my connexions demanded that I should, had it not been combined with a better than itself, at least at this end of the kingdom. Of this I had full proof during three months that I spent in lodgings at Huntingdon, in which time, by the help of good management, and a clear notion of economical matters, I contrived to spend the income of a twelve-month. Now, my beloved cousin, you are in possession of the whole case as it stands. Strain no points to your own inconvenience or hurt, for there is no need of it, but indulge yourself in communicating (no matter what) that you can spare without missing it, since by so doing you will be sure to add to the comforts of my life one of the sweetest that I can enjoy,—a token and proof of your affection.

In the affair of my next publication, towards which you also offer me so kindly your assistance, there will be no need that you should help me in the manner that you propose. It will be a large work, consisting, I should imagine, of six volumes at least. The twelfth of this month I shall have spent a year upon it, and it will cost me more than another. I do not love the booksellers well enough to make them a present of such a labour, but intend to pulish by subscription. Your vote and interest, my dear cousin, upon the occasion, if you please, but nothing more. I will trouble you with some papers of proposals when the time shall come, and am sure that you will circulate as many for me as you can. Now, my dear, I am going to tell you a secret. It is a great secret, that you must not whisper even to your cat. No creature is at this moment apprised of it, but Mrs. Unwin and her son. I am making a new translation of Homer, and am on the point of finishing the twenty-first book of the Hiad. The reasons upon which I undertake this Herculean labour, and by which I justify an enterprise in which I seem so effectually anticipated by Pope, although in fact he has not anticipated me at all I may possibly give you, if you wish for them, when I can find nothing more interesting to say, a period which I do not conceive to be very near! I have not answered many things in your letter, nor can do it at present for want of room. I cannot believe but that I should know you, notwithstanding all that time may have done. There is not a feature of your face, could I meet it upon the the road by itself, that I should not instantly recollect. I should say, that is my cousin's nose, or those are her lips and her chin, and no women upon earth can claim them but herself. As for me, I am a very smart youth of my years. I am not indeed grown grey so much, as I am grown bald. No matter. There was more hair in the world than ever had the honour to belong to me. Accordingly, having found just enough to curl a little at my ears, and to intermix with a little of my own that still hangs behind, I appear, if you see me in an afternoon to have a very decent head-dress, not easily distinguished from my natural growth; which being worn with a small bag, and a black ribbon about my neck, continues to me the charms of my youth, even on the verge of age. Away with the fear of writing too often. Yours my dearest coustn W. C.

Q. 7. Make a precis in 100 words of the following passage:—

In the meantime, the impulse which Clive had given to the administration of Bengal was constantly becoming fainter and fainter. His policy was to a great extent abandoned; the abuses which he had suppressed began to revive, and at length the evils which a bad government had engendered were aggravated by one of those fearful visitations which the best government cannot avert. In the summer of 1770, the rains failed; the earth was parched up; the tanks were empty; the rivers shrank within their beds and a famine, such as is known only in countries where every household depends for support on its own little patch of cultivation, filled the whole valley of the Ganges with misery and death. Tender and delicate women, whose veils had never been lifted before the public gaze, came forth from the inner chambers in which Eastern jealously had kept watch over their beauty, threw themselves on the earth before the passsers-by and, with loud wailings, Implored a handful of rice for their child-The Hooghly every day rolled down thousands of corpses close to the porticos and gardens of the English conquerors. The very streets of Calcutta were blocked up by the dying and the dead. The lean and feeble survivors had not energy enough to bear the bodies of their kindred to the funeral pile or to the holy river or even to scare away the jackals and vultures, who fed

on human remains in the face of day. The extent of the mortality was never ascertained; but it was popularly reckoned by millions. This melancholy intelligence added to the excitement which already prevailed in England on Indian subjects. The proprietors of East India stock were uneasy about their dividends. All men of common humanity were touched by the calamities of our unhappy subjects; and indignation soon began to mingle itself with pity. It was rumouredthat the Company's servants had created the famine by engrossing all the rice of the country; that they had sold grain for eight, ten, twelve times the price at which they had bought it; that one English functionary who the year before, was not worth a hundred guineas, had, during that season of misery, remitted sixty thousand pounds to London. These charges we believe to have been unfounded. servants of the Company had ventured, since Clive's departure to deal in rice, is probable. That, if they dealt in rice, they must have gained by the scarcity, is certain. But there is no reason for thinking that they either produced or aggravated an evil which physical cause sufficiently explain. The outery which was raised against them on this occasion was, we suspect, as absurd as the imputations which, in times of dearth at home, were once thrown by statesmen and judges, and are still thrown by two or three old women, on the corn factors. It was, however, so loud and so general that it appears to have imposed even on an intellect raised so high above vulgar prejudices as that of Adam Smith. What was still more extarordinary, these unhappy events greatly increased the unpopularity of Lord Clive. He had been some years in England when the famine took place. None of his acts had the smallest tendency to produce such a calamity. If the servants of the Company had traded in rice, they had done so in direct contravention of the rule which he had laid down, and while in power, had resolutely enforced. But, in the eyes of his countrymen, he was, as we have said, the Nabob, the Anglo-Indian character personified, while he was building and planting in Survey, he was held responsible for all the effects of a dry season in Bengal.

Ans. 6. Precis

My dearest Cousin,

Please accept my warmest thanks for your very kind letter

which assures me that I retain the affections of such an old friend as yourself and leads me to hope that there will no longer be any breaks in our correspondence.

Nothing has given me greater happiness than the appreciation of may book by you and my uncle, although I am well aware that both of you have a partiality for me and have a natural entiusiasm for everything that you relish. I bless my humorous poem 'John Gilpin' for being instrumental in restoring our correspondence.

I do not really stand in need of any help and though I spurned an offer of help from another quarter, I would not mind receiving it from you as a token of friendship provided you do not have to pinch yourself for it.

My next publication is going to be a voluminous one and I intend to publish it by subscription. All the help that I will need from you will be to circulate the proposals about it. I may confidentially inform you that the book is a new translation of Homer.

We have not met for a considerable time yet I clearly remember the features of your face. As for myself I am grown gray and bald.

Please write as often as you can.

Your affectionately, "W. C."

7. In the meantime the administrative machinery of Bengal had become less and less effective. Clive's policy had been given up and the malpractices, which he had stopped, revived. The state of affairs synchronized with a great drought which was followed by a severe famine. Millions died of hunger. Public conscience in England was acoused against the East India Company. The Servants of the Company were held responsible for the famine. They were said to have appropriated all the rice and to have, sold it at fabulous prices. The effect of the physical causes was overlooked even by the well-informed. These events made Lord Clive still more unpopular and he was personally blamed for the happenings in Bengal.

EXERCISES

1. Write a precis of the following passage, the length of the precis should be about one-third of that of the original:—

William Cobbett died on June 18, 1835. He death was almost a martyrdom. It was hastened by his obstinate determination to vote in the House on behalf of a Bill for remedying the depression in agriculture. How did he, a peasant, contrive to reach this height of both worldly success and literary fame?

Through all his struggles he remained an undaunted warrior. Cobbett's fame is assured. His career of pamphleteering rises at last into literature. In exact accord with Sir Walter Raleigh's canon, he "sets down his paternoster and his creed" in days of tranquillity following the storms. His horse, too, was always his Pegasus. When in a fair English scene he could feel a horse between his legs, this conceited peasant rose as near heaven as any poet on his winged steed. He rose morally and intelectually both. At sunrise he either rode or wrote: often went without breakfast or supper, and converted most of the money so saved into coppers which he gave to poor labourers that he met in his day's ride. He was almost rich, owned three houses, and had several sources of income. Among others, he did guite a brisk trade in seeds from America-including "Cobett's corn," or maize, and the acacia, or locust tree, whose virtues he had most ardently preached.

He loved places, one may say according to the degree of their rurality; and he hated those people or things who damaged their inward peace and prosperity as supremely as he loved the village and the farm, the villager and the stock. One of his favourite villagers was Borley, in Hampshire (to which he moved and bought a firm in 1805). "It had everything in a village that I loved. It was in a valley; the soil was rich, thick, set with woods; the farms were small, the cottages neat; it had neither workhouse, nor barber, nor attorney, nor justice of the peace. There was no justice within six miles."

That collection of love and hate are wholly characteristic, and

many of Cobbett's critics have exaggerated the hate. He was an inveterate egotist, conceited, intolerant, litigious, hectoring loud-voiced; but the essential fire in him was a passionate sympathy with the poor and the oppressed, ineviably correlated with a burning hatred of gread and injustice. He grew in older age like a holy tree; there were fewer prickles on his upper leaves. His burning patriotism which offended the Americans, which later flamed into both acts and innumerable words, directed against the Peace of Amiens, deepened back into a peasant passion for the soil of England that was bred in the bone. The peasant triumphed in the end over the pamphleteer, and the man over both. Is not the conclusion in Ebenezer Elliot's vigorous epitaph; "Here lies a man"?

2. Make a precis of the following correspondence by (a) index method and (b) by continuous method.

No. 672, dated Balasore, the 7th April, 1896.
 From— B. De., Esquire, C. S., Collector.
 To—The Commissioner of the Orissa Division.

With reference to your No. 445R of the 31st ultimo, I have the honour to state that for the latter part of paragraph 1 of this office No. 488, dated 17th March, 1896, I stated that I had no objection to make to the proposal made by the Legal Remembrancer, that decrees otherwise found to be irrecoverable should be sold by public auction. It appears to me that it was on this point that the opinion of the Board of Revenue and of Divisional and District Officers was asked for, as will be apparent from the concluding part of paragraph 2 of the Legal Ramembrancer's letter No. 1179, dated the 27th November, 1895. It would appear also from the first paragraph that the enactment of the new rule has been already decided upon, and it was being sent by the Legal Remembrancer for the sanction of Government.

In the event, however, of being wrong in the interpretation of the Legal Remembrancer's letter and the Government order thereupon, I am to state that I think that I have no objection to make to the new rule, which should, in my opinion, be sanctioned.

(2) No. 445P,, dated 31st March, 1896.

From—G. B. Dass, Esq., Personal Assistant to Commissioner of Orissa.

To-The Collector of Balasore.

With reference to your No. 488, dated 17th March, 1896, I have the honour to observe that in your letter under reply you have not given your opinion on the new rule proposed by the Legal Remembrancer. I request you therefore to supply the omission at an early date.

(3) No. 488, dated Balasore, the 17th March, 1896. From—B. DE, Esq., C. S., Collector.

To-The Commissioner of the Orissa Division.

With reference to your No. 203R of the 17th ultimo, I have the honour to report that I have no objection to the proposal that decrees otherwise found to be irrecoverable should be sold by public auction.

- 2. The Government Pleader was consulted in the matter, and he is of opinion that the Civil Court Procedure of attachment and sale proclamation being cumbrous and dilatory, Government decrees are not so speedily realized as they might be. He suggests that the Civil Procedure Code and the Certificate Act should be amended in such a way that Collectors of districts may be empowered to execute in their Courts decrees granted in favour of Government by the Civil Courts.
 - (4) No. 277, dated Puri, the 29th February, 1896. From—A. C. SEN, Esq., Collector.

To-The Commissioner of the Orissa Division.

With reference to your memorandum No. 205R, dated the 17th instant, I have the honour to state that cases of the nature referred to in the letter of the Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal affairs seldom occur here. I have no objection to the proposed rule being added as corollary to Rule 17, but I venture to say that it appears to me superfluous, as the Nazir can be employed under Rule 17 itself.

- 2. The irrecoverable decrees may be sold by auction in the way suggested. I do not, however, think that it would help us much in recovering the amounts of such decrees, but it would no doubt guard against any dishonesty on the part of the Nazir.
 - (5) No 422G., dated the 24th February, 1896.

From-E. F. GROWSE, Esq., Collector.

To-The Commissioner of the Orissa Division.

In reply to your No. 202R of the 17th instant, forwarding No. 1779 of the 17th November, 1895, form the Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department, I have the honour to submit that the proposed rule is unobjectionable.

- 2. With reference to the proposal made in paragraph 2 of Mr. Wilkin's leter, I am of opinion that it will be harmless, but inoperative. Nobody will buy such decrees.
 - (6) No. 287G, dated the 22nd February, 1896.

From—H.P. WYLLY, ESQ, Deputy Commissioner, Angul, To—The Commissioner of the Orissa Division.

REFERRING to your No. 204R, dated the 17th instant, I have the honour to ask the favour of your sending me a copy of the rules regarding civil suits alluded to. Such rules are not found in the High Court's General Rules and Circulars of Board's Miscellaneous Rules available in this office.

- 3. Make a precis of the following correspondence by (a) index method and (b) continuous method:
 - (1) No. 687, dated Simla, the 23rd June, 1894.

Form-H. LUSON, Esqr., C.S,

Under Secy., to the Govt. of India, Home Department, To—The Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

General Department.

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter-No. 1425, dated 23rd April, 1894, on the subject of the prevention of accidents to children working in cane pressing mills in Bengal, I am directed to request that, with the premission of His Honour, a report upon the results of the executive instructions issued by the Government of Bengal in the matter may be submitted to the Government of India on the expiry of the year 1895.

2. The plates received with your letter above referred to are herewith returned.

No. 2257

Copy forwarded to the Commissioner, Orissa Division, in continuation of Government Circular No. 2, dated the 20th April 1894, with the request that the reports called for by the Government of India may be submitted as early as possible after the expiry of the year 1895.

(2) No. 1061, dated Cuttack, the 23rd July, 1894. From-G. Stevenson, Esqr. Magistrate.

To-The Commissioner of Orissa Division.

With reference to your No. 1080R, dated 21st July last, regarding the prevention of accidents to children by providing guards to all sugar cane crushing machines, I have the honour to report that no such accidents have been reported as yet. The crushes supplied by Messrs. Thompson and Mylne are all, I think, provided with necessary guards. A few of those machines have been introduced here, as well as into the five wards of the state, but their use has as yet not been adopted to any extent.

- 2. Copies of the Government orders were issued to managers of the five states under Government management, but they seem to have misunderstood these orders, and took the word guard to mean a watchman. While on tour, I will explain matters and see that all the new mills are fitted with guards. The indigenous sugarcane mill cannot be so fitted, nor are children ever allowed near it.
 - (3) No. 50, dated Puri, the 17th January, 1896. From—A. C. Sen, Esqr., Officiating Magistrate.

With reference to your No. 1081R., dated 21st July, 1894, I have the honour to report that only a few cane-crushing mills are in use in this district. No case of accident to children was brought to notice. Children as a rule are not allowed to work at these mills.

(4) No. 169, dated Balasore, the 30th January, 1896.

From-B. De, Esgr., C. S., Collector.

To-The Commissioner of the Orissa Division.

With reference to your No 1079 R, dated 21st July, 1894, I have the Inonur to report that the mills in use are provided with gaurds that would effectually prevent children working at these mills from placing their fingers between the rollers in feeding the machine with sugarcane. No accident to children has been reported in this district.

(Government of India Sectt. examination, 1939)

4. Write a precis of the passage printed below in about 150 words:—

We now turn to the methods by which Akbar consolidated and ruled the great empire he had acquired; for the present we contine ourselves to the principles on which he acted, leaving out of account the machanism of his administration. From the ourset of the effective reign he recognized that an Indian empire, such as he aspired to found, could not restimently on the small numbers of adherents of the dynasty, or on the Turks and Afghans who might rally to success, and would certainly desert in the event of failure. He aimed, therefore, at securing the acquiescence of his Hindu subjects as a whole, and the active support of the leading Rajput Chiefs: and these aims he was able to realise.

As regards the Chiefs, it will be recalled that Babar had been confronted by a powerful Rajpur confederacy, and the possibility of its revival must have been present to Akbar's mind, while the forces of horsemen whom the chiefs could put into the field were certainly the best fighting material in India; to have these forces on his side instead of against him was the motive of his policy. Adhesion of the Chiefs to the paramount power was made easy, and fighting was where possible avoided, though a battle might on occasion be a necessary preliminary. Once a Chief had submitted and placed his forces at the Emperor's disposal, he was given an honourable position at Court, and welcomed socially. So far as we know, he was not required to pay tribute, beyond the conventional presents due to every Oriental monarch, nor had he to fear administrative interference within his own territories. Akbar himself martied daughters of some of the leading Chiefs, while his son Jahangir, whose mother was a Rajput lady, received another as his first wife, the wedding being celebrated with many Hindu rites.

As a result of this policy the great bulk of Rajputana became definitely loyal to the Emperor, who could thus command the services of something like 50,000 of the best horsemen in India. Its one conspicuous failure was in the case of the Rana of Mewar. In 1567 Akbar attacked and captured his capital, Chitor, but the survivors of the tribe withdrew to the hills. A second attack made in 1576 was unsuccessful, and Rana Pratap Singh, now the leader, and the hero, of his tribe, maintained a defiant attitude until his death in 1597.

Justice and toleration were the keynotes of the policy adopted towards Hindus in general. One of Akbar's first measures after he assumed personal control was to forbid the levy of a special tax which had been collected on Hindus visiting places of pilgrimage, and a year later he prohibited collection of the Jieya, the differential tax claimed from non-Moslims in a Moslem State. Like other foreign rulets, he was opposed to the practice of suttee, and on one occasion he intervened, personally and alone, to prevent it, but his formal orders permitted the practice so long as it was voluntarily preformed. He deferred also to Hindu veneration of the cow, the slaughter of which he made a capital offene: and, in the second half of the reign, after the failure of the orthodox movement to supplant him by Muhammad Hakim, his regulations were certainly less favourable to Islam than to the other faiths professed by

his subjects. That his policy was successful may be inferred from the tranquility of the empire which resulted. The occasional rebellions, of which we read in the chronicles, were not popular movements; they were undertaken by Moslems, whether representative of conquered dynasties, or officers, who had grievances of their own, but there was nothing in the nature of a mass revolt, and the tradition of a golden age, which survived into the British period, is good evidence of the houour in which Akbar's name was held in the villages of northern India.

(Government of India Sectt. Examination, 1940)

5. Make a precis of the following passage. The length of the precis should be about a third of the length of the original. At the end of the precis, state the approximate number of words it contains.—

The factor which, above all others, detetmines the distribution and nature of Indian agriculture, and also its success or failure in a given place or year, is the rainfall. When the great furnace of Central Asia is stoked up by the sun's heat from March onwards, there is created a mighty draught which brings across India from the south-west, masses of air which are laden with moisture caught up from thousands of miles of open sea. Early in June conditions arise, almost suddenly, which cause the moisture to come down as rain, hence the term 'the bursting of the monsoon'. In Europe the year is naturally divided into spring, summer, autumn and winter, and the character and rhythm of these seasons powerfully affect habits of living and thought. In India one must think of a new rhythm, of which the key point for a great part of India is the beginning of the rainy season.

The year can be divided into the rainy season (June to October), the cold weather (November to February), and the hot weather (March to May). Conforming to these divisions there are two main cropping seasons, the kharif or rainy season when crops are sown some time in June or July and harvested in October, and the rabi or cold-weather season when crops are

sown in September or October and harvested in February. It is on the whole not usual to take crops from the same piece of land in both seasons of one year. Some parts of India and some crops are notably suitable for rains farming, other for cold-weather farming. There are also certain crops of longer duration which are sown at sometime during the rains and are nor harvested unitl well on in the cold weather, such as certain varieties of cotton and groundnut.

In parts of Madras there is, in addition to rain obtained during the period June to October, also heavy rain in November to February. Such conditions enable two or even three ecops of rice to be taken in a year, and also make the incidence of scarcity unlikely. In north India there is rain in the form of occasional storms during the months October to February, but at that time temperatures there are low, and the rain does not alter the rains-cold-weather rhythm but is a help to the crops such as wheat, which are then in the ground.

The distribution of the rainfall within India is largely influenced by the lie of the mountain ranges, and there may be astonishing difference of rainfall and its associated agriculture within comparatively short distances. On a railway journey of a little over a hundred miles from Bombay to Poona the traveller first passes through a heavy rainfall belt in which rice and palm trees predominate, then climbs the steep and rugged slope of the Western Ghats, clothed with forest and then comes to the beginning of the Deccan plateau, where as the rainfall decreases he quickly passes out of the rice zone into a tract where millets predominate. A few miles beyond Poona lies an area where rainfall is always precarious and cultivation is to be found mostly in pockets of good soil, the surrounding vegetation consisting of spear-grass and thorny bushes.

(Govt. of India Sectt. Examination, 1941)

 Make a precis of the following passage. The length of the precis should not exceed about one-third of the length of the original. At the end of the precis, state the approximate number of words it contains:— Widespread dismay and deep symathy will be aroused by the knowledge that British coal-mining has suffered another large-scale pit disaster. Two successive explosions, separated by a two-hour interval, occurred yesterday morning in the workings of the Markham Colliery at Duckmanton, neat chesterfield. The death-roll of 79 was more serious than that of any coal-mining tragedy since the Gresford catastrophe in 1934, and it is still impossible to speculate on the fate of some of the miners who are critically injured. Some who survived the initial shock of a subterranean explosion and fall of roof died from the burns and asphyxia which followed. What such a loss means to a mining community, when it is accompanied by the knowledge—or the fear—that many who escaped death may be unable to work again, can be assessed only by those who know the stoicism of miners' families.

The causes of vesterday's explosions will be the subject of an official inquiry, and on this there can be no prejudgment at the present time. The colliery at which the disaster occured sufferred, as it happens, from a calamity upon a smaller scale in January last year, when nine men lost their lives. It was revealed by the inquiry which followed that flame had escaped from the cover of a cutting machine imperfectly closed 'partly owing to human failure and partly to the design.' But this verdict has no necessary bearing upon vesterday's events. A more serious fatality at the Holditch Colliery in the same district occurred in July, when 30 men, including colliery officials and inspectors, lost their lives, and remarkable heroism was shown in the rescue of the survivors. Here the fire which started the explosions originated in the friction of mechanical picks in the coal-cut. The official report made upon the Holditch disaster has led to fresh recommendations regarding coal-cutting, which were mentioned by the Minister of Mines in the House of Commons yesterday. Researches are as Capt. Crookshank revealed, being made to preclude ignition from this source.

Coal-mining is at present our most dangerous major industry, and it is, perhaps, likely to remain so, despite the best endeavour of human ingenuity. But there can be no complacency; it cannot possibly be maintained that the annual toll of coal-mining

accidents is something inevitable and irreducible. Whereas in 1936 the number of fatalities was below 800, the lowest figure on record in proportion to tonnage mined last year there were 945 deaths. In noting this increase there should be recalled the official statements of several inspectors of mines including Sir Henry Walker, until recently Chief Inspector, that more than half the accidents which occur could be avoided by more care. Carelessness and indiscipline have been blamed more often than defective machinery by the inspectors of mines in their reports, but human and mechanical deficiencies are alike capable of remedy if both will and knowledge are forthcoming. A Royal Commission on the safety of mines has now been sitting for two and half years, and its report is awaited with a pordonable impatience. The teelings aroused throughout the country by yesterday's disaster should stimulate its activities.

(U. P. Secretariat Superior Service Examination, 1940)

7. Make a precis of the following correspondence by (a) Index Method, and (b) Continuous Method, each to be written out separately:—

C. No. 44. E. O/39.

Faom

R. L. Gupta, Esq., I. C. S.,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

To

The Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, Excise Dapartment.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to the correspondence resting with your letter No. 4616-F/XIII, dated the 8th September, 1939, and to say that apart from the question of the provincial Government sharing in the profits made by the Central Government from the alkaloids manufactured out of the contraband opium at present free of cost to the Opium Factory by the Government of the United Provinces, the Central Government consider that there is little justification for the continuance of the payment by them of Rs. 6,000 as rewards to the Excise staff in the United Provinces.

The Provincial Government will no doubt appreciate the fact that the prevention of smuggling of opium inside the province is purely their own affair and if they maintain expensive excise staff for the purpose, it is probably no more than what that Government regard as essential for the protection of their excise revenue. The only ground on which any payment by the Central Government could be justified in this connection would be the fact that poppy is cultivated in the United Provinces for supply of raw opium to the Opium Factory. However, the conditions have considerably changed since the payment of these rewards was originally sanctioned. Firstly, the area over which poppy is cultivated in the United Provinces has since been reduced from 3,50,000 bighas to about 8,000 bighas and the potential risk of smuggling has correspondingly decreased. Secondly, and the Central Government would lay emphasis on this point, the actual risk of smuggling from the cultivated areas has been reduced practically to nil on account of the Produce Control Scheme which the Opium Department has brought into force. Central Government understand that in fact there have been no cases recently of opium smuggling from the cultivated areas and since the Central Government's liability, if any, arises only from the risk of such smuggling, the Central Government do not feel justified in continuing to pay the rewards. The Central Government has no responsibility in respect of other cases of opium smuggling and they do not in fact make similar payments to the excise staff of any other province.

(2) As regards the question of making payment for the contraband opium which is supplied to the Opium Factory by the Provincial Government free of cost, I am to say that the matter is under consideration and a fresh communication will be made on the point in due course. In the meantime, I am to request that the matter referred to in paragraph 1 above may be reconsidered by the Government of the United Provinces as an independent proposition on its own merits and the Central Government informed of their final views at an early date.

I have etc.

No. 2958E.

From

The Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces,

Excise Department.

Τ'n

The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues),

Sir, Finance Department (Central Revenues),

With reference to your letter No. 44-EO/39, dated March 7, 1940, I am directed to say that during the last quinquennium, excepting the year 1937-38, the number of cases and the quantity of seizures of crude opium groduced in the United Provinces have almost progressively increased. The figure of the number of cases of crude opium for the last year is the highest on record. The enclosed statement of comparative figures of crime will show that smuggling of crude opium produced in these provinces is increasing even though the area of poppy cultivation has been considerably curtailed.

As regards the contention of the Government of India that the actual risk of smuggling of crude opium from the cultivated areas has been reduced practically to nothing on account of the introduction of the Produce Control Scheme by the Opium Department, it may be stated that the proposition may be theoretically correct, but in actual practice the position is entirely different. Preventive staffs both of the Excise and Police departments have detected big cases of crude opium in which opium cultivators of the United Provinces are traced to be the original suppliers. The handling of such cases in a court of law is often delicate since the witnesses generally obtainable are poor men and there is a constant danger of their being won over by the accused. To guard against this risk, the Department has often to spend money to feed them and to recoup them for the loss of their daily livelihood, etc. A slight absence of legal evidence damages the prosecution and the charge of embezzlement of crude opium against a poppy cultivator falls through. Often the vendors of crude opium are not the cultivators themselves but their relations or associates. Still cases are not wanting in which the cultivators themselves have been caught red-handed selling crude opium. For instance, in November, 1938, Deonandan Kori, an opium cultivator of the village Surajpur of district Azamgarh, was caught selling and possessing crude opium, 6 seers 11½ chataks in weight, along with his associate and servant Ganpar.

(3) A few extracts from the Excise Department to the E. I. Gazette, U. P. are enclosed to show that the snuggling of crude opium in the U. P. is even more rampant now than in previous years. In the circumstances, I am to request that the Government of India may continue the allotment for the payment of rewards as in the past.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

Secretary

(U. P. Secretariat Subordinate Service Examination, 1940)

8. Supply a title in, and write a precis of, the following passage:—

A true university is a centre from which should emanate light rather than heat, light rather than sound, light that should illuminate the dark corners of the mind and the obscure spaces in the universe outside, light that comes from reason rather than from passion, light that is dry, shooting its rays on all sides and revealing the truth in so far as it can be revealed. The darkness of ignorance, the clouds of superstition, the falsehood that masqueredes as truth, the dim and vague shapes of prejudice and bigorry are all dissipated in its bright light. In order that the lamp of knowledge should be kindled and should remain lighted, it is necessary that those who tend it should pursue knowledge disinterestedly. If they have any passion, it must be for knowledge as knowledge, if they have any loyalties they must be for truth alone; if they are dedicated to anything it must be to eternal search for the varieties.

A university should be a centre of liberty, if it is 'to possess the secret of perpetual life; nd health. If it is to survive political and military and religious upheavals, if it is to inspire succeeding generations of youth, it must breathe the spirit of freedom, freedom to think, freedom to search and investigate, freedom to expound views, freedom to doubt and to deny, freedom to acquiesce and to conform. This freedom musi be enjoyed by the young spirits, who are in the morning of theirt lives, fresh and bright. eager of the adventure, impatient to experiment, ambitious to remould the world nearer to their heart's desire. And not only those who are in statu pupillari, but also the senior members. the teachers, must have liberty to state their views, to publish their discoveries, to spread the knowledge they have gained and the truth they have realised. No teacher should feel that he is likely to suffer for his opinions. His chief aim is the communication and augmentation of knowledge, and knowledge becomes stunted and blighted and worse than ignorance if it has to exist in the poisonous atmosphere of fear, suspicion, and distrust.

The university is a centre for learning, for preparation for service, for ceaseless searchings of the heart, for discovering what talent is lodged within one and how best to perfect it and make it ready for use. It should provide all facilities for train-. ing the youths to take their proper place in the Commonwealth. Goathe uttered a word of sovereign wisdom when he said that the primary vocation of man is a life of activity. But contemplation, deep thought, careful testing of one's armoury, the attainment of the requisite skill and strength must precede action if it is to be effective. One must learn not to ask of life more than it can give. One must learn the rules of the game of life. One must acquire a sense of proportion. One must ascertain to what star one will hitch one's waggon. one must do if one is to act a useful and helpful and noble part This process of learning is unending. The teachers must not rest on their oars: there are always new world of thought waiting to be discovered, and untravelled realm whose margin fades for ever and for ever. The students, whilst at the university, must devote themselves unsparingly to the pursuit of knowledge beyond the utmost bound of human thought. After they are properly equipped and know what it is that they are fit for and how far they may venture and what shoals and

rocks are to be avoided, then they are free to go out into the world of action, to plunge into the fray, to be in the van of public conflict, to wisely administer the State, to command the applause of listening senates, to guide the lives of others and shape their character, to be leaders of thought. But it must be clearly understood that the university is primarily and essentially a place of learning. It can be this, only if it assiduously maintains its determination not to allow its pursuit of knowledge to be deflected into the narrow grooves of action. Let the teachers and students exercise their normal rights of citizenship; but within the university itself, let no breath of strife enter. Study, contemplation, discussion, in a fixee and frank atmosphere there must be; but there must at the same time be a ban on active participation in the dire noise of conflict, for a student must be a student. And the teacher must remain a teacher.

9. Make a precis of the following correspondence:

From the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues), to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, C. No. 487—1. T./26, dated the 6th July, 1926.

Subject—Taxation Enquiry Committee's Report—paragraph 253—Husband and Wife—Amalgamation of income for income-

tax purposes.

I am directed to invite the attention of the Government of Bombay to the suggestion of the Taxation Enquiry Committee in paragraph 253, page 206 of their Report that 'for the purpose of charging income-tax and super tax, the income of a husband and wife living together should be aggregated for the purpose of computing the amount of tax to which they are liable, and that the tax on the whole at this rate should be divided between the two in proportion to the amount of their separate income.'

(ii) The Committee give two reasons in support of this proposal:—

(a) It will help to check the avoidance of tax by the formation of bogus firms 'since a wife is the most convenient form of bogus partner,' and

- (b) It is only just on general ground that the incomes of married couples living together should be taxed at the rate applicable to their aggregate income which represents their real ability to pay."
- (iii) The Committee thus propose to assimilate the Indian to the English law in this respect. The question is whether the suggested amendment of the law is suitable or is susceptible of modification so as to make it suitable to Indian conditions. A clause in the Income Tax Bill of 1917 similar in effect to the proposed amendment was deleted by the Select Committee (paragraph 23 of their Report) owing apparently to the opposition of the Indian members and of European Member who considered its provisions unsuitable to Burma.
- (iv) No doubt if and such change in the law is to be made the new section will have to be carefully framed so as to adapt it to the different forms of hw prevailing among Hindus, Muhammadans, and Budhists and the varying customs of tho e and other communities. In regard to a wife's stridhan in particular difficulties may arise.
- (v) I am directed to request therefore that, with the pernission of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the Government of India may be favoured with an expression of the views of the Government of Bombay on the questions:—
- (a) Whether it is desirable to amend the law on the lines suggested by the Taxation Enquiry Committee?
- (b) If so, what special provisions are necessary to meet Indian conditions generally or the customs prevalent in particular localities or among particular communities?

11

[Below copy of Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Circular Letter No. 487—I. T./26, dated 6th July, 1926.]

No. 4988. F.

Finance Department. Bombay Castle, 13th August, 1926 Forwarded to the Home Department with a request that Government may be favoured with an expression of their views at an early date.

By order of the Governor in Council

Sd./....

Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Finance Department.

TTT

From J. Monteath, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department, to the Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Finance Department, No. 640/2-E., dated Bombay Castle, the 24th November, 1926.

Subject—Taxation Enquiry Committee's Report—paragraph 253—Husband and Wife—Amalgamation of income for income-tax purposes.

I am to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement No. 4988-F., dated the 13th August 1926, forwarding for remarks a letter from the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 487-I. T./26, dated the 6th July, 1926, on the question of the proposal of the Taxation Enquiry Committee that for the purpose of charging income-tax and super-tax, the incomes of a husband and wife living tagether should be aggregated for the purpose of computing the amount of tax to which they are liable; and that the tax on the whole at this rate should be divided between the two in proportion to the amount of their separate income. In reply, I am to state that after consulting judicial opinion on the subject Government in this Department is of opinion that it cannot be admitted that in India, 'a wife is the most convenient form of bogus partner'. The proposition may be true in England. But in England the 'Benami' system is unknown. In India fictitious transactions under borrowed names are common; but it is never the wife who lends her name to the husband; that is done by some third person. In India, as elsewhere, there is partnership between husband and wife. But it is a real partnership. In India, as elsewhere, there are 'bogus' partnerships. But the parties to these transactions are not husband and wife. For these reasons the proposed assimilation of Indian to English law seems inadvisable.

10. Make a precis of the following correspondence:-

No. 1004A, dated Calcutta, the 5th November, 1897.

From

E. W. Collin, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L. P.

To

All Commissioners of Divisions (except Bhagalpur).

The Commissioner of Bhagalpur has raised a question as to how the surplus at the credit of, or the arrear due by, an estate existing from before the opening of a separate account is to be shown in the tauzi ledger after the separate account has been opened, when it is not known, or not possible to ascertain, to what particular share in the estate the surplus or arrear belongs. In certain districts of Bhagalpur division the practice is to leave such excess or arrear to the credit or debit of the residuary shares, but in others the surplus or arrear is distributed proportionately over all the different shares.

 I am therefore to request that you will be good enough to report the practice actually followed in the several districts in your division and the practice which in your opinion should be followed in such cases.

Dated Cuttack, the 4th December, 1897.

Memo. by—The Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Orissa Division.

Copy forwarded to the District Officers for early report as to the practice obtaining in their districts.

No. 3748G, dated Cuttack, the 16th December, 1897.

From

The Collector of Cuttack.

To

The Commissioner of the Orissa Division.

With reference to your No. 2569R of the 4th instant, and

its enclosure, I have the honour to state that according to the existing practice the surplus at the credit of, or the arrear due by, an estate existing from before the opening of a separate account is left to the credit or debit of the residuary shares after the separate account has been opened; but as it is not known, or not possible to ascertain, to what particular share the surplus or arrear belongs, in my opinion it is fair that the surplus or arrear should be distributed over all the shares equally.

No. 2756, dated Puri, the 29th December, 1897. From

W. H. Lee, Esq., Collector of Puri.

To

The Commissioner of the Orissa Division.

With reference to your Memo, No. 2571R. of 4th instant, forwarding a copy of the Board's No. 1004A, dated the 5th Nov. 1897. I have the honour to state as follows:—

- 2. In this district care is taken not to allow a separate, account to be opened before the arrears due from the estate as a whole have been cleared off.
- 3. The surplus at the credit of an estate before the opening of separate account is distributed proportionately over the separate accounts when they are opened. This seeme to be an unobjectionable practice, and may well be universally followed.

No. 3348, dated Balasore, the 28th December, 1897. From

То

Babu Bhabataran Chatterji, Deputy Collector in charge.

The Commissioner of the Orissa Division.

With reference to your No. 2570R. of the 4th instant, I have the honour to report that the surplus at the credit of, or the arrear due by, an estate existing from before the opening of a separate account is shown after the separate account is opened in the residuary share account in the tauzi ledger. The liability that accrues after the opening of separate account is debited to the particular account to which it refers.

11. Make a precis of the following correspondence by—
(a) index method and (b) continuous method:—

No. 156G.—Cir., dated Bankipore, the 9th April, 1896.

From

The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

To

The Magistrate of Patna.

With reference to para 2 of G. O. No. 1263, dated 26th February 1896, circulated with this office No. 116, dated 9th ultimo, the Magistrate of one of the districts in this division observes as follows:—

"It appears that the Sub-divisional Nazir is not to be either Treasurer or Accountant. The literal application of this direction would cause considerable difficulty, inasmuch as in all sub-divisions in this district the sub-divisional Nazir is the Treasurer, though so far as I am aware, he is nowhere the Accountant. In G. O. No. 5178 J, dated the 17th September, 1895, the Magistrate's Cashier was made the fine Muharrir; and as he is a separate officer from the Nazir, it will, I submit, be a sufficient safeguard against fraud if miscellaneous receipts are paid into the sub-treasury on chalans passed by him."

2. I shall be obliged if you will report whether any such difficulty has been felt or anticipated in your district, and if so what remedies you propose. An early reply is requested.

Memo. No. 2439, dated Patna, the 17th April, 1896.

Copy forwarded to the S. D. O's. Barh, Bihar, Dinapur and City Sub-divisions for report.

No. 478 C. G., dated April 20, 1896.

From

The S. D. O., Barh.

To

The Magistrate, Patna.

With reference to your Memo. No. 2439 G. G., dated nil, forwarding a copy of Commissioner's letter No. 156G.—Cir. of the 9th instant, I have the honour to state that no such difficulty as therein described has been felt or anticipated in this office, the fine muharrir being separate from the Nazir's staff.

No. 308G., dated April 23rd, 1896.

From

The S. D. O., Dinapur.

To

The Magistrate, Patna.

With reference to your memo., I have the bonour to state that the sub-divisional Nazir has always acted as Accountant, and keeps the fine register and the cash-book. The cash receipts are realized by him and made over to the Bench Muhartir, who acts as Treasurer. There is no sub-treasury here. The cash is remitted to the Bankipore Treasury as often as necessary. The system has worked well in practice.

No. 304 G. T., dated April 27, 1896.

From

The S. D. O., Bihar.

 T_0

The Magistrate, Patna.

With reference to your letter.......I have the honour to submit as follows:—

The procedure prescribed by G. O. No. 109 J, dated January 5, 1894, for improving the system of check over Judicial fines directs the receipt of all fine money and the keeping of the fine register by the Cashier who keeps the Magistrate's cash-book. The procedure is fully explained by G. O. No. 178 J, dated September, 17, 1895, and according to the sense of this circular, the Bench clerk at a sub-division becomes the fine Muharir. So the duties of fine Muharir, Cashier, and Bench clerk are permitted to be performed by one and the same clerk. By circular No. 1263 J, dated the 26th February 1896, it is directed that all

miscellaneous receipts should be paid direct into the Treasury by the police and the chalans checked by the Magistruc's Cashier or sub-divisional Nazir. The Nazir, as a matter of fact, does no work now of the criminal deputtment, nor do the first two circulars quotted prescribed any functions for him. He is therefore not in a position to check the chalans. This work will have to be done by the Mugistrate's Cashier (Bench clerk), In my opinion, therefore, the separation of the office of the Treasurer from that of the Nazir is not necessary, while, as already represended by me, it will cause much practical difficulty in giving effect to this order. The real point is, I think, that the Treasurer should not have any thing to do with the receipts and check of criminal fines and criminal miscellaneous receipts. If the Nazir has no such work to do, it will serve no useful purpose to separate the two offices.

No. 366, dated 8th May, 1896.

From

The City Magistrate, Patna.

To

The Magistrate, Patna.

(U. P. Secretariat Superior Service, 1942)

12. Supply a title to the following passage, and write a precis of the passage in about one-third of its present length:—

If there is one thing which should appeal the thinking man of to-day, it is the sight of a girl selling matches and interminable cigarettes at a penny or six pence a box. 'Mechanically'

taking a packet from a shelf and handing it to someone in exchange for a coin is not work for a human being with a mind and, perhaps, a soul. It is true that woman has sold her birthright of home for a place in the struggle for competitive existence, but it is not necessary to occupy a position which could be equally well carried out by an electric current or a coil spring. In the future, many mechanical tasks which to-day are borne by intelligent men and women for a few shillings a week will be more effectively performed by machines at one-tenth part of the cost.

There are a thousand tasks performed by human beings to-day which should be automatic; selling stamps and postal orders. receiving telegrams, booking theatre seats, not to mention answering the telephone. It is doubtful whether there will be theatres in the future, but if so, seats will undoubtedly be booked by means of a large-scale model. Inserting coins in the model seats which he wishes to occupy, a theatre-goer will be able to secure his place, and more important still, know exactly where he is going to sit so that there are no pillars to obstruct his view. All telephones will be mind-operated or loudspeaking, so that it will be unnecessary for the physically weak man of the future to pick up a clumsy instrument and hold it to the ear, and it will be a simple matter for all messages delivered in the absence of the owner to be automatically recorded. If, on the other hand, he wishes to ring up a friend at a certain hour when it will not be convenient, he will deliver the message to his telephone, mark the dial of a clock, and be sure that it will be reproduced at the appointed time. Evidence in law courts which is now taken down in shorthand or laboriously summarised in writing by a clerk will be recorded on a steal strip and kept in store. Anyone interested in the case at any time within the next sixty years will be able to run the steel strip through the reproducing apparatus and hear every word that was spoken.

What is the object of all this mechanization, it may be asked? Will it not result in a large number of people being thrown out of work and the select few living in great luxury? If human nature remains as it is, the result of the automatic age could be disastrous and the worst forecasts of those who would wreck machines may be realized. But I think the next generation will

begin a move for a higher type of civilization. Realizing that the mind cannot be free while the body is shackled and that all physical or automatic labour is degrading, they will endeavour to shorten what we call the 'working hours' to a bare minimum. The business man of the future may not have to spend more than one hour a day upon the degrading business of exchanging goods to make a profit, and the clerk will merely have to supervise a machine which will do all the booking, adding balancing or profit making, instead of spending eight laborious hours a day in front of a clumsy ledger.

The crux of the matter comes when we inquire what the business man and his clerk will do with the remaining twentythree hours a day. Leisure to-day is greater waste than labour. If the twenty-three hours are going to be used merely for drinking more whisky, smoking more cigarettes, or hitting more balls with more clubs, our alleged civilization will indeed be in danger of destroying itself. But I think the people of the furure will have realised the difference between pleasure and happiness. The older civilizations of Rome and Greece, which were founded on slavery, took their leisure very seriously and devoted it to social betterment. It was not until they began to devote their time to purely sensual pleasures that decay set in and civilization disappeared before the barbarians. The thinking political structure of the future will be founded on the more scientific slavery of the machine. The average man will become better in every way and it is upon the average man that the future of the human race depends for every thing.

The idea that machinery is at the root of all the economic difficulties of the world is wrong. In spite of unemployment, poverty and the slums of to-day, it is obvious that the men and women of to-day are infinitely better off than their great-greand-parents; and far happier if only because they have a greater capacity for happiness produced by increased sensitiveness and brain power. With physical disease banished, labour performed almost exclusively by machinery, and the only tasks necessary for men being those of supervision, the danger of the future will be that men will have no outlet for complaints.

If we realize the fact that each man and woman on the earth has only a certain amount of energy and that this can be

used in varions ways, we shall understand the position better, Primitive man used ninety-nine per cent of this energy in securing food for his stomach, shelter for his body, protection for his wife or children and sleeping. The one per cent of time left over he idled away with a pipe or used in carving on wood. But it was that very one per cent of time which led to civilization. It was thought alone which led to invention, turned the carving into writing and eventually to printing. To-day we calculate that a man should have eight hours' sleep, eight hours' working and eight hours' leisure; just seven and three-quarters more daily play than a savage, not including 'half days' and Sundays.

In the future, doctors may show us how to cut down our sleep by a certain amount. It is possible that as many people die of over-sleeping, and the accompanying mental atrophy, as of over-eating. But this will not add more than three or four hours to the leisure of the man of the future. Machines, on the other hand, can add another seven hours a day to his spare time. The idea that machinery is the 'enemy' of the so-called working classes is the biggest fallacy imaginable. If it were not for machines and automatit processes of every kind, they would still be in the depths of drudgery, spending all their lives in securing food and shelter. It is not the machines, but our faulty morals which are to blame for distress. If in one country there are 2,000 pairs of good boots and no bread, and in another 2,000 loaves but no boots, it is not the fault of workshops but of the politicians. Indeed without machines there would be only 2,000 pairs of boots and 2,000 loaves. Once the danger of starving in the midst of plenty is realized, deepseated prejudices will be forgotten. Economic warfare is a hereditary bequest.

There is another idea, that working with machines tends to make men machine-like. This idea looks better on the stage, perhaps, than in cold print, and I think the people of the future will become less like automata than ourselves. Once machines have ceased to be objects of wonder or playthings, they will be used. Men will realize the necessity of some mastery over time. That there is no complete control to-day is evidenced by the number of people who say, in effect, 'We cannot let the car-

be idle—let's go out.' And so out they go, without any object, because they cannott bear to think of wheels being idle. Far better to let machines idle than brains. In the future, motor cars will be affairs of convenience; or promptly scrapped. So with all machinery. Machines will be the slaves of man.

13. Make an index, and write a precis of the following correspondence:—

(1) No. 51 P. H./41.

From

The Secretary, Governing Body,

I.R.F. Association,

To

The Secretary to Government.

Assam.

New Delhi, July 10, 1941.

Sir.

I have the honour to state that the Governing Body, I.R. F. A., have recently had under consideration the allotment of the special ten lakhs grant made to the Association by the Government of India, which was ear-marked mainly for anti-malaria schemes.

- 2. I am instructed to offer the Government of Assam from this grant a sum of Rs. 40,000 a year for the next five years, or Rs. 2 lakhs in all, on the condition that this sum is devoted to the prevention and cure of malaria and that your Government will provide an equal amount for the same purpose.
- 3. The intention of the Government of India and of the LR.F.A. is that this grant should be utilized in carrying out anti-malaria work in a restricted area over a period of years in order to demonstrate what can be achieved by a serious attempt to eliminate malaria from a seriously infected area. The area selected, the methods to be adopted, and the staff required are questions which will no doubt be decided by your Government in consultation with their technical advisers, but I am to suggest for your Government's consideration that a suitable scheme might best be evolved by selecting some rural town, where malaria is an

important health problem and extending anti-malaria operations to the villages around. Other schemes may of course suggest themselves as being more suitable, but I am to add that in any case provision should be made for supervision and control of the work by an experienced and trained anti-malaria officer.

4. I should be glad to be informed as soon as possible if the Government of Assam are willing to accept this offer on the conditions stated above. If so, I should also be obliged if you would, in due course, forward full details of your suggested scheme to the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India for his scrutiny and approval.

> I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

X. Y.

Secretary

(2) No. 200/XI-40.

From

The Secretary to Government of Assam,

To

The Secretary, Governing Body,

I. R. F. Association,

New Delhi,

Dated Shillong, August 1, 1941.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 51 P. H./41, dated July 10, 1941, in which you on behalf of the Governing Body of the I.R.F.A. have offered the Government of this province a grant of Rs. 40,000 a year for the next five years on condition that the sum is devoted to the prevention and cure of malaria and that this Government would provide an equal amount for the same purpose, I am directed to say that this Government appreciate the generous offer which the Governing Body has made. This Government are considering the way in which it will be best

important health problem and extending anti-malaria operations to the villages around. Other schemes may of course suggest themselves as being more suitable, but I am to add that in any case provision should be made for supervision and control of the work by an experienced and trained anti-malaria officer.

4. I should be glad to be informed as soon as possible if the Government of Assam are willing to accept this offer on the conditions stated above. If so, I should also be obliged if you would, in due course, forward full details of your suggested scheme to the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India for his scrutiny and approval.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

X. Y.

Secretary

(2) No. 200/XI-40.

From

The Secretary to Government of Assam.

To

The Secretary, Governing Body,

I. R. F. Association.

New Delhi,

Dated Shillong, August 1, 1941.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 51 P. H./41, dated July 10, 1941, in which you on behalf of the Governing Body of the I.R.F.A. have offered the Government of this province a grant of Rs. 40,000 a year for the next five years on condition that the sum is devoted to the prevention and cure of malaria and that this Government would provide an equal amount for the same purpose, I am directed to say that this Government appreciate the generous offer which the Governing Body has made. This Government are considering the way in which it will be best

possible for them to take advantage of the offer. As soon as a decision has been reached on this point a further communication will be sent to you in the matter.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant, A. B.

Secretary.

(3)

No. 211/XI-40.

From

The Secretary to Government of Assam.

To

The Secretary, Governing Body, I.R.F. Association.

New Delhi.

Dated Shillong, August 29, 1941.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. 200/ XI-40, dated August 1, 1941, I am directed to say that this Government will be glad to take advantage of the generous offer of Rs. 40,000 per annum for five years which the I.R.F.A. have made for antimalaria work in selected areas of this province on condition that a similar amount is spent by the Government from the provincial revenues, and are preparing a scheme under which it will be necessary to spend the full Rs. 80,000 in the current financial year. Details of the scheme of work are being prepared and will be forwarded to the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India as soon as possible. In the meantime arrangements may kindly be made to make the I. R. F. A's contribution of Rs. 40,000 available when required in the current year.

I have the honour to be,
Sit,
Your most obedient servant.
A. B.
Secretary.

- 14. Make a precis of the following questions and answers taken from a parliamentary report in less than half of its present length:—
- Sir R. T. asked the Home Secretary whether in view of the increase in the number of car thefts and of ourtages by motor bandits he would approach local police authorities for the purpose of establishing throughout the country on main roads observation posts to be manned continuously for 24 hours and in telephonic communication with the police.
- Sir V. H. (Under Secretary) replied that the Home Secretary could not see his way to recommend a scheme exactly on the lines suggested, but arrangements on somewhat similar lines had been made by chief officers of police and were in operation in a number of districts and would be extended.
 - Sir R. T. asked for fuller details of the arrangements.
- Sir V. H.: I should have thought it would be obvious even to the honourable baronet that if you are going to eatch a thief the best way is not to broadcast it beforehand. (Laughter.)

(Government of India Secretariat, 1944)

15. Make precis of the following passage. The length of the precis should not exceed about one-third of the length of of the original. Before doing so, you are advised to read the passage carefully, noting those points which you consider to be the most important. Mark off every ten words in your answer, and at the bottom state the number of words which it contains. Your answer should be framed in good flowing English and not in telegraphic style:

If we go back to the origins of Western civilization, we find that what it has derived from Egypt and Babylonia is, in the main, characteristic of all civilizations and not specially distinctive of the West. The distinctive Western character begins with the Greeks, who invented the habit of deductive reasoning and the science of geometry. Their other merits were either not distinctive or lost in the Dark Ages. In literature and art they may have been supreme, but they did not differ very profoundly from various other ancient nations. In experimental science they produced a few men, notably Archimedes, who anticipated modern methods, but these men did not succeed in establishing a school or a tradition. The one prominent distinctive contribution of the Greeks to civilization was deductive reasoning and pure mathematics.

The Greeks, however, were politically incompetent, and their contribution to civilization would probably have been lost but for the government capacity of the Romans. The Romans discovered how to carry on the government of a great empire by means of a civil service and a body of law. In previous empires everything had depended upon the vigour of the monarch but in the Roman Empire the emperor could be murdered by the Praetorian Guards and the empire put up to auction with very little disturbance of the governmental machine-almost as little. in fact, as is now involved in a general election. The Romans seem to have invented the virtue of devotion to the impersonal State as opposed to loyalty to the person of the ruler. The Greeks, it is true, talked of patriotism, but their politicians were corrupt, and almost all of them at some period of their career accepted bribes from Persia. The Roman conception of devotion to the State has been an essential element in the production of stable government in the West.

One thing more was necessary to complete Western civilization as it existed before modern times, and that was the peculiar relation between government and religion which came through Christianity. Christianity was originally quite non-political, since it grew up in the Roman Empire as a consolation to those who had lost national and personal liberty; and it took over from Judaism an attitude of moral condemnation towards the rulers of the world. In the years before Constantine, Christianity developed an organization to which the Christian owed a loyalty even greater than that which he owed to the State. When Rome fell, the Church preserved in a singular synthesis what had proved most vital in the civilizations of the Jews, the Greek, and the Romans. From Jewish moral fervour came the ethical precepts of Christianity; from the Greek love of deductive reasoning

came theology; from the example of Roman imperialism and jurisprudence came the centralized government of the Church and the body of Canon Law.

(U. P. Civil Service, 1946)

16. Make a precis of the following in about a quarter of its original length (200 to 250 words):—

Turning the pages of newspapers, reading what 'Our Correspondent in Berlin has to say, and then his brother in Moscow, listening to the voices which come to us over the wireless, giving an ear now and again to the rumours whispered in the train or across the dinner-table, we may well be excused if we find the situation filled with confusion and altogether baffling in its complexity. Only when we rise above the babble of the moment and strive to breathe the purer air of calm reflection can we detect behind the shifting phantasmagoria the clear outlines of a principle which we may hold and cherish. Boundaries, acts, frontier incidents, speeches and pronouncements of every kind-thes; belong to the world of change, and change indeed from day to day, even from hour to hour. Not on these things do the most vital moves of the political chessboard depend for their origin and inspiration. If we seek that guiding principle we shall find it in the conflict which endures today as it has endured through all the centuries of human history, between the belief in dictatorship and the belief in democracy.

Neither the one nor the other is a new-comer to the field of political speculation. 2,500 years ago the Greeks submitted themselves to the rule of dictators, and then tired of the yoke, changed over to democracy of the most advanced type. The Roman system was nominally a democracy with a dictatorial core. During the Middle Ages history records flourishing democratic States, existing side by side with the dictatorship of Emperor and Pope. In the modern world we still have a conflict between the principles of the French Revolution of 1789 and those of the Fascist and Bolshevik Revolutions of our own day.

For thousands of years, then, the battle has been engaged. Now one system and now the other has won the mastery, but on every occasion complete victory has been denied. There seems to be something in the human spirit which revolts against the too long continued domination of one personality, however great; at the same time it must be admitted that history points to many occasions when men have gladly abandoned their most cherished individual rights in favour of the rule of a strong man who promised a way out from the menacing situation of the moment.

When the First Great War ended in 1919 it seemed as, if democracy had won it; last and greatest triumph-a triumph which apparently bore all the seeds of permanence. Countries which had been subjected to autocratic rule had crashed in hopeless ruin, while others in which democracy had been the guiding principle had endured to the end and won the most complete victory. The War had been widely advertised by the Allies as a struggle between Democracy and Autocracy, and with the coming of peace there was a rush on the part of the defeated to reproduce within their own borders those democratic institutions which apparently were the prerequisites of victory. Germany kicked Kaiserism into the gutter, and at Weimar proclaimed a constitution of the most extraordinary liberality. The Succession States which emerged from the debris of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, together with re-born Poland, enlarged Rumania, and the congeries of Baltic States, all hastened to provide themselves with parliaments, presidents, cabinets and parties on the approved lines of democratic parliamentarianism.

If parliaments spell democracy, then democracy had never seemed so assured of its future as in 1919. Victors and vanquished alike paid tribute to its victues in word and in deed.

Years passed, and the rhythmic alternation referred to above became one more in evidence. Parliamentarianism had reached the crest of its wave; ere long it was held engulfed in trough. To change the metaphor, the first break in the democratic facade came in Italy, which, although nominally one of the victorious powers, was bitterly disappointed with her share of the material fruits of the struggle. For years past parliamentary government in Italy had heen almost a synonym for corruption and ineffici-



ency, and after the War its defects became too blatant to be endured. In 1922 a militant journalist, Benito Mussolini, at the head of of a Private army of black-shirted Fascists, gave a push to the rotting fabric which sent it toppling to the ground. As the saviour of public order he was granted the premiership, and in due course proceeded with a programme of complete regimentation of the Italian people. By skilful manipulation the Italian parliament became of less and less importance, until it emerged as the sounding board of ministerial opinion. In the realm of economics the foundations were laid of a system in which masters and men were grouped in corporations. As the head of the 'Corporative States' stood the dictator II Duce, Mussolini himself, in whose hands were grasped all the reins of power. He was Caesar in all but name, and his interest in the imperial tradition was evidenced at once by his care for the recovery of relics of ancient Rome and for the creation of an empire not unworthy to be compared with that of Augustus and the Antonines.

CHAPTER VI. Essays and Translation

ESSAYS FOR COMPETITVE EXAMINATIONS

Hints for Essay writing

Essay writing is an art of skill in which originality of ideas and a sense of arrangement are essential. Every artist whether a painter or a sculptor requires some material to work with. The materials necessary for the essayists are 'words and ideas. With these tools he must aim at matter, manner and methods. Arrangement of unsystematic thoughts in a logical form and preparation of an skeleton-like outline which must be developed and covered with flesh should be the aim. The outline, if thoughtfully drawn, would safeguard against the inclusion of unnecessary points or the leaving out of the necessary and striking facts.

The whole essay is divided into three main parts:—(a) Introduction; (b) Body of the essay and (c) Conclusion. The introduction of the essay should not be longer than the body. The essential feature of a good introduction is to convey to the reader's mind what the general aim of the essay is going to be. It must be suggestive. The body of the essay contains the development of thoughts on the subject on hand. It must be the elaboration of the ideas, of the introduction in details. It should be carefully designed, for it is the breath of the essay. The last but not the least thing is the conclusion. The end, like the beginning, should be short. It should not be hasty or abrupt. The concluding words must leave a good impression.

Arrangement of the essay into paragraphs is very essential. Without it it will read monotonous and a hotch-potch of ideas. Each paragraph should contain the development of one central thought. There should be unity among paragraphs. They should be so arranged as to let the idea flow from one paragraph

to the other without forming an awkward break between them. Bear in mind the sense of proportion. As it is an important factor in drawing pictures so also it is very essential in essay writing. The interest of the reader should be kept upto the end. The most interesting facts should not be placed at one place to make the reader feel disgusted to read remaining essay.

A good style beautifies matter and compensates for its defects. Donot be ornate and unusual. The merit of an essay does not depend upon the number of difficult words used in it, but upon the smooth flow it contains. The style must be lucid and clear. Brevity of style should always be aimed at. Try to express the greatest amount of meaning with the smallest number of words.

The essay must be a specimen of neatness and tidiness and moulded in a good hand writing without scribbling here and there.

Begin with a key sentence and let one lamp light another and one idea lead to another. Allot each paragraph a due proportionate length and link each paragraph. The body of the essay is the hinge which links the introduction and the conclusion. Bad construction, clumsy repetitions and obscure sentences and obsolete words and phrases mar the beauty of the essay. Wrong punctuation and spelling mistakes spoil your well worded essay and well thought and well arranged paragraphs. Usesimple words which are known to you. In the body introduce the anecdotes and word-pictures on which the mind may dwell and close with a forcible epigramatic sentence. It is better if you can end your essay with a quotation from known author. Be always exact in the use of synonyms and antonyms. The use of similies and descriptive epithets enhances the charm of the essay but only when they are vivid and forcible. They must be natural and not forced.

SUBJECTS FOR ESSAYS

- 1. Uses of Industrial exhibitions.
- 2. Principal advantages arising from the division of labour in the production of any article in common use.

3. In the acquirement of knowledge genius cannot avail without application.

4. The influence of sanitary laws on the preservation of

5. "Breathes there the man with soul so dead,

Who never to himself hath said,

This is my own, my nativeland".

- 6. Education. What it comprehends and what is its ulterior aim?
 - 7. Modern Socialism: its strength and its weakness.
 - 8. Poetry as an aid to prose writing.
- 9. The Social life of the Indians with any consideration bearing upon its improvements or reform.
- 10. The struggle between Labour and Capital, and its remedies.
- 11. The modern Novel, its character, and tendency: exemplified by references to the works of recent novelists.
- 12. Love of truth—a test o fadvancement in individuals and in nations.
- 13. Influence of democracy on the development of the fine arts.
- 14. Indian famines: how to provide against their evil effects and their frequent recurrence.
 - 15. Aspects of India's progress and India's poverty.
- 16. The study of Political Economy and its influence on the form and features of a country's civilization.
- 17. The characteristics and the function of literature in a democratic age.
- 18. The relative advantages and disadvantages of town life and country life in modern India.
- 19. India's industrial resources: how best to utilise and develop them.
 - 20. A plea for a leisured class in Indian society.

- The duties and responsibilities of a journalist in Modern India.
- 22. Leisure: how best to occupy it.
- 23. The position of woman in civilized society.
- The advantages and disadvantages of representative Government.
- An ideal University for the India of today: how to secure it.
- 26. Universal Disarmament.
- 'Ability to read is not synonymous with ability to reflect on what is read'.
- 28. Sport as a means of promoting international friendship,
- 29. Science as a factor in social advancement.
- 'Mass movement tends to outrage the ethical law that every human being must be treated as an end and not as a means.
- 31. The proposed United States of Europe.
- The co-operative credit movement, and how to make it succeed.
- 33. Hiking in the Himalayas.
- 34. The alleviations of office work.
- Compare the film which you have seen of any novel which you have read, and discuss the relative merits of each form of presentation.
- 36. Reflections in a monastery garden.
- 37. Your idea of a happy man.
- 38. Which do you think has the greater influence on public opinion today—the newspaper or broadcasting?
- 39. The marvels of modern machinery.
- 40. "Holiday-making is an art; the difficult art of makebelieve". Discuss the truth of this statement.
- 41. Smuggling-ancient and modern.

- Television—its present development and future possibilities.
- 43. The "staggering" of school holidays.
- 44. Has the introduction of machinery done more harm than good?
- 45. 'Variety is the spice of life'.
- 46. Freedom of speech.
- Discuss the daily programme of the B. B. C. and draw up what you consider an ideal programme for one day.
- 48. Stamp-collecting as a hobby.
- 49. Piracy-ancient and modern.
- 50. 'Nothing venture, nothing win'.
- 51. A visit to an art gallery or a museum.
- 52. The art of cartoonist.
- 53. Problem of national defence.
- 54. Is machinery a blessing to mankind?
- 55. Fashions in Dress.
- 56. 'Tax the people's vices'.
- 57. Separation of judicial and executive functions in India.
- 58. Should the medium of instruction upto High School standard be English or a student's own mother tongue? Describe advantages of each.
- 59. Development of the Indian Sugar industry.
- Basic English: Advantatages and disadvantages compared with the usual methods of teaching English in India.
- Advantages and disadvantages of prohibition in the light of Indian conditions.
- 62. Primary Education: Compulsory and free.
- 63. Place of Cinema in education.
- 64. Future of the Talkies.
- 65. Unemployment: Causes and cure.
- 66. Museum: Service to the people.

- 67. 'Zeal without knowledge is fire without light'.
- 68. The future of co-operation in the economic world.
- 69. The choice of profession in modern India.
- National festivities and public amusements—their influence on national character, with special reference to India.
- 71. Agriculture and manufacture—an enquiry in their consticting claims.
 - 72. The present position of the labour question in India.
- 73. Modern English oratory—its characteristic excellences, and its influence on English public life.
 - 74. Patience under adversity.
- 75. The Elizabethan era of English literature: its scope and influence.
 - 76. The Prospects of International Peace.
 - 77. Modern Warfare.
 - Some notable benefactors of the human race and their achievements.
 - 79. Agriculture in India.
 - 80. Industrialization in India.
 - 81. Black Markets.
 - 82. Post War Reconstruction.
 - 83. Rationing in India.
 - 84. 'For forms of government, let fools contest, Whate'er is best administered, is best'.
 - 85. Town planning in India.
 - 86. National War Front.
 - 87. Hoarding and Profiteering.
 - 88. The Force of Examples.
 - 89. Dreams and visions.
 - 90. The Power of the Press.
 - 91. The desirability of using the vernacular language as a medium of higher instruction.

- 92. "The less sociology is imported into legal discussions the better".
- 33. Inflation of the currency: How to check it,
- 94. Social and industrial reconstruction and development of India.
- 95. Growth of population and food supply in India.
- 96. Food Rationing in India.
- 97. Control and decontrol of Commodities.
- 98. Leadership.
- 99. Religion in the modern world.
- 100. "Genius is one percent inspiration, ninety nine percent perspiration".

Questions on Essays

(U. P. Secretariat Examination, 1940)

- 1. Write an essay on ONE of the following subjects, all of which carry equal marks:—
 - (1) The proposed United States of Europe.
 - (2) The Co-operative credit movement, and how to make it succeed.
 - (3) Hiking in the Himalayas.
 - .(4) The alleviations of office work.
 - (5) Compare the film version which you have seen of any novel which you have read, and discuss the relative merit of each form of presentation.
 - (U. P. Secretariat Superior Service Examination, 1942)
- 2. Write an essay on any ONE of the following subjects, all of which carry equal marks:—
 - (a) The part which India is playing in the War.
 - (b) On doing what one likes.
 - (c) A suggested scheme for the perfect Indian University.

- (d) Leadership.
- (e) Religion in the modern world.
- (f) A continuation of Gulliver's Travels.

(Naib Tahsildarship Examinarion, 1944)

Hindustani Composition.

- 3. Write an essay on ONE of the following subjects in simple and correct Hindustani, either in the Devanagari or in the Persian Script:—
 - (a) The Prospects of International Peace.
 - (b) Modern Warfare.
 - (c) If I were the Minister of Education.
 - (d) Some notable benefactors of the human race and their achievements.

Transliterate your essay in the other script.

(Naib Tahsildarship Examination, 1944)

- 4. Write an essay on any ONE of the following subjects:-
- (a) Agriculture in India.
- (b) Industrialization in India.
- (c) Black Markets.
- (d) 'For forms of government, let fools contest, whate're is best administered, is best'.

(U. P. Civil Service, 1946)

Imagine yourself as the guest of honour at a banquet where the host has proposed your toast in very flattering terms. Compose a short speech in reply.

OR

Write a letter to your younger; brother who has just matriculated and is about to join a college, telling him what, in your opinion, are the elements of good modern English prose style.

Words and Phrases helpful in Translation

1. Snake charmer	सपेरा	البيدا
2. Mishap	त्राफत	أفت
3. Craft	उद्म	صنعت
4. Cavalry	रिसाला	رسالة
5. Hermit	सन्यासी	سنياسي
6. Glutton	पेटू	پيٿو
7. Cobbler	मोची	.مروچى
8. Poplar	ताड़	31.5
Incessantly	लगातार	لكاتار
10. In vogue	प्रचलित	عام رواج
11. A ministrel	भाट, गवइया	گویا
12. Villain	गुँडा	اگندا
13. Encore!	फिर से	, مکوو
14. Gymnasium	अखाड़ा ,	اکها رًا
15. Guitar	सितार	بستار
16. Man of niggar- dly habits	मक्खीचूस	مکہي چوس
17. Parsimony; frugality	किकायत	كفايت
18. Lump of flesh	नर्भ गोश्त	ملايم گوثت
19. Roaring trade	बड़े जोर की तिज	بڑے زور کی تجارت गरत
20. The infantry	पैदल फौज	پيدل فوج
21. Past cure	असाध रोग	مرض لاعلاج

22. With great eclat.	बड़ी घूम धाम से	بجي دهوم دهام سے
23. Drizzling	रिम किम वर्षा	پاني ئى جه <u>ر</u> ى
24. Fish-broth	मछली का शोरवा	مچهلی کا ثوریه
25. Rain in a heavy downpour	मूमलाधार मेंह	موسلادهار بارش
26. Cock-and-bull stories	चन्द्रखाने की गप	چنڌو خانے کي گپ
27. Dilemma	शशोपंज	شش وپنج
28. In the ascendent	उन्नति पर	عربي پر
29. Stricken in years		
30. Licking flames'	लपलपाती हुई लपटें	لپلپاتے ہوئے شعلے
3I. Posse of constables	सिपाहियों की जमात्रत	
32. A carriage and four	चार घोड़ों की गाड़ी	چار گهوڙون کي گاڙي
33. By leaps and bounds	दिनौ दूनी रात चगनी	^{گار} ی دن دوني رات چوگذی
34. Groping about	उवेड्बुन में	ادهيربن مين
35. Fair and above	सन्देह से दूर	شک و شبہ سے
board		بري
36. Fangs	जहर के दांत	زهرکے دانت
37. Gipsy	वंजारा	خانه بدوش
38. To squander	पानी की तरह रुप्या	پانی کي طرح روپيه
money like water		بریاد کرنا
39. To disembark at the dock	बन्द्र गाह पर उतरना	بندر گاه پر أترنا
40. To trip	देर फिसजना	پي ر پهسلنا

41. To pelt	ढेले फेकना	تميك يهينكنا
42. To wring out	निचोड़ना	نحجوزنا
43. To cast	ढालना	تمالنا
44. Chafing with anger	गुस्से में लाल पीला होना	فصے میں لال پیلا هونا
45. The horse has shied	s घोड़ा सड़क गया है	گهورا بهرک گیا هے
46. To make faces	•	مئة چرانا
47. Going to the dogs	मिट्टी में मिलना	خاک میں ملنا
48. To break into claps	ताली बजाना	تالي بجانا
49. To fell tree		پي ر كاتنا او ألت گئي
50. The boat cap	si- नाव उलट गई	أو ألت كُني
51. To prefer an appeal	अपील दाखित करन	
52, To break in the horse	घोड़े को निकालना	گهوڙے کو نکالنا
53. To leave in	n परेशानी में छोड़ना	پريشاني مين چهورنا
54. To go-a-hur	शिकार को जाना	شكاركو جاتا
55. Cast down	उदास होना	اوداس هونا
56. To be drenche by rain		بارش ہے تر ہوجانا
57. To saw wood	लकड़ी चीरना	لكرى چيرنا

58. Walking the horse	घोड़े को फिराना	گھوڑے کو پھرڑا
59. Go to the dogs	भाड़ में जावी	بهار میں جاو
60. To spin the top	लट्टू नचाना	لله نچانا
61. To lop off bran-		شاخون کو کاتفا
ches	साला का काउंगा	- J- W
62. Pinching of shoe	जूते का काटना	جرتا كاتّنا
63. To limp	लगं ड़ाना	لنگزانا
64. To bear false witness	भूठी गवाही देना	جهوتی گواهی دیا
65. Ill-becoming	शोभा न देना	زیب نه دینا
66. To give chase	पीञ्चा करना	پيچها كرنا
67. To yoke	जोतना	جوتفا
68. To kick about its hind legs	दुलत्ती मारना	دولتى مارنا
69. Time hangs heavy on my hands	मेरा समय काटे नहीं कटता	میرا رتت کا <u>تّ</u> ے نہیں کتّتا
70. Snakes cast their skin	सांप केंचुल उतारते हैं	سانپ کینچلی اوتارتے هیں
7I. Time is fleeting	समय उड़ा जाता है	وقت أرًا جاتا هے
72. The boil has suppurated	फोड़ा पक गया है	پھورا پک گیا ہے
73. Get your nails pared	श्रपने नाखून कटवालो	
74. Beside with joy	खुशी के मारे फूलना	خوشی کے مارے پھوٹنا
75. Weasel	ऊद्विलाव	اود بلاو

		ميئتى
76. Frogs	मेंडक	گُلْهُرى
77. Squirrels	गिलहरी	لئمر بها المر بها
78. Hyena	लकड्बघा	بأذ
79. Hawk	वाज	
80. Cuckoo	कोयल	کویل
81. Bear	रीञ्च	راتحته
•	कवूतर	كبوتر
82. Dove		سارس
83. Crane	सारस	بارة سنكها
84. Stag	वारह सिंघा	گیندا
85. Rhinoceros	गेंडा	•
86. Gnat	मच्छर	م'ش€هر
87. Jasmine	चमेली	چىيلى
o/. jasiiiiiic	गेंदा	گینده
88. Marigold-flower	कमज	كىل
89. Lotus	क्ष चिहचिहाना	چهچهانا
90. To twitter		هنهنانا
91. To neigh	हिनहिनाना	م رينكنا
92. To bray	रेंकना	يهسكارنا
93. Hissing	फुसकारना	ترترانا
94. Croaking	टरटराना	• • •
	गर्जना	گرجنا
95. Roaring	गूँजना	گونجنا
96. Cooing	कांऊ कांऊ	كاۋں كاۋن
97. Cawing		چنگهارنا
98. Trumpeting	चिंघाडना	يهذبهذانا
99. Whizzing	भिनभिनाना	گلهريوں کي چت
100. Squeaking	गिलहरियों की	سهريوں تي چت چتاهت
100 1	चटचटाहट	گیدر کا بھوکنا
101. Howling	गीदड का भोकना	,4-

	(
102. To Growling	गुरीना	غرانا	
I03. Skipping and frisking	उञ्जन। व कूदना	اچهلنا اور کا دنا	
I04. Gusts	बायु के फोंके	ھوا کے جھوٹکے	
105. Way-farer.	राहगीर	راه گير	
106. To be at wit's end	सटपटा जाना	لالم لقيقس	
I07. To disappear bag and baggage.	रफू चक्कर होजाना	رفوچکر هوجانا	
108. A draught of water	एक घूंट पानी	إيك گهونت پاني	
I09. Lumps of poison	बिस की गाठें	بس کی گانڈہیں	
110. Quintessential merit	जौहर	خوهر	
III. Roaming like a sleek bull	मुसटन्डे बने फिरना	مشتندے بنے پهرنا	
II2. Spouts	परनाले	<u>پرنالے</u>	
II3. Swings	भूते	جهولے	
II4. To add new lustre	चार चांद तगना	چار چاند لگنا	
II5. By the sweat of one's brow	लहू पसीना करके	لہوپسینہ کر کے	
II6. The gentle stirrings of	बायुके हत्तके भोंके	نسیم کے هلکے جهونکے	

II7. To eat the bread of	रोटी तोडना	روڭى تورنا
idleness		
II8 Vexation	उल्ल म्मन	والمجهن
II9. Linseed	श्रलसी	السي
120. Mustard seed	सरसों	and metal
12I. Stricken with grief	रंज का मारा	غم کا مارا
I22. To carve the	गोरत काटना	گوشنت كاتفا
I23. Day in and day out	सारे दिन	سارے درو
124. Obsequies	सृत-संस्कार	کریا کرم
125. A juggler	सदारी	مداري
126. Scorpion	বিভয়	بهنهو
127. To give graph	ic जीवीं जागनी तस्वीर	, खीचना
description	وير كهيئتهنا	جي <i>تي</i> جاٽتي تص
128. Dishevelled	वाज विखरे हुई मूर	ारा
human form		بال پکهري هوأي
129. To peck at	चुगना	liks
130. Mimics	नघाल	تقال
131. Pomegranate	अनार	201
132. Feigned sympathy	वनावटी हमदर्दी	يغاوتي شدودني

PROVERBS

Coming events cast their shadows before.
 होन हार विरवा के होत चीकने पात

ھونھار بروا کے ھوت چیکئے پات

2. Prettiness dies very quickly; To every spring there is an autumn.
ভাব বিনাকী ভাবনী দিন অন্থাবাৰ

چار دن کی چاندنی پهر اندهیارا پاکهه

3. Cast pearls before swine. भैस के आगे बीन बजाना

بهینس کے آگے بین بجانا

 A little knowledge is a dangerous thing नीम हकीम खतरा जान

نيم حكيم خطرة جان

5. Save life, save all. জানৰখী লাজী দাए

جان بچی لاکہوں پائے

6. Bravado on top of robbery. उत्तटा चोर कोतवाल को डाटे

ألتًا جور كوتوال كو دَاتَّه

7. Cast not your pearls before the swine अन्बेके आगे रोये और अपने दोदा खोये

اندھے کے آگے روئے اپنے دیدہ کہوئے

9. Reduced to poverty, he still affects pomp.

रस्सी जल गई पर बल न गया

رسی جل گئی پر بل نه گیا

Slander hurts the slander.
 आसमान पर धृका अपने सर पर आया

آسمان پر تہوکا اپنے سرپر آیا

It is a far cry.
 श्रभी दिल्ली दूर है

ابہی دھلی دور ہے

12. A sleeping fox catches no poultry. जो सोवे सो खोवे

جو سووے سیکھووے

Good wine needs no bush.
 हाथ कँगन को आरसी क्या है

هاته کنگن کو آرسی کیا هے

14. A word for wise, a rod for the fool. लातों के भूत बातों से कब मानें

التوس کے بھوت باتوں سے کب سانیں

15. Luck follows luck खुदा देता है तो छप्पर फाड़ कर देता है

ے انہ ہورا ہے۔ خدا دیتا ہے تو چھپتر پھاڑ کردیتا ہے

16. He that exalteth shall be humbled वड़ वोल का सर नीचा

ہوے بول کا سر نیجا

17. The child is in his father's boots. छोटा मुंह बड़ी वात

چهوتا منه بری بات

Every cock fights best at his own dung-hill.
 अपनी गली में कुत्ता भी शेर होता है
 إيني گلى مين كتا بهي شير هوتا هـ

39. It takes two to make a row. एक हाथ से ताजी नहीं बजती

ایک ھاتہ سے تالی نہیں بجتی

20. Barking dogs seldom bite. जो गरजते हैं वह बरसते नहीं

جو گرجتے هيں وه برستے نهيں

21. A bad workman quarrels with his tools. नाच न द्यावे आंगन टेडा

ناچ نه أوے انكن تيوها

22. 'A bird in the hand is better than two in the bush. नौ नकद न तेरह उधार

نونقد نه تيره أدهار

23. An empty vessel makes much noise. अध जल गगरी छलकत जाय

ادهة جل گگرى چهلكت جائے

24. Much ado about nothing. सूत न कपास कोली से लहमलहु।

سوت نه کپاس کولی سے لتّهم لتّها

25. He gives twice that gives in a trice.

ترت دان مها کلیان

26. A burnt child dreads the fire
दूय का जला छांछ को भी फूक फूक कर पीता है
دوده کا جلا چها چهه یہی پہرنک بهرنک کر بیتا ہے

27. All's well that ends well.

أنت بهلا تو سب بهلا

28. Like master, like servant. लोभी गुरू लालची चेला

لوبهى گرو اللحى چياا

29. As you sow, so will you reap. जसा इरोगे वैसा ही भरोगे

جیسا کروگے ریسا بہروگے

30. A drowning man catches at a straw-डूबते श्राद्धी को तिनके का सहारा

قربنتے آدمی کر تفکیے کا سہارا

31. He jests at scars, (who never felt a wound. जाके पैर न जाय वेबाई बह क्या जाने पीर पराई جائے پیر نہ جائے بیوائی رہ کیا جائے بیر پرائی

32. Penny wise, pound foolish. मुंहरें छुटें और कोयलों पर छाप

مهرین لئیں اور کو الرس پر چهاپ

33. To kill two birds with one stone. ত্র দথ বা কাল

ایک پنته دو کاچ

34. It is useless to cry over spilt milk. श्रव पञ्जता ये होत कया जब चिडिथां चुन गईं खेत هور کنگر هورت کیا جب چویال چو گیگر کنید

35. Many a little makes a mickle,

वूंद बूंद से घट भरे

قطرة قطرة سے دریا بی جاتا ہے

36. It is never too late to mend. सवेरे का भूला शाम को घर लीट आवे तो बह भूला नहीं कहा जाता

صبح تا بهوا شام كو واپس أوے تو اسكو بهوا نهين كهتے

37. Ill news runs apace. बुरी खबर बहुत जल्द फैज़ती है

نری خبر بہت جلد پہیلتی ہے

38. A drop in the ocean-ऊंट के मुंह में जीरा

ارنت کے ستہ سین زیرہ

39. Cut your coat according to your cloth. उतने पैर पसारिये जितनी लांबी सौर

اتنے پیر یساریئے جتنی النبی سور

40. Much cry and little wool. ऊंची दुकान और फींका पकवान

اونچى دوكان يهينكا يكوان

41. A fair face and foul heart. मन में राम वराल में सोंटा

من مین رام بغل مین سونتا

42. Birds of a feather flock together. जैसे में तैसा मिले

جیسے میں تیسا ملے

43. Good mind good find-श्राप भले तो जग भला

أب بھلے تو جگ بھلا

44. Ill got ill spent. चोरी का धन मोरी में

چوري کا دهن موری میں

45. Might is right. जिसकी लाठी उसकी भैंस

جسكى لاتّهى أسكي بهينس

46, No rose without thorn. बिना दुख के मुख नहीं

بنا دکهم کے سکهم نہین

47. Too many cooks spoil the broth बहुत से योगी मठ उजाड़

بہت سے یوگی مقه أجاز

48. Touch pitch and you will be defiled कोयलों की दलाली में काले हाथ

کوئلوں کی دلالی میں کالے ھاتھہ

49. To carry coal to newcastle डलरे बांस बरेली को

أُلنَّه بانس بريلي كو

50. Money makes the mare go दाम करावे काम

دام کراوے کام

Questions on Translation

(U. P. Secretariat, 1940)

 Translate into English the following passage. A literal translation is not asked for, but candidates should try to give the nearest idiomatic equivalent:—

Raste par un admion ne muihe chhor diva. Main us bare darakht ki taraf apni bandug ke sahare girta parta chala. Sine men sakht dard tha is live ahista ahista chal sakta tha. Khansi ka io ek bar zor hua to khun ke dale munh se nikal ae. Main irna dar gaya ki jan se hath dho baitha. Sham ke qarib main darakhu ke nazdik pahuncha. Uske niche ek gabr thi, aur ek baira oi khidmat par tha. Tab us ne meri hi zaban men muih se guftam ki to meri bachhen khil gain, go wuh guftagu vihi thi 'Tum vahan se chale jao, mujhe digg na karo,' Main us ke pas let gava aur apna dukhra sunane laga. Uska dil kuchh kuchh naram ha chala, magar us ne kaha ki 'agar pindari tujhe dekh paenge ya unko malum hojaega ki main ne kisi sarkari sipahi ko madad di hai, to wuh muihe aur tuihe donon hi ko neza se chhed dalenge' Usne nim ke patton ka leb taiyar karke mere zakhm par lagyaya. iis se muihe bahut aram mila. Uske asan se rasta dur tak donon taraf dikhai deta tha, is liye jab koi ane lagta tha to mujhe chhipne ki fursat mil jati thi. Ab main kuchh kuchh chal phir sakta tha, lekin goli mere pith ke gosht ke andar rah gai thi, is se zakhm men pip bhar ai aur sakht dard hone laga.

(U. P. Secretariat Superior Service, 1942)

Translate into English the following passage. A literal translation is not asked for, but candidates should try to give the nearest idiomatic equivalent:—

Lambardar: Ek dhela bhi nahin. Doctor aur dawa Disttict Board ki taraf se hamare liye bilkul muft hai.

Sugrat: Yih galat hai. Ap jaise logon ke liye muft nahin hai, garibon aur lacharon ke liye muft hai. District Board to yih

chahta hai ki amir log ilaj aur dawa hasil karke shukrane ke taurpar chanda bhi diya karen us se gharibon ki dawa daru muft ki a sake, lekin halat yih hai ki dawa lene ke liye har shakhs gharib aur lachar ban jata hai. Ap paisa pas hote hue bhi chanda nahin dete. Natija yih hai ki District Board nae hospital nahin khol sakta. Us ke pas hospitalon ke liye jis qadar rupiya tha, wuh to un par lag chuka. Ab agar muftkhor maldar chanda den to aur hospital khole jaen. Sab se bari kharabi yih pesh agai hai ki District Board auraton ke liye Doctornian nahin rakh sakta. Maujuda rupae men un ke kharch ki gunjaish nahin hai. Atsos yih hai ki sab ke sab bhikari ban gae hain aur District Board se har chiz muft lene ke liye har waqt munh phalae buthe rahte hain,

(U. P. Secretariat Subordinate Service, 1942)

3. Translate the following passage into English:-

Patwari kagazon ko tayyar karta hai, apne halqe men gasht lagata hai. Kheton ki paimaiyish karta hai. Is ke halqe men jo radd-o-badal hota hai use kagazon men dari karta hai. Apne kagazon ko thik bandhe hue waqt par sarkari daftar men dakhil karta hai. Kuchh kagzat Registrar Kanungo ke yehan dakhil karta hain: kuchh girdawar kanungo ke yehan jab girdawar kanungo halqe men daura karta hai tab patwari use un sab nai baton ki khabar deta hai jo uske halqe men hoti hain. Aur tehsil men bhi use khas khas baton ki report karta parti hai. Agar koi admi patwari ke kagzat dekhna chahe to patwari apne samme unhen dekha sakta hai aur zaruri baten unhen nore kara sakta hai. Patwari tasdiq kiya hua register kagaz dekhne wale ko dedega. Kagaz dekhne ke liye is tareh fees dena parti hai.

(U. P. Naib Tahsildars, 1944)

4. Translate into Hindustani:-

Shivaji, it should be remembered, was not only a great warrior, but a great administrator too. His army was organised in a sensible fashion with a gradation of officers. Strict discipline, military as well as moral, was the chief characteristic of his army. The garrisons in the forts were carefully constituted and every possible care was taken to prevent what would today be called the

fifth-column activity. He disliked the Jagir system and preferred to pay his officers' salaries from the treasury. The government of the kingdom was conducted by Shivaji with the aid of a council of eight ministers. The whole admistration was based on principles of the Hindu scriptures. Civil disputes were settled by a panchayat. The greater portion of the revenue came from the conquered States and from the plunder of the army. The fixed revenue system was stopped and the assessment was made on the actual crop. The normal share of the State was two-fifths.

CHAPTER VII

PROOF CORRECTING

General Instructions

A proof should be read carefully and minutely and it is always safe to read it at least twice. Every correction that is required to be made in the proof should be written legibly giving a clear impression. If any other instructions are necessary for the press they should be enclosed within a cirole. Uniformity should be observed in the spelling of proper names, uncommon and technical words.

The corrections in the proof should be indicated in the margin, If there are two or more mistakes in the same line corrections should be inserted in the margin nearest that half of the line in which the errors appear. The corrections should follow each other in the order as that in which the mistakes occur. Should there he no sufficient space in the margin to indicate all corrections, some of them may be indicated elsewhere, but they should be connected with a line.

The signs or marks which are commonly used are indicated in the following pages with their explanation.

Signs used in proof correcting

Signs	Illustration	Explanation of signs
21	Ruifer	Delete.
6	Want	Reverse.
wf.	Agre∉	(Wrong font), change to same type as others.
stat	He went-up-	Let it stand or retain what is deleted.
Hel.	Shakespearc	Change to italics
S. Cap.	Shakespeare	Change to small capitals
сар.	Shakespeare	Change to capitals.
l.c.	FORT	Change to lower case or small letters.
Rom:	Sick	Change to Roman type.
n/	Egland	Insert the letter shown in the margin.
0	C/1. E.	Insert a full stop.
داد	It is therefore necessary	Insert a comma.
4	Kings Palace	Insert an apostrophe.
" " "	Reforms	Insert inverted commas or quotation marks.

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Signs used in proof correcting -- (Cont d).

Signs	lllustration	Explanation of signs
H H	Governor/in/Council	Insert hyphen.
H	B / Receipts	Insert dash.
tes.	Researced	Transpose or bring to right place.
tra.	He/gone has	Transpose.
0	Authority	Bring together.
#	Helis fool	Put space between the words.
	He went there	Put straight, in a line,
lead Algin	lt was not a matter of regret	Put more space between the lines.
Algin	The Emperor stood at the lead of it.	Bring the lines below each other.
Vin on	The prince came., But as he was leaving, a man approached him.	Continue to the same line.
N.R	Such property was in existence long before. The Government announced a remission.	New paragraph.

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Signs used in proof correcting-(Concld).

Signs	Illasvation	Explanation of signs
group found	(The current is resisted in its passage by the Flaroent	Indent
Antique	Lucknow	Change to bolder type.
Less #	It would be faily on his part to run	Put less space between the lines.
1	It was his #duty.	Press down space.
Х	It was not passible	Change bad lerters
45	I came I saw I conquered	Move further to right or left.
L	What sho so you see	Equalize space.

Proof Sheet Marked for Correction.

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Proof sheet after correction

It was not possible to govern this Empire in accordance the principles of administration of small states. The Empire had been built up by conquest and held together by force. The old checks upon the authority of the ruler were no longer operative and the Emperor was, therefore, an autocrat in whom the entire authority of the state centred. An elaborate machinery of government was devised which administered the affairs of the Empire by means of departments and boards. The Emperor stood at the head of the government. He was the guardian of the social order and it was his duty to protect hie and property.

Questions and Answers

Q. 1. Correct in the following passage all errors of grammar, order of words, spelling, punctuation and print:

Randily it can be imagined no doubt that no circumstand operates morw powerfully with formation of characters than dispotre power- and that the mimde of all those which posses them will on general be actiated by the same samo motyves? and inflyenced by same trains of thoughts. It would be wonderfull. If the flatery of courteers failed to inspire them with a high sence of there own merlt, it obsegiousness to their caprises did not Produce an universale contempt forest of mankind, and an opinion that there wishes aught to be giattifed at whatever eXpenses; and if theresa itery grandeur did not not render them salous to of beings who they hardly dain toas partisipating of one common nature consider. such Certainly appeas to be natural effect of unital ly circumstanaes in whom eastern soverains ar placed and to A misery review the history of asiatictheir is more resonn to wunder. At the freequent exseptions to genral rule then at number of instances in what it is examplifies.

Corrected passage

Ans. It can, no doubt, be readily imagined that no circumstance operates more powerfully in the formation of character than despotic power and that the minds of all those who possess it will in general be actuated by the same motives and influenced by the same train of thought. It would be wonderful if the flattery of courtiers failed to inspire them with a high sense of their own merit, if obsequiousness to their caprices did not produce an universal contempt for the rest of mankind an opinion that their wishes ought to be gratified at wnatever expense,

and if their solitary grandeur did not render them callous to the misery of beings whom they hardly deign to consider as participating of one common nature. Such certainly appears to be the natural effect of the unhappy circumstances in which Eastern sovereigns are placed and on a review of the history of Asiatic States there is more reason to wonder at the frequent exceptions to the general rule than at the number of instances in which it is exemplified.

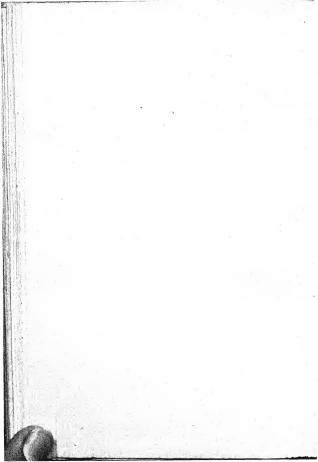
- Q. 2. Correct for the printer all mistakes of grammar, spelling, punctuation and print in the following passage:—
 - The Elephant though not ordy the larger but stronger of all quadrupeds is in an state of nature neither feirce or mischivous. Pastitic mild an brave it only exerts it powers in his own defense or in that for the community to which it belong it is social and friendly With their kind. The olnest of the troop atways apears as the leather and the nets oldes bring up the year, as they march the forest seams to tremble beneath them in their passage they down fart the branches of trees on which the feed en if they an ter cultivated felelds the labor of agriculture soon diappear.

Corrected Passage

Ans. The elephant, though not only the largust but the Strongest of all quadrupeds, is in a state of nature neither force nor mischievous. Pacific, mad and brave, it only exerts its power in its own detence or in that of the community to which it belongs. It is social and friendly with its kind. The oldest of the troop always appears as the leader and the next oldest brings up the rear. As they march, the forest seems to uemble beneath them. In their passage they tear down the branches of trees on which they feed, and if, they enter cultivated fields the labour of the agriculturist sook disappears.

PART III

APPENDICES



APPENDIX I

QUESTIONS SET AT PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION EXAMINATIONS, 1939-46.

1939

(Posts and Telegraphs, 1939)

I.—Write an essay not exceeding three pages of your book on one of the following subjects:

Stamp collecting, Air Mail; Advertising; Fashions in Dress; Is machinery a blessing to mankind?

II.—A commercial firm advertises for a clerk on Rs. 45 to Rs. 55 per mensem—

(a) Draft the advertisement.

(b) Apply for the post, asking for the higher salary and giving your reasons for doing so.

III. - Explain the use of the following phrases: -

At short notice; under a cloud; a red letter day; a fit of the blues; throw up the sponge.

IV.-What is wrong with the following sentences? Correct them, if possible:

- (a) No soonor I get my pay I will return the five rupees.
- (b) It is a most unique record.
- (c) He says to tell you he is ready.
- (d) Judging from their past history they will resist any attack with success.

V.—Owing to the general rise in prices two years ago we were unfortunately compelled to advance the price of our Miami-Refrigerators by 20 per cent. Conditions being normal once again, we are pleased to announce that as from to-day, by reason of a 20 per cent, reduction, the Refrigerators will be on sale at the old price.

Is this announcement accurate? Give your reasons.

VI. Of what importance are the following:-

Lord Nuffield: M. Stalin; Mr. Winston Churchill; Meine Kampf; Mr. Jinnah; Wardha; Lord Zetland; Scapa Flow; the Aga Khan?

VII .-- Answer the following:--

- (a) What is the difference between the U. T. C., Urban Infantry, and the I. T. F.?
- (b) What is A. R. P. short for and what measures does it include?
- (c) What countries use the following coins:—lira, mark, dollar, yen, franc, piastre?
- (d) Which is longer?—(i) a sea mile or a land mile, (ii) two miles or three kilometres, (iii) a lunar month or a calendar month, (iv) a chain or a cricket pitch?
- (e) With what are the following numbers associated:--(i). 32, (ii) 98.4. (iii) 212, (iv) 1914?

(Indian Military Academy and Royal Indian Navy, 1939)

- 1. In what game or sport are the following expressions used:—
- (a) Sticks, (b) Slips, (c) Seconds Out, (d) a half-butt, (e) a half-nelson.
- 2. Describe briefly the Royal Standard of His Majesty King George VI.
- 3. Give the names of the British Generals whose nick-names were:—
- (a) The Iron Duke, (b) K. of K, (c) Corporal John, (d) Bobsse (e) Birdie.
- 4. Give the name of one unit of the King of England's Guards. Are there any special Bodyguards in British India? If so, name them.

- 5. What do the following stand for :-
- (a) R. I. P. (b) A. R. P. (c) M. C. C. (d) MCC (e) F. F.
- 6. (a) Who was the 'Widow of Windsor'?
- (b) Whose was the face that launched a thousand ships?
- (c) Who fiddled while Rome burned?
- (d) Who referred to that contemptible little army?
- (e) Who ascribed his misfortunes to 'the Spanish ulcer'?
- 7. (a) Who designed the Viceroy's House at Delhi? (b) Who engineered the Suez Canal? (c) Who builet the Taj Mahal at Agra? (d) Who produces the Chevrolet motor car? (e) What company carries the air mail from London to Karachi?
- 8. (a) Which is the highest mountain in India? (b) Which is the most populous province in India? (c) In round figures, how many British troops are there in India? (d) Which is the longest river of India? (e) From whom did the British take Dehra Dun?
- 9. (a) Give the name of the present Commander-in-Chief in India, (b) How long does it take to travel from Bombay to Delhi by mail train? (c) Is gold mined in India? If so, where? (d) Who or what, is the 'Deccan Queen'? (e) Which is the third largest city in British India?
 - 10. Give the official title of the ruler of:-
- (a) Swat (b) Gwalior (c) Hyderabad (d) Chitral (e) Nawanagar.
- 11. (a) In what district has the Madras Government lately enforced prohibition? (b) What is the family name of the ruler of Indore? (c) What British General captured Jerusalem from the Turks in 1917? (d) What is the capital of Czecho-Slovakia? (c) In what province or State of Germany is Munich?

- 12. With what nations do you connect the following military terms:—
- (a) A legion, (b) The Forcign Legion, (c) The Guides, (d). The Black Watch, (e) Phalanx?
- 13. In what country would you be justified in expecting to-
- (a) A storm trooper,
 (b) A blackshirt,
 (c) A commissar,
 (d) A mandarin,
 (e) A bootlegger.
- 14. (a) What nation first invented gunpowder? (b) Who invented Wireless telegraphy? (c) Who is the present Secretary of State for India? (d) What is the length of a cricket pitch? (e) From what countries were the troops of the Anzac Corps recruited?
- 15. What would be the nationality of a ship that was: flying:-
- (a) The Stars and Stripes, (b) The Red Duster, (c) The Tricolor, (d) The Swastika, (e) The Hammer and Sickle.
 - 16. With what cities do you connect the following?—

 (a) Pall Mall, (b) Broadway, (c) Malabar Hill, (d) The Bund,
- (e) Chowringhee.
 - 17. Over which countries did the following rule?
- (a) Theebaw, (b) The Negus, (c) Tipoo Sahib, (d) Shah Shuja, (e) Eduard Benes.
 - 18. In what profession are the following distinguished?
- (a) Lord Nuffield, (b) Frederick Astaire, (c) Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, (d) Mr. Montague Norman, (e) Ignace Paderewski.
 - 19. In what sports do the following excel?
- (a) Dhian Chand, (b) Don Bradman, (c) Gama, (d) Donald Budge, (e) Sonia Heinje.
- 20. Name:—(a) a sign of the zodiac, (b) a State in the U. S. A., (c) a planet, (d) a play written by William Shakespeare, (e) a book written by Charles Dickens.

(Ministerial Service Assistants' Grade of the Govt. of India Sectt., 1939)

- 1. Explain briefly how direction of forward movement is controlled in:—
- (a) a steamship, (b) a motor-car, (c) a bullock-cart, (d) a train, (e) an aeroplane.
- 2. Explain briefly the process of the production of five of the following:—
- (a) a brick, (b) a lawn-tennis ball, (c) a cork, (d) a dhoti, (c) a glass bottle, (f) a two-gallon petrol tin, (g) an ivory hairbrush, (h) a queen bee.
- 3. Give (a) approximate dimensions of :—(i) a lawntennis court, (ii) a hockey ground, (iii) a polo ground, (iv) an association football ground, (v) a badminton court and (b) the World's records for the :—(i) high jump, (ii) long jump, (iii) 50-miles walk, (iv) 100 yards.
- 4. Give names and places of publication of six of the best known daily newspapers published in English in India.
- 5. What would you do if you saw a man, wearing nothing but a loin-cloth, in contact with a live electric wire and unconscious?
 - 6. What ate :--
- (a) the symbol for S. O. S. in Morse, (b) an electric fuse, (c) the charges for an express and an ordinary telegrams in India, (d) a panda, (e) an anachronism, (f) a blasting fuse, (g) the Victoria Cross, (h) the Rosetta Stone, (i) brass.
 - 7. Answer five of the following:--
- (a) What length of chain is required to anchor a vessel, and why? (b) How should you close a breech loading gun, and why? (c) Why has the winter flow of the Ganges diminished seriously in the last 20 years? (d) Describe briefly the working of a single-cylinder four-stroke petrol engine, (e) Why does an electric light bulb make a bang when it is broken? (f) What happens if you

bore a small hole through the glass of an electric light bulb and then switch on the current? (g) Is it possible for telephones to spread infectious diseases? If so, how?

- 8. (a) If, in driving a motor-car across a stream, (i) the exhaust pipe, and (ii) the inlet pipe, becomes submerged in the water, what is likely to happen in each case? (b) Why do the front wheels of a motor-car usually lean out-wards slightly?
- 9. Draw a picture of the Union Jack, and name the colour of each part.
- 10. Write out in full the words for which the following abbreviations are used:--
- (1) H. E. I. C. (2) D. S. O. (3) I. O. U. (4) O. H. M. S. (5) e. g., (6) V. C. (7) C. B. E. (8) R. S. V. P. (9) V. P. P. (10) H. M. S. (11) Fahr. (12) S. S. (13) f. o. b. (14) P. S., (15) Feb. (16) G. R. (17) H. E. H. (18) MSS. (19) S. P. Q. R. (20) viz.
- 11. What method is used for carrying out sentences of death in:—
- [a] U. S. A., [b] Germany, [c] British India, [d] Russia, (e) France.
 - 12. Explain briefly the working principle of:-
- [a] gas mask, [b] Thermos flask, [c] vacuum brake, (d) hydraulic jack, [e] dictaphone.
 - 13. What causes: -
- [a] night, [b] summer, (c) eclipse of the moon, [d] fog, [e] cloud.
- 14. (a) On the south face of the Himalayas at what altitude—
- i do trees cerse to grow? (ii) is there permanent snow? [b] Why is it difficult at 20,000 feet on a mountain [i] to walk uphill? [ii] to cook potatoes if you have them?

- 15. What is the present price of:-
- [a] gold in rupees per tola, [b] silver in rupees per tola, [c], wheat in rupees per maund, [d] fine rice in rupees per maund, [e] gur in rupees per maund.

(Ministerial Service (Clerks' Grade) of the Govt. of India Secretariat; Lower Division of the Army and Air Force Section of Indian Army Corps of Clerks, 1939)

- 1. Who are the following:-
- [a] Joseph Kenedy; [b] Colonel Beck, [b] Count Cianos; [d] Goering; [e] Goebbels; [f] Chiang-Kai-Shek; [g] Daladier; [h] Maisky; [i] Lebrun; [f] Halifax.
 - 2. Distinguish between:-
- [a] Amber and ambergris; [b] Braille and Morse alphabets; [e] Urban and Urbane; [d] Proscribed and prescribed; [e] Canvasand canvass.
- 3. [a] When it is 8 a. m. (G. M. T.) in England, what is the time in India? [b] What is an eight-sided figure called? [c] What is the centre of a target called? [d] From what source are pearls obtained? [e] What is the name of the instrument used by a motorist to lift the wheel of his car from the ground?
- 4. [a] What is the composition of gun powder? (b) From, what materials is paper manufactured?
 - 5. Distinguish between ;-
 - [a] Heir-apparent and heir presumptive.
 - [b] Leading article and leading question.
 - 6. Which of the following is correct:-
 - [a] The Suez Canal belongs to-
- [1] Britain, [2] France, [3] Egypt, [4] a private company, [5] League of Nations.

- (b) The rival cumbitants in the Seven years' War were—[1] Britain and France against Austria, Russia and Prussia. [2] Britain and Prussia against France, Anstria and Russia. [3] Britain against America and France, [4] Britain, Austria and Holland against France and Germany, [5] Britain against Holland.
- (c) The Dark ages were so called because of the prevalence
- (1) Intellectual darkness, (2) Slavery, (3) debased morals, (4) Solar eclipses, (5) short hours of daylight.
 - (d) The largest single ingradient of glass is-
 - (1) Sand, (2) Potash, (3) Lime, (4) Soap, (5) Celluloid.
- (e) The Fahrenheit temperature at which water boils is higher than the normal temperature of the human body by approximately—
- (1) 2 degrees, (2) 14 degrees, (3) 52 degrees, (5) 102 degrees, (5) 114 degrees (6) 212 degrees.
 - [f] Winter is colder than summer because-
 - [1] the sun shines obliquely upon us.
 - [2] January is a cold month.
 - [3] there is much snow in winter.
 - [4] the hours of daylight are shorter.
 - [g] The Danube flows into the-
- [1] Baltic, [2] Dead Sea, [3] Adriatic, [4] Black sea, [5] North Sea, [6] Rhine.
 - [h] The discoveror of the circulation of the blood was-
- [1] Bacon, [2] Darwin, [3] Newton, [4] Pasteur, [5] Harvey, (6) Paracelsus.
 - [i] Quinine is useful for-
- [1] Curing a roat throat, [2] rendering the patient oblivious of pain, [3] reducing fever, [4] stimulating heart action, [5] its qualities as a local aneasthetic.

- (j) A man who performs an autopsy is one who-
- (1) turns a somersault backwards, (2) ponders over his past life, (3) commits suicide, (4) writes a book about his own life, (5) conducts a post mortem examination.
 - (k) A femer-
- (1) a tiger cub, (2) part of the human body, (3) a slide zule, (4) a woman, (5) something transitory.
 - (I) Adventitious means-
- (1) coming from without, (2) a daring limitation, (3) unfair, (4) fortunate, (5) hastily improvised.
 - 7. With what inventions or discoveries do you associate?
- (a) Volta, (b) Edison, (c) Pasteur, (d) Watt, (e) Gottlieb Daimler.
 - 8. In what cities are the following to be found?
- (a) The Kremlin, (b) Hyde Park, (c) The White House, (d) Westminister Abbey, (e) Taj Mahal.
 - 9. Distinguish between-
 - (i) Seaplane, (ii) Aeroplane, (iii) Balloon, (iv) Airship.

(Indian Audit and Accounts Service, 1939)

- 1. What are the following?
- (a) The Grand National; (b) The National Government (U. K.); (c) National Socialism; (d) The International; (e) The Great Trunk Road; (f) Proclamation Parade; (g) The Crown Representative; (h) Ahimsa; (i) Supertax (j) Instrument of Accession.
 - 2. Give a brief definition or description of-
- (a) Totalitarianism; (b) Anschluss; (c) Autarky; (d) The New Deal; (e) Social Credit.
- 3. (a) What discoveries of importance to medicine do you associate with the following names:—

- (i) Curie; (ii) Harvey; (iii) Jenner; (iv) Pasteur; (v) Rontgen; (vi) Ronald Ross.
 - (b) How are the following diseases transmitted?
 - (i) Plague; (ii) Maleria; (iii) Tuberculosis.
- 4. Give a brief account of the disagreements that have our red within the Congress Party during the last year, indicaring the points which give rise to a conflict of policy between different sections.
- (a) What additions have been made to German Reich within the past three years? Indicate which of the territories in question formed part of Germany before the Great War?
- (b) What territories in Europe which were formerly part of Germany are still outside the Reich?
 - 6. What is the meaning of the following expressions?
- (a) First Water; (b) Second Sight; (c) Third Degree; (d) Fourth Estate; (e) Fifth Column; (f) The Hundred years* War; (g) The Hundred Days; (h) The Ghiltern Hundreds; (i) Hundred-weight; (j) The Four Hundred.
- 7. What are the principal grievances of Indians over-seas which have recently been attracting attention?
- 8. What are the countries lying beyond the land frontiers of India?

What is the form of Government in each?

- 9. (a) What are the language-scripts used on the reverse of an Indian currency note?
- (b) Which pair of legs does each of the following animals raise first when it is getting up from a position of rest:—
- (i) Elephant; (ii) Camel; (iii) Horse; (iv) Cow; (v) Dog.
- 10. (a) Name five important junctions on the East Indian Railway system.

- (b) What do you understand by the following:
- (i) Block System; (ii) Fish-Plate; (iii) 'Hunting'; (ic) Shuttle Service; (v) XB.

(U. P. Naib-Tahsildars, 1939)

- 1. Name the following:-
- (a) Prime Minister of England, (b) President of French Republic, (c) King of Italy, (d) President of U. S. A., (e) Secretary of State for India, (f) Commander-in-Chief, (g) Queen of Netherlands.
 - 2. What position is at present held by:-
- (a) General de Gaulle, (b) Goering, (c) Mr. Mackenzie King, (d) Marshul Graziani, (e) General Franco, (f) Sir John Anderson [Former Governor of Bengal].
 - 3. What country is now in control of:—
- (a) Iceland, (b) The channel islands, (c) Chad, (d) Hankow, (e) Barbera, [f] Oslo, [g] Esthonia.
- 4. What three pieces of Rumanian territory have been recently taken and by which countries?
 - 5. What do the following stand for:-

A.M.I.C.E; T.N.T.; E.P.N.S.; F.M.S.; A.R.P.; P. & O.

- 6. What does a seaman mean by:-
- [a] A ship's tonnage, [b] Starboard, $\ [c]$ The bows , [d] The bridge; [e] Weighing anchor,
- 7. Give the title of anything you have read by the following:—

Dickens, Tennyson, Gandhi, Tagore, Edgar Wallace, A. I. Stevenson.

8. In a humorous article the accomplishments of a successful politician have been thus described:—

'He swallows insults and digests the contents of bill. He purges the body politic and pours on troubled waters, He pullwires, turns tables, and strikes when the iron is hot.'

Give the meaning of seven figures of speech used here.

- 9. What events are associated with the following dates:---
 - [a] In Indian History:— 1556, 1757, 1858, 1937, and 327 b. c.
 - [b] In World's History:— 1497, 1660, 1776, 1815, and 1918.
 - After the collapse of France what happened at:
 Dunkirk, Vichy, Oran, Dakan.
 - 11. To what are the following terms applied:-

The playground of Europe; China's sorrow; The roof of the World; The emerald isle; The city of sky-scrapers.

12. Name the industry associated with:-

Mirzapur, Jamshedpur, Monghyr, Turin, Los Angles.

- 13. [a] What promise is printed on a Rs. 10 note?
 - [b] What official signs it?
 - [c] What is his name?
- [d] Does the Re. 1 note first circulated in 1940 contain the same promise?
 - [e] What Sovereign's head is on this new note?
 - 14. What are the following famous for:-

Archimedes, Hippocrates, Madam Curie, Edison, Pasteur, Lister, Epstein, Einstein.

- 15. If you think it necessary, correct the following statements:—
 - [a] A hygrometer measures specific gravity of water.

- [b] Temperature falls 1. F. for every 1000 ft. of altitude.
- [c] The sea freezes at 32 F.
- [d] X-rays were discovered by Marconi.
- [e] A submarine's position is revealed by its gyroscope.
- [f] An isohyet is a line drawn through all places of equal height.
 - 16. What do you understand by:-
- Fifth column, Axis powers, Free France, Khaksars, Pakistan, Quisling, Baling out [of aeroplane].

(U. P. Civil Service, 1939)

PART I.

- 1. Describle the organization employed in recording the census in India. When will the next census be taken? What figures do you expect for [a] India, [b] United Provinces? Comment on these figures.
- 2. What functions are served by museums? What museums of repute are in the U. P. and how are they (a) managed, (b) financed? How can these museums be made of greater service to the people?
- 3. What is the current price per gallon of petrol in your town? Of this how much is tax? To what purpose is this tax applied? How is it allocated? How much comes to the U. P.?
 - 4. Write brief notes on three of the following:-

Monræ Doctrine, A. R. P.; Leftism; The Exchange Ratio; Anti-Semitism; Prohibition.

- 5. For either (a) Sarda Canal, or (b) Suez Canal, state the following:—
- (a) History of the project. (b) Date of construction. (c) Effect on the country through which it passes. (d) Value as an investment. (e) Management. (f) Influence on politics. (g) Possible future developments.

- 6. Answer three of the following:-
- (a) Arrange in order of population the first five towns of the U. P., stating the population.
- (b) What countries use the following currency. Give the approximate value in sterling at present: Lira, Yen, Rupee, Peseta, Piastre?
- (c) What is the income-tax per rupee on incomes of: (i) Rs. 2,000, (ii) Rs. 5,000, (iii) Rs. 10,000, (iv) Rs. 15,000, (v) Rs. 20,000?
- (d) Arrange in order of density (heaviest first) and state the specific gravity of the following: Lead, Iron, Copper, Magnesium, Tin.
 - (e) Draw and explain the Coat of Arms of the United Provinces.

PART II.

- 7. What do you understand by the Wardha Scheme? How has it been received in the various provinces? What comments have you to make on the scheme?
- 8. State what legislation dealing with Sugar has been passed of recent years is the United Provinces. Why was this legislation necessary? What definite results can you attribute to this legislation?
- 9. State the situation in Palestine, and show how it has developed since the Balfour Declaration. What solution can you suggest for the present problem?
- 10. What are the weak points in a triple alliance between Britain, France and Russia? What factors led to the aeroplane visits to Munich by the Premier of Great Britain in September, 1938? How has the situation altered since then?
- 11. Name the judges of the Federal Court in Delhi. What are the functions of the Court? What important decision did it recently give, and how may this decision affect the revenues of the provinces?

12. Write brief notes on five of the following:-

Anthony Eden, Lloyd George, Goebbels, Masaryk. Kemal Ataturk, General Franco, Julian Huxley.

(U. P. Police Service, 1939)

1. (a) How are the following noteworthy:-

(i) White House, (ii) Berchtesgaden, [iii] Balmoral,]iv] 10, Downing-Street, [v] Palazzo Venezia, [vi] Quai d'Orsay, [vil] Whitehall, [viii] Wilhelmstrasse.

[b] Mention one recent historical event in connexion with each of the following:—

[i] Munich, [ii] Saarbrucken, [iii] Barcelona, [iv] Tirana, [v] Memel, [vi] Tientsin.

2. Mention one important article of export from each of the following ports:—

[a] Calcutta, [b] Bombay, [c] Madtas, [d] Karachi, [e] Cochin, [f] Rangoon, [g] Colombo, [h] Hong-Kong, [i] Masawa, [j] Jaffa, [h] Sydney, [l] Rio de Janeiro, [m] Newcastle, [n] Dundee.

3. Name-

[a] five animals used for conveyance of goods in India [b] six metals out of which household utensils commonly used in India are made, [c] five timbers used in making furniture in India, [d] five vegetable oils produced in India.

4. What are the geographical position and the strategic importance of the following places? [Two sentences should suffice for the answer in each case:—

[a] Singapore, [b] Aden, [c] Djibuti, [d] Majorca, [e] Gibraltar, [f] Heligoland, [g] Danzig.

5. [a] What parts of India are called by the following name? Mention one important city in each of them:—

[i] The Konkan, [ii] The Carnatic, [iii] Malwa, [iv] Chhota Nagpur, [v] The Deccan.

[b] In what parts of India are the following people to be found:—

- (i) Todas, (ii) Bhils, (iii) Santals, (iv) Khonds, (v) Khasias.
- (c) In what parts of India are the following languages spoken:—
 - (i) Pushtu (ii) Brahui, (iii) Tulu, (iv) Kanarese,
- 6. Mention six important breeds of Indian cattle and the localities where they are to be found.
- 7. Which Province or State in India produces the largest quantity of—
- (a) Sugar cane, (b) Tea, (c) Coconut (d) Sandalwood, (e) Teak, (f) Grapes, (g) Figs, (h) Groundnut, (i) Asafetida, (f) Granges, (k) Apples, (l) Coffee, (m) Silk, (n) Pepper, (o) Barley, (b) Saffron, (q) Lac.
- 8, (a) Which Province or State in India contains the largest number of—
- (i) Cotton Mills, (ii) Sugar Mills, (iii) Jute Mills, (iv) Paper Mills, (v) Gold mines, (vi) Coal mines, (vii) Oil fields.
- (b) Mention an industry carried on in each of the following places:—
- (i) Ahmedabad, (ii) Jamshedpur, (iii) Bhadravati, (iv) Coimbatore, (v) Farrukhabad, (vi) Amritsat, (vii) Gwalior.
- 9. (a) By what agency are the following diseases propagated:—
- (i) Malaria, (ii) Bubonic Plague, (iii) Cholera, (iv) Smallpox.,
 (v) Blackwater fever, (vi) Sleeping sickness, (vii) Elephantiasis,
 (viii) Leprosy.
- (b) What should you do before the doctor comes in the following cases? (Two lines will suffice for each answer)—
- (i) A man is bitten by a dog suspected of rabies, (ii) A man is scalded by boiling water, (iii) A man is bitten by a poisonous snake.
 - 10. What is the principle underlying-
- (a) Wireless transmission, (b) Flying of air-craft heavier than air, (c) Gramophone recording.

(Indian Police Service, 1939)

- 1. What was the approximate revenue for 1938-39 of the following provinces:—
 - (a) Madras, (b) Bihar, (c) C. P., (d) Bengal.
 - 2. Mention the names of the Latin American States.
 - 3. Who are:—(a) Mme. Tabouis, (b) Count Ciano.
- (c) Pearl Buck, (d) Lord Tweedsmuir, (e) Marshal Badoglio.

 4. In what parts of India are the following chiefly produced:
 - (a) Tobacco, (b) copper, (c) gold, (d) cardamoms, (e) teak.
- 5. Name five famous writers of detective stories in English and one work of each.
 - 6. What is the meaning of:-
 - (a) Lighting up time, (b) summer time, (c) interim dividend.
- 7. Explain briefly:—(a) Confidence trick, (b) Double cross, (c) Smash and grab, (d) treasure trove, (e) sub-judice.
- 8. What is the approximate population per square mile-
- (a) British India, (b) Canada, (c) Australia, (d) England. (e) The U. S. A.
- 9. Mention the most noteworthy event of each of the following years:—

(a) A. D. 1517, (b) A. D. 1648, (c) A. D. 1815, (d) A. D. 1837, (e) A. D. 1918.

- 10. In what works of fiction do the following characters occur:—(a) Elizabethe Bennet (b) Diana Vernon, (c). Clara Middlet on Vernon (d) Becky Sharp, (e) Sam Weller.
- 11. Who were or are:—(a) Dollfuss, (b) Goebbels. (c). Benes, (d) Pilsudski, (e) Litvinov.
 - 12. Explain the following abbreviations:-
 - (a) V. A. D., (b) K. C., (c) Toc H., (d) C. J., (e) F. B. A.
- 13. Name the five most recent Prime Ministers of Great-Britain.

- 14. Which of the following places are in Europe:-
- [a] Tirana [b] Yorktown [c] Port Arthur, [d] Stresa, [e] Saar, [f] St. Louis, [g] Irun, [h] Skoda, [i] Melbourne.
 - 15. Give the number of:-
- [a] Gallons in a bushel, [b] Feet in a mile, [c] pence in pound steeling, [d] Sheets in a quire, [c] Acres in a square mile,
- 16. With what branches of science are or were following associated—[a] Cuvier, [b] Linnieus; [c] Mendel.
- 17. What is the common factor in each of the following groups $\epsilon.g.$Mussolini, Hitler, Kamal...... Post war Dictators:—
- [a] Yale, Harward, Princeton, [b] Queen Mary, Normandie, Bremen, [c] Blum, Herriot, Daladier, [a] Duodecimo, quarto, folio.
 - 18. Who are or were nicknamed-
- [a] The Lady of the Lamp, [b] The Man of December, [c] The Iron Duke.
- 19. What are the chief constituents of a balanced diet? What quantity of each is desirable for an adult per day?
- 20. Which is heavier:—[a] Gold or iron, [b] A pound avoirdupois or a kilogramme, [c] A cubic foot of earth or a cubic foot of teakwood, (d) a cubic foot of water or a cubic foot of ice, (e) a human body or an equal volume of water.
- 21. In what branches of sports does each of the following excel:—(a) Budge, (b) Malcolm Campbell, (c) Hammond, (d) Gordon, (c) Richards.
- 22. What are:—the Woolsack, the Chiltern Hundreds, (a) Hansard, (b) Whitehall, (c) Black Rod.
- 23. In what countries are the following coins used: (a) mark, (b) tael, (c) drachma, (d) lira, (e) rouble.
- 24. Enumerate briefly the outstanding events in the history of Germany from February 1933 to May 1939.
- 25. From what are the following obtained:—(a) quinine, (b) coir, (c) artificial silk, (d) eucalyptus oil, (e) asbestos.

- 26. With what form of sport is each of the following associated:—(a) Wimbledon, (b) Lords, (c) Henley.
- 27. What are: -(a) Sciatica, (b) diptheria, (c) tetanus, (d) amnesia. (e) botulism.
- 28. What are the distinctive physical characteristics of (a) the Negro, (b) the Chinamafi, (c) the Scandinavian, (d) the Arab, (e) the Maori.
- 29. Who died earlier:—(a) Bhddha or Confucius. (b) Socrates ot Plato, (c) Chancer or Dinte, (d) Napoleon or Wellington, (e) Darwin or Newton.

1940

(U. P. Naib-Tahsildars, 1940)

- 1. Which of these countries—Finland, China, Japan, England, Italy, Russia, France, Spain, Abyssinia, Germany, Sweden—has, in the last ten years, made a formal declaration of war, upon whom was it made, and upon what date did it come into effect?
 - 2. Give the names of-
- (i) The commander of the British Army in France, (b) The commander of the French Army, (c) The system of French defences against Germany, (d) The system of German defences against France, (e) The system of Finnish defences against Russia.
- 3. State very briefly where and what the Karelian Isthmus is, and why it has figured in the news recently.
- 4. Give present position, if any, in the British Cabinet, of the following gentlemen:
- (a) Mr. Hore-Belisha, (b) Mr. Winston Churchill, (c) Lord Halifax, (d) Mr. Deladier, (e) Lord Zetland.
- 5. (a) Why are the German, 'Pocket Battleships' so named? (b) Which of these ships was recently sunk? (c) Where was it sunk? (d) By whom was it sunk? (e) What happened to its commander?

- 6. Give the names of the present Governor of these provinces, his predecessor in office, and his three advisers, [No marks will be given if the spelling is not cortect]
- 7. Put after the name of each gentleman given below the name of the All-India body with that gentleman is most closely connected:—
- [a] P.: Jawaharlal Nehru, [b] Dr. Ambedkar, [c] Mr. Jinnah, [d] Savarkar, [e] Dr. Paranjpye.
- 8. What grear religion is connected with each of the following places?—
- $\begin{bmatrix} a \end{bmatrix}$ Medina; $\begin{bmatrix} b \end{bmatrix}$ Kashi, $\begin{bmatrix} c \end{bmatrix}$ Sarnath, (d) Galilee, $\begin{bmatrix} e \end{bmatrix}$ Jerusalem.
- 9. The sentences given below are all incorrect. They can be corrected by a simple interchange of words between various sentences. Rewrite them correctly, making only the interchange necessary and no other alteration:—
- [a] Sir Shah Sulaiman, Vice-Chancellor of Lucknow University, is the President of the National Science Association which meets yearly in Allahabad.
- [b] The last meeting of the Political Science Conference was held in Allah bad. Dr. Gregory was also present at this.
- [c] The Economics Conference, held recently in Lahore, was presided over by Prof. [ain.
- [d] Dr. Sahni, a professor of Aligarh University, presided over the National Science Academy meeting held in Ramgarh.
- [e] The next session of the Congress will take place in Madras.
- 10. Some of the definitions given helow are true, some are false. After those that are true write "True" after those that are false write 'Nothing'
- [a] A micrometer is an instrumet for measuring very very small distances, [b] A microphone is an instrument for turning sound waves into electrical waves, [c] A microscope is an instrument for rendering very small sounds audible, [d] A Macronigram is another name for a Radio or Wireless set, [e] A carburetter is a device for supplying petrol or petrol vapour at

a constant rate to a petrol engine, [f] Caligraphy is the art of Dancing, [g] Myopia is the name of a germ that causes blindness, [h] Hyperbole is the name given to a greatly exaggerated statement, [i] A Panatrope is another name for a Loud Speaker, [j] An anæsthetic is a disinfectant used during surgical operations to keep the wound from turning septic.

11. Below are given the English forms of the names or Iudians who are either famous over the whole of India, or who have been cabinet ministers in these provinces. Write out

in full after each name what the initials stand for:-

[a] Mr. M. K. Gandhi, [b] Mr. M. A. Jinnah, [c] Mr. G. B. Pant, [d] Mr. R. A. Kidwai, [e] Mr. P. L. Sharma.

12. Arrange below the five continents of the world in order of their areas, beginning with the greatest. Antarctica is not to be included.

13. Give below the required information about the

Earth:-

- [a] Internal diameter to the nearest thousand miles, [b] The percentage of its surface which is water, [c] The name of the largest island in the Northern Hemisphere, [d] The height of the highest mountain to the nearest hundred feet, [e] The number of degress of latitude included in the Tropic zone.
- 14. Give below the required information about the United Provinces:
- [a] Names of the provinces united, [b] Number of divisions, [c] Number of divisions not in the separate charge of Commissioners, [a] Number of districts, [c] Number of independent Indian States generally included within its borders.
- 15. State very beriefly where and what Anatolia is and why it has recently figured in the news.
- 16. Give the name of the chief industry associated with each of the following towns:
- [a] Jamshedpur, [b] Ahmedabad, [c] Digboi, [d] Dhanbad, [e] Kolar.
- 17. What is the 'Slab System' of Income-tax Assessment? Give as concise an answer as you can and show as an illustration



how the income-tax on a man earning Rs. 750 per month would be calculated.

. 18. Give the names by which the following days are often called. Seme of these dates are celebrated almost universally, and some only in one particular country or empire. If more than one day has the same name, you must state the country in which it is most celebrated:—

[a] January 26, [b] May 24, [c] June 13, [d] July 4, [e]

December 25.

(U. P. Secretariat Examination, 1940)

1. Give the meaning of the following:-

[a]en route, [b] A. R. P., [c] inter alia, [d] D. F. C., [c] E. & O. E.

2. Define:--

[a] an antidote, [b] a disinfectant, [c] a soporific, [d] a caustic, [e] an anaesthete, [f] a narcotic.

3. Name the parts of the world where each of the following coins are used:—

[a] yen, [b] lira, [c] rouble, [d] franc, [e] drachma.

4. To whom do the following epithets apply?-

[a] 'The Iron Duke' [b] 'The Hero of Verdun,' [c] "The Lady of the Lamp" [d] 'The Lion of the Punjab', [e] 'The Tiger', [f] 'The Man of Blood and Iron'.

5. Give the names of the books and their authors in which the following characters are portrayed:—

[a] Ariel, [b] Friday, [c] Dushyanta, [d] Scrooge, [e] Cedric, the Saxon, [f] Beckey Sharp.

6. Complete the following sentences by filling up the blank spaces with the appropriate word or words:—

[a] During our stay of several days at Srinagar we lived

n a.....on the R ver.....

[b] As our ship sailed into Sydney Harbour it passed under......which is a triumph of British Engineering.

- 7. What are the following and in which country is each
- to be found?—
 [a] Cheka, [b] Iron Guard, [c] Wafd, [d] Ku Klux Klan,
- [e] Khaksars.
- 8. With what activities or achievements do you associate the following Indians:—
- [a] Subhas Chandra Bose, [b] Sir C Y. Chintamani, [c] Seth J. Dalmia, [d] Uday Shankar, [e] Kaji Mirza Ali, Faqir of Ipi, [f] Sir Feroze Khan Noon, [g] Sir S. Radha Krishnan, [h] Dr. Meghnad Saha, [i] Rabindranth Tagore, [j] Mahomed Nisar, [h] Dhyan Chand, [l] Miss Leela Row.
- 9. [a] When it is 2 p. m Standard Time in Allahabad, what is the time in London? [b] Why is a space left where two railway lines are joined? [c] What was the former name of Thailand? [d] Give the name of the horse which won the Viceroy's Cup in 1939, [c] In what part of the world is the Ilama used a beast of burden [f] [i] What was the greatest Indian railway disastet of recent years? [ii] Give the name of the judge who was appointed to hold the official inquiry into it [g] How has Lashio in the Shan States suddenly sprung into prominence? [h] What country is a monarchy without a monarch' and is ruled by an admiral without a fleet? [i] What is meant by 'a stick of bombs?
 - 10. Give the names of the following persons:-
- [a] The head of the Supply Mission sent by the British Government to India, [b] The Painter of the famous palnting Mona Lisa.' [c] The Prime Minister of Poland. [d] The Adviser to the Governor of the U. P. to whom representatives of the sugar industry in this province represented their case. [e] The Managing Director of the Imperial Bank of India, [f] The two members of the British Cabinet who formerly held important posts in India.
 - 11. What are the functions of the following?
 - [a] Indian Tariff Board, [b] Pasteur Institute, Kasauli.



[c] Meteorological Department, Kirkee. [d] Archaeological Survey of India. [e] Haffkine Institute, Bombay.

12. What outstanding events of the last two years are

[a] Dunkrirk, [b] Narvik, [c] River Plate, [d] Munich.

(U. P. Civil Service, 1940)

- 1. What were the causes of the withdrawal of the Allied troops from Flanders towards the end of last May, and how was it effected?
- 2. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of prohibition in the light of Indian conditions. What policy would you pursue in the matter if you were the Premier of a province and had colleagues whom you could influence? Give reasons.
- 3. [a] Name the former British Prime Ministers who are still living, Did Mr. Churchill include any one of them, and if so whom, in his Cabinet in May 1940?
- [b] Name the persons, if any, included by Mr. Churchill in his Cabinet in May last, who had previously held high posts in India. What high office in India had each of them held?
- 4. Discuss how far, in your opinion, the power exercised by the Working Committees of the Congress and the Muslim League with reference to Provincial Ministries is consistant with the discharge of such Ministries' responsibility to the Provincial Legislatures and the electorate.
- 5. What do you understand by the separation of judicial and executive functions in India? Is the problem as important at present as it was forty years ago? In either case, give reasons.
- 6. Who are the Ambassadors of Britain in Spain, Russia, and the United States, and when were they appointed? Can you suggest the object underlying these appointments? Please state if any one of these three men ever visited India or had anything to do with India in an official capacity any time.

7. (a) What are your views on the question of primary education being made either compulsory or free in India? If you advocate compulsion, how would you overcome the financial difficulty?

(b) Mention some of the places in the United Provinces.

if any, where compulsory primary education is in force.

Write a note of not more than twenty lines on the deve-Johnson of the Indian sugar industry during the last seven years. Are there any difficulties the industry is experiencing at present: what are they? Name the sugar producing provinces of India?

What are the chief grievances of third class passengers in India, and what steps would you take if you had the power. to remove them? How would you find the money for introducing

the reforms, if any, you suggest?

10. Should the medium of instruction up to the High School standard be, in your opinion, English or a student's own mother zongue? Describe briefly the advantages and disadvantages of each.

11. (a) Should recruitment for the Indian Army be thrown open to all classes and sections of the Indian population? Why

were certain classes and sections excluded?

(b) Is there any class of posts in the Indian Army for which recruitment is made irrespective of any distinction between various sections of the population? If so, please name that class of posts.

12. Write brief notes on six of the following:-

Co-education; balance of power; living wage; freedom of the seas; preference shares; discriminate protection; fifth column; Maginot line, parachutist; Molotov; Quisling; Khaksars.

(U. P. Police Service, 1940)

1. Draw an outline map of India, and insert the following rivers, towns, and mountains -Ganges, Lucknow. Everest, Calcutta, Nanda Devi, Ahmadabad, Madras, Kanchenjanga, Godaveri, Benares, Quetta, Indus. Delhi, Lahore.

2. Why are each of the following well known?

Archimedes, Socrates, Leonardo da Vinci, Shah Jehan, Gokhale, Joseph Conard, Tolstoi, David Livingstone, Dhyan Chand, Faraday.



- 3. Give the names of the planets in order of their distance from the Sun, the nearest being given first. What is a satellite with reference to a planet?
 - 4. Upon what principles do the following work?

Fire extinguishers, Fountain pens, Lawn mowers, Acety-lene lamps, Water pumps.

5. Of what are the following made?

Glass, Paper, Beer, Soda Water, Brass.

6. Who are the authors of the following books?

Tom Sawyer, Kim, Alice in Wonderland, Man and Superman, The Rise and Fulfilment of British Rule in India, Paradise Lost, Gone with the Wind, The Hosts of the Lord. A Passage to India, Plato's Republic. The Origin of Species, Gora, The Light that Failed, Hunger, Ghosts, Hamlet, In Memoriam, The Talisman, Kidnapped, The Three Musketeers.

- 7. Enumerate as many forms of transport as you can.
- Explain the following:—

Why does an electric fan keep one cool?

Why does water appear on the outside of a glass of iced water?

Why does a compass point nearly but not quite due north?

Why does a fish not need to come to the surface for air?

Why does the bite of a particular kind of mosquito cause malaria?

9. What are the following?

Spitfires, Messerchmidts, Hand Grenades, Depth Charges, Cruisers, Shrapnel, Delayed Action Bombs, Tommy Guns, Balloon Barrages, Torpedoes-

Explain in not more than twenty lines how a petrol engine or an electric bell works.

(Forest Rangers' Examination, 1940)

- 1. Discuss briefly the difficulties in which the sugar industry in India has recently found itself and the steps that have been taken to relieve those difficulties.
- 2. Where are the principal broadcasting stations in India situated? Show, as far as you are able, how each meets the needs of the area that it serves, and suggest any improvements in the service that may be desirable.
- 3. India is now making 'a great war effort.' Discuss some of the means by which she is helping the common cause. How could this effort be extended still further?
- 4. Considerable interest is now being taken in the subso far been made?
- 5. Describe the circumstances of Italy's entry into the war, and how her entry has effected India.
- 6. 'The Burma Road' has recently been closed. Why has this been done? Where is this road? To whom is it important and why?
 - 7. What do the following abbreviations stand for?
- (a) M.L.A., (b) E.&O.E., (c) I.C.S., (d) A.I.R., (e) H.M.S., (f) U.S.S.R., (g) E.G., (h) K.C.S.I., (i) D.P.I., (j) A. R. P., (h) Q.E.D., (l) P.S.C., (m) G.P.O., (n) N.W.R., (o) O.B.I., (b) D.S.O., (q) R.S.V.P., (r) N.B.
- 8. Into how many provinces is India divided? Name them and their capital cities. Give a brief account of any two of these provinces.
- 9. Say what you can about the following persons, their nationalities, and the inventions or discoveries with which their names are associated.
- (a) Madame Curie, (b) Robert Stephenson, (c) Sir Ronald Ross, (d) Marconi, (e) Rontgen, (f) Pasteur, (g) Deisel, (h) Orville Wright.



10. Write brief notes on any three of the following, showing the nature and importance of their work;—

(a) Tagore, (b) General Smuts, (c) General de Gaulle, (d) King Carol. (e) Roosevelt, (f) Goering.

(U.P. Forest Service, 1940)

Section A

- 1. Describle the normal system of administration of a District in the United Provinces.
- 2. Give an account of the various types of aircraft used in the Royal Air Force, with some account of their purposes and capabilities.
- 3. Write notes on (a) Copyright; (b) Recent changes in the assessment of Indian Income Tax.

Section B

- 4. Describe the development of the Sugar industry in India.
- 5. Give an account of the constitution and functions of the Reserve Bank of India.
- 6. Excluding Australia and South Africa, give an account of the main characteristics of the three most important Economic Regions on the margin of the Indian Ocean, with special reference to their exports,

Section C

- 7. Explain, with the aid of diagrams, the circumstances under which eclipses occur; and the types of eclipse. When is the phenomenon described as a transit or an occultation?
- 8. Explain what is meant by Mendelism, and how it operates.
- 9. Describe and account for the distribution of population in India in regard to its density.

Section D

- 10. What have been the main effects of American neutrality in the present war?
- 11. Write notes on (a) The Government of India Act of 1935, and (b) The Royal Indian Navy.
- 12. What have been the chief obstacles to Indian Federation?

(I. M. M. T. S. "Dufferin", 1940)

1. Two boys agree to use a secret code for sending messages to each other; another boy picks one of their messages, in which is written mppl/pw. He discovers the keynamely that each letter in the message stands for the letter coining immediately before it in the alphabet. What does the above coded message mean? Write in the same code "Meet me outside".

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- 2. Write in full about six of the following:—I.M.M.T.S. "Dufferin"; M.A. (cantab); R.I.N.; M. I. Mar. less E.;D.D.S.; A.R.P.; C.I.D.; P. & O.
- 3. Say where six of the following places are situated and mention one important fact about them:—
- (a) Versailles, (b) Taxila. (c) Gibraltar, (d) Vichy, (c) Sialkot, (f) Kiel, (g) Munich, (h) Indo-China, [i] Wardha, [j] Narvik, (k) Dunkirk.
- 4. Mention two things which you connect with six of the following:—(a) Dunlop, (b) Gestapo, (c) Watss, (d) "Mayflower", (e) Florence Nightingale, [f] Faraday, [g] DeGaulle, (h) Fifth column, (i) Morris, [j] Marlborough, (k) Molotov, (l) Quisling, (m) Mohammedan Sporting.
 - 5. Describe and draw three road sign signals.
- 6. What would you do if you—(1) saw an old lady being attacked and robbed; (2) saw a child bitten by a posionous snake, (3) heard the fire alarm, when you were in your cabin on a ship on the high seas; (4) on face with a mad dog.

(Indian Military Academy, 1940)

- 1. Name the British C. in-C. in-[a] France, January 1940, [b] France, 1918, (c) Belgium, 1815, (d) Belgium, 1706.
- 2. Who commanded the British Army that captured Baghdad in 1917?
- 3. (a) What is a 'U' Boat? [b] what was the name of the British battleship sunk in October 1939? [c] where was it sunk? [d] what was the name of the German warship that was scuttled as a result of an engagement in South Atlantic? (e) Name one British warship that fought in this engagement.
- 4. [a] Name a well-known type of a British military aircraft, (b) French aircraft, (c) German aircraft.
- 5. (a) what is an Archie?; (b) Name a town in India at which military aircrafts are habitually stationed.
- 6. [a] Name a prominent Nazi leader other than Herr Hitler, (b) Is the whole of the British Empire at war with Germany?
- 7. What is the name given to the (i) German, (ii) French system of fortifications on their common frontier. Between what countries did the present war actually start?
- 8. What do the following stand for—(i) H. M. S. (ii) O.H M.S., (iii) Q.M.G., (iv) Q.E.D.
- 9. Name—(a) state in Austra'ia, [b] a river in South America, [c] a mountain in Europe, [d] a British Colony in America, [e] a kingdom in Asia.
- 10. Who was—[a] the lame king who sacked Delhi, [b] The blind king of Delhi, [c] the king who placed the 'Peacock throne' in-Delhi, [d] the King who took away the 'Peacock throne' from Delhi, [e] the Bhao.
- 11. For what are the following famous:—[i] Sir Jagdish Chandra Bose; [ii] Raja Todar Mall; [iii] Moti Lal Nehru; [iv] Edwin Samuel Montagu; [v] Tantia Topi.

- 12. What is the value in the current coinage of their countries of?—[a] A guinea, [b] a gold mohur, [c] A Sou, [d] florin.
 - 13. What is a greenback?
- 14. With what cities would you connect the following. [a] A gondola, [b] The Court of St. James, [c] Fort St. George, [d] The Ditch, [e] Coney Island.
- 15. Where would you go if you wanted to shoot—[a] caribon, [b] Rhinoceros, [c] Giraffe, [d] Conies, [e] Wallaby?
- 16. Over what railways would you travel during a journey from Trivandrum to Lahore? Give sufficient data to indicate the roads chosen.

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- 17. Who wrote—Ivanhœ; A Tate of Two cities; The Tempest; Mein Kampf; Gitanjali.
- 18. In what sports do the following expressions occur—square leg; Riposte; Scrum; The Ropes; Barmuda rig.
- 19. [a] Which is the greatest of the planets? [b] which planet is nearest the earth? [c] what is the meaning of the expression 'Crossing the Lines'? [d] what is Gestapo? [e] what place produces most of the world's clove crop?
- 20. [a] What is the name of the Finance Member of the Government of India? [b] what is the highest court of law in India? [c] what is the court of law in the British Empire? [d] what is the name of the President of the Congress Party? [c] what is the name of the President of the Muslim League?
- 21. Where in India would you expect to find—[i] Bhils; [ii] Todas; [iii] Lepchass; [iv] Moplahs.
- 22. How many lions are there in the coat of arms of -England?
- 23. What is the emblem of [a] Nazi Germany, [b] The Old German Empire, [c] Japan, [d] U. S. S. R.

- 24. (a) What is meant by the stars and stripes? (b) What is the name of the capital of Finland?
- 25. (a) What country suffered a devastating earthquake in January, 1944? (b) what is the normal term of office of a Viceroy of India, (c) name a Governor of a Province of India.
- 26. Place in order of rank—An earl, a baron, a duke, a viscount, a marquiz.
- 27. What are Naval and Air Force equivalent ranks to (a) General, (b) Major.
- 28. What is the chief agricultural product of—(a) the Punjab, (b) the U. P., (c) Bengal, (d) Bombay.

(Ministerial Service, Govt. of India, 1940) (Typist and Routine Grade)

- 1. Who wrote the following:-
- (a) 'They also serve who only stand and wait,' (b) 'The paths of glory lead but to the Grave', (c) 'More things are wrought by prayer. Than this world dreams of', (p) 'God's in His Heaven—All's right with the world'.
 - (e) 'We are such stuff.
 - As dreams are made on, and our little life,
 - 'Is rounded with a sleep'.
 - 2. Name the authors of :-
- (a) A Mid-summer Nights Dream, (b) The Mill on the Floss, (c) A Tale of Two Cities, (d) The fied Piper of Hamelin, (e) The Forsyte Saga.
- 3. Distinguish between :—(a) A socialist, fascist, communist; (b) murder and assassination; (c) spy, traitor, seditionist.
 - 4. What do the following abbreviations stand for :-- .
- (i) e. g., (ii) 8 Vo., (iii) MS., (iv) PS., (v) Pp., (vi) C. I. E., (vii) C. I. F., (viii) E. & O. E., (ix) F. O. R. (x) C. O. D.

5. Who is a— (i) Taxidermist, (ii) Chiropodist, (iii) Meteorologist, (iv) Entomologist, (v) Stock-broker.

6. In which year did the following events happen:-

(i) Magna Charta, (ii) Discovery of the New World by Columbus, iiii) Defeat of Spanish Armada, (iv) Formation of East India Company, (v) Bosson Tea Party, (vi) Introduction of Permanent Settlement. (vii) Storming of the Bastile, (viii) Opening of Suez Canal, (ix) Introduction of Minto-Morley Reforms, (x) Sinking of Lusitania.

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7. Underline the correct information :-

(a) Parsimony means—property inherited from aucestors; ordination of a clergy man; trafficking in church appointments; stringiness; allowance given to unmartied daughters. (b) A monograph is—a type-setting Machine; a one colour picture; a treatise on a single subject; an instrument to record and reproduce sounds; a signature. (c) A periscope helps you to—measure the perimeter of a circle; magnify the image of a distant object; see objects on the surface of the sea from a submarine; examine a patient's heart; keep a car on singlerail in equitibrium. (d) An epilogue is—an inscription on a tomb; concluding part of a book; a degression; a porm in the form of a letter; a cartilage at the root of the tongue. (e) A Commissariat is—the food and store department of the army; the Govt. subordinate service; the rate of commission paid to agents; a Commission's establishment.

8. In what connection are the following names noteworthy:—(a) General Smus; (b) Chiange kai Shek; (c) : Sir Malcolm Campbell; (d) Lord Nuffield; (e) Sinclair Lewis: (f) Anthony Eden; (g) General Franco: (h) Mackenzie

King.

9. Point out the inaccuracies in the following statements and give the correct information:—(a) The essentials of a healthy diet are proteins, fat mineral salts, and vi.amin. (b). The indispensable parts of a camera are a lens, a dark box and a trigger; (c) If a mercury barometer reads 29.5, the reading on a water barometer should be 58;0; (d) Entter melts at 30°c at blood heat; (c) The rupee contains 200 grams of fine silver.

10. Mention the countries in which the following towns are situated—: (a) Buenos Aires, (b) Canberra, (c) Cherbourge, (d) Detroit, (e) Frankfurt on the Main, (f) The Hague, (g) Osaka, (h) Jaffa, (i) Pietermaritzberg, (j) Prague.

[Sub-Registrars' Examination, 1940]

- 1. The following questions are to be answered by underlining the correct word, and where there is no word to be underlined the answer should be written against the question:—
 - (i) A bird does not always have
 - (1) wings, (2) eyes, (3) feet, (4) a nest, (5) a bill.
 - (ii) A tree always has
 - (1) leaves, (2) fruit, (3) buds, (4) roots, (5) a shadow.
 - (iii) A contest always has
- (1) an umpire, (2) opponents, (3) spectators, (4) applause, (5) victory.
 - [iv] The opposite of honour is [1] glory, [2] disgrace, [3] cowardice, [4] fear, [5] defeat.
 - (v) The opposite of awkward is
 - (1) strong, (2) pretty, (3) short, (4) graceful, (5) swift.
 - (vi) The apposite of hope is
 - (1) faith, (2) misery, (3) sorrow, (4) despair, (5) hate.
- (vii) An electrict light is related to a candle as an automobile is to
- (1) a carriage, (2) electricity, (3) a tyre, (4) speed, (5) glow.
 - (viii) What is related to few as ordinary is to exceptional
 - [1] none, [2] some, [3] many, [4] less, [5] more.
- [ix] Which one of the five words below is most unlike the other four—
 - [1] good, [2] large, [3] red, [4] walk, (5) thick.

- [N] Of the five things following, four are alike in a certain way. Which is the one not like these four?
 - [1] tar, (2) snow, (3) soot, (4) ebony, (5) coal.
- (xi) A man who is influenced in making a decision by
- (1) influential, (2) prejudiced, (3) hypocritical, (4) decisive, (5) impartial.
- (xii) A man who is averse to change and progress is said to be

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- (1) democratic, [2] radical, [3] conservative, [4] anarchistic, (5) liberal.
 - [xiii] What people say about a person constitute his
- [1] character, [2] gossip, [3] reputation, [4] disposition, [5] personality.
- (xiv) A man's influence in a community should depend upon his.
- [1] wealth, (2) dignity, [3] wisdom, [4] ambition, [5] political power.
- [xv] If the following words were seen on a wall by looking in a mirror on an opposite wall, which word would appear exactly the same as if seen directly:—
 - [1] OHIO, [2] SAW, [3] NOON, [4] MOTOR, [5] OTTO.
 - 2. [a] What do the following abbreviations stand for—
- [i] R.A.F., [ii] A.R.P., [iii] I.L.O. [iv] D.I.R., [v] E. and O.E.
 - [b] Give the correct designation of the following persons:—
- [i] Petrin, [ii] Lival, [iii] Amery, [iv] Ribbentrop, [v] Metaxas.
- [c] Give the older or more common forms of the following modern names:—
- [i] Peiping, [ii] Oslo, [iii] Istanbul, [iv] Leningrad, [v] Manchukuo.

- 3. [a] What do the following terms stand for:-
- [i] Black-out [ii] Spitfire [iii] Eire [iv] Olympic meet [v] Civic Guard.
 - [b] Briefly define;—
- [i] Amnesty [ii] Embargo [iii] Sabotage [iv] Vitamin [v] Antiseptic.
 - 4. (a) Write short notes on:-
- (i) Safety First (ii) Borstal System (iii) Lindsay Commission (iv) Basic Scheme of Education (v) Niemeyer Award.
 - · (b) Name-
- (i) Two famous Dams in India, (ii) Two companies operating scheduled air lines in India, (iii) Two Royal Societies in London connected with India, (iv) Two of the biggest libraries in Europe. (v) Two of the tallest buildings in the world.
 - 5. (a) Why are the following Indian knights famous? -
- (i) Sir Akbar Hydari, (ii) Sir S. Radhakrishnan, (iii) Sir Jadu Nath Sarkar; (iv) Sir M. Vishwesharya, (v) Sir Hari Singh Gour.
 - (b) Name the following:-
- (i) Commander-in-Chief for India, (ii) Chief Justice of India, (iii) Advocate-General of India, (iv) India's richest Ruler of State, (v) India's greatest living sage, (leaving out Mahatma Gandhi).
- 6. Give brief but sensible answers to the following questions:—
- (i) Why are ordinary scissors made with one pointed and one rounded blade? (ii) Why can the same thermos flask keep things either hot or cold? (iii) Why does wood crackle when it burns? (iv) How can we tell the age of a tree? (v) Why do we sneeze?

1941

(Excise Inspectors' Examination, 1941)

Discuss the excise policy followed in India, its methods and objects, and state what in your opinion are suitable subjects for excise taxation.

Do you consider that the principle, 'Tax the people's vices,' is sound? Give reasons.

 Describe the position of the Village and Cottage Industry scheme in the U. P. and make some suggestions for future development. Bh c

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3. Write a short essay on-

The Motor Bus as a Civilizing Influence in Village life.

- What is Basic English? Discuss its advantages and disadvantages compared with the usual methods of teaching English in India.
- 5. Some advocate the development of industries as best for the future of India, and some advocate the development of agriculture. Discuss these policies, and give your own opinions.
 - 6. Distinguish between 'bailing out' and 'baling out.'

Explain the following: zooming, Molotov, bread-basket, A. R. P., barrage, time-fuse, camouflage, navicert, E-boat.

- 7. Discuss the reasons for and the results of Mussolini's entry into the War, and give views on the future of the Italian Empire.
- 8. Where are the following places, and why are they important?

Straits of Otranto, Sicilian, Channel, Valona, Lorient, Essen, Vichy, Kassala, Singapore, Tangier, Chungking.

9. Write brief notes on :-

Dr. Ambedkar, Marshal Balbo, Count Ciano, Herr Hess, Sir Akbar Hydari, Lord Lothian, Sir C. V. Raman, Mr. M. N. Roy, Marshal Chiang Kai Shek, Mr. Wendell Willkie.

(Post and Telegraph, 1941)

I.—Write an essay not exceeding three pages of your book on one of the following subjects:

A river flood; India's part in the present war; Holidays; Roads and their uses; The team spirit.

II.—After a certain date you are changing your address, Write a letter to the Post Office intimating this and giving all necessary instructions.

III.—Arrange the following passage in sentences, without altering the order of words, and put in the necessary punctuation marks.

The water was pleasant and refreshing though not very cold it tasted of iron its handy he said but what a place to crash when he turned and saw the machine lying among so many tocks he marvelled how he had got down without worse damage there were no traces of life at the pool no footprints of beast or birds the there must be other water not far off that they prefer he said I shall have to shoot something for supper I've got my pistol.

IV. Write sentences that show you understand how the following pairs of words differ in meaning:

Ineligible, illegible; immigrant, emigrant; loose, lose; stationery, stationary; affect, effect; statue, statute.

V.—Explain the meaning of any four of the following words and phrases and tise each suitably in a sentence.

A scapegoat'; red tape; blind-alley occupation; to lose caste; French leave; to carry coals to Newcastle; to throw up the sponge; the horns of a dilemma.

VI.—Select four of the following and using not more than three sentences in each case, show what you understand by them:—

Blitzkrieg; basic English; basic education; the "V" campaign; Defence Bonds; baling out; Quislings.

VII.—Answer the following:

(i) What events do you associate with the following during the past year?

- (a) Rudolf Hess, (b) Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, (c) Lieut. P. S. Bhagat, (d) Kamran Bay.
 - [ii] During the last year-
 - [a] From what country have the Vichy French been evicted?
 - [b] What Emperor has been restored to his throne?
 - [c] What Mediterranean island has fallen into German hands?

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- [d] What large German battleship has been sunk?
- [iii] For what words do the following abbreviations stand?
 V.P.P., E. & O. E., S. O. S., I. A. F.

(U. P. Forest Service, 1941) Section A

- Describe the organization, selection, training and duties of Civic Guards.
- 2. For what purposes does the average man of moderate income need to take out a license or registration certificate? To whom does he apply for them in each case and with what object does Government require each of them?
- 3. What is meant by Village Uplif? What is its necessity and what steps have been taken to achieve it?

Section B

- 4. Consider in some detail the difference between the following financial terms: Gilt-edged Securities and Industrials, Long-term and Short-term Loans, Current Accounts and Deposit Accounts.
- 5. Consider the present position of the paper industry and the possibilities of its development.
- 6. How has the quality, supply, and distribution of petrol in the United Provinces been affected by legislation in the last twelve months, and what have been the reasons for this legislation?

Section C

7. Give examples of various cooling systems adopted in private and public buildings with some indication of the scientific principles underlying them.

8. Give some account of camouflage (a) as found in

nature, (b) as utilized by man.

9. How is weather in the United Provinces affected at different seasons by wind direction and the passage of depressions?

Section D

10. In what measure is Russia's resistance to Germany explained by development in the U. S. S. R., in the last twenty years?

11. Give some account of the course that the Battle

of the Atlantic has taken.

12. Give instances of the war having accelerated India's industrial development.

(P. C. S. Examination, 1941)

PART 1

- 1. Write briefly on three of the following topics:-
- [a] India's Effort in the Present War, especially in the U. P.
- [b] Hydro-electric Development in the U. P.
- [c] Agricultural Education in the U. P.
- [d] The Basic Education Experiment in the U. P.
- [e[Census Operations in the U. P. and their result so far as published.
- 2. Give a brief account of three of the following:-
- [a] Broadcasting in India.
- [b] Opportunities for Training and Service in the Indian Air Force.
- [c] The Trade-Union Movement in India.
- [d] Proposed Educational Reforms in the U. P.

- [e] The Educational Institutions of an all-India Character docated at Dehra Dun.
 - [f] The Badent-Powel and/or The Seva Samiti Scouts.
 - Sketch recent events in three of the following countries:-

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- [a] Syria, [b] Iraq, [c] Greece, [d] Finland, [e] China: (especially in connection with Chungking and the Burma Road, [f] U. S. A.: [especially in connection with war aid to Great Britain].
- Choosing three of the following, say what important tole they have played or may have yet to play in the present World War:
 - [a] Abyssinia, [b] Turkey, [c] Iceland, [d] Singapore,
 [e] Dutch East Indies, [f] Thailand, [g] Iran, [h] The
 South American Republics.
- 5. Estimate the Character and work of three of the following men:— $\,$
 - [a] Paderewski, [b] Chiang Kai Shek; [c] de Gaulle, [d] Ismut Inounu, [e] Lival, [f] Eden, [g] Chintamani, [h] Shah Mohd. Suleiman.
 - 6. Write brief outlines for three of the following topics:-
 - [a] Science in war, [b] Economic warfare. [c] The Mechanization of war, [d] Oil and War, [e] Psychology and the War, [f] Cultural Internalism—genuine and spurious.

PARTII

7. Answer three of the following:-

What is the scope and what have been the accomplishment of -- >

- [a] The Indian Science Congress;
- [b] The Forest Research Institute;
- [c] The All-India Women's Conference;

- [d] The Survey of India;
- [e] Locate, describe, and estimate the value of some great Engineering Project in India;
- [f] What urgent problems demand research?
- 8. Choose three of the following, and say what they are, and tell about their discovery or investigation or use or construction, as the case may be:—
 - [a] Insulin, (b) Cosmic Rays, (c) The Diesel engine,
 - [d] Air-conditioning systems, [e] Radio receiver,
 - [f] Television apparatus, [g] The Internal Combustion engine, [h] 'Ersatz' materials.
 - 9. Write briefly on three of the following subjects:-
 - [a] Democracy, [b] Marxism, [c] The Fabian Society,
 - [d] Liberalism. [e] National Socialism.
- 10. Estimate the importance of three of the following characters in world history:—
 - [a] Akbar, [b] Alexander the Great, [c] Asoka; [d] Bismarck, [e] Charlemagne, [f] Lincoln, [g] Napoleon.
 - 11. Discuss briefly three of these topics:-
 - [a] Recent significant Archaeological Discoveries in India.
 - [b] Climbing Expeditions to Everest, Nanga Parbat, or Nanda Devi.
 - [c] The Film Industry in India.
 - [d] Indian Olympic Records.
 - [e] The Specific qualities of Indian Art.
 - [f] Vernaculars and Scripts.
 - Name the authors of three of the following, and tell something about the books you choose:—
 - [a] The Canterbury Tales, (b) Origin of Species, (c) Robinson Crusoe, (d) Gulliver's Travels, (e) Don Quixote, (f) Pilgrim's Progress, (g) The Golden Bough.

(U. P. Rangers Examination, 1941)

1. If you were a forest officer and were explaining to a rural audience the advantages of forest concervancy, what are the principal points you would mention? Develop each point briefly.

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- 2. What are the points of interest brought out by the figures, so far published, of the recent Census in India? Why is the density of population so high in the United Provinces and so low in Rajputana and Baluchistan?
- What is the strategic importance in the present war of the following?—
 - [a] Iceland, [b] Dakar, [c] Singapore, [d] The Ukraine, [e] Syria.
 - 4. What countries are included in the following terms?—
 - [a] The Near East, [b] The Middle East, [c] The Far East, (d) The Balkan States, (e) The Baltic States.
- 5. (a) Define kharif and rabi crops. Give three examples of each.
 - (b) What is meant by broadcast sowing and by transplanting? Which is the more advantageous method?
- [c] Which is the south-west monsoon, which is the north-east monsoon? Why are they so called?
 - 6. (a) What is vegetable ghee? Why is its use objected to?
- (b) Why is it possible to grow sugar cane in north Bihar without irrigation?
- (c) Specify the tracts of country in India where the following oils are in popular use in cooking:—
 - (i) Mustard oil, (ii) Til oil, (iii) Coconut oil.
 - 7. (a) Distinguish between a 'bull' and a "bullock'
 - (b) How would you readily tell a sheep from a goat?
 - (c) When is a cow said to be dry?
 - (d) What are draught cattle?

- 8. (a) Are the following of vegetable or animal origin:-
 - (i) Lac, (ii) Asafetida, (iii) Pearls, (iv) Corals, (v) Silk.
 - (b) In what localities in India do you find-
 - [i] Gold, [ii] Petroleum, [iii] Iron, [iv] Coal, [v] Mica?
- 9. [a] Name six import timber trees of India, and say in what specific part of the country each of these grows in abundance.
- [b] What is the distinction between deciduous and evergreen forests?
 - 10. Who are-
 - [a] Sir Stafford Cripps [b] Sir Samuel Hoare [c] Mr. Wendell Wilkie [d] Mr. Matsuoka [e] M. Sarajoglu [f] M. Benes [g] The Duke of Aosta [h] Goering [i] General Weygand [j] Count Ciano.

[U. P. Naib Tahsildars, 1941]

- 1. [a] Where is the Sun when shadows are shortest?
 - [b] Where does your shadow point-
 - (i) In the morning (ii) in the evening?
- 'c) If you followed your shadow full day, in what directions would you walk?
- 2. (a) How do we know that an empty bottle is not really empty? (b) How is water lifted in a syringe? (c) Why may a straight stick seem to bent when part of it is in water?
- 3. (a) Give the colours of the rainbow. (b) When are rainbows seen? (c) How does the wick help a lamp to burn?
- 4. State briefly below what is ment by the 'V' sign. Who introduced it, and when?
 - 5. What position is at present held by-
- (a) Dr. Panna Lal, (b) Mr. Matsuoka, (c) Sir Archibald Wavell, (d) Monsieur Stalin, (e) General Auchinleck, (f) Mr. Menzies.
 - 6. Give the names of-

- (a) The U. P. Labour Commissioner, (b) The King of Bulgaria, (c) The Regent of Iraq, (d) The Prime Minister of Japan, (c) Tae British Foreign Secretary, (f) The German Propaganda Minister.
 - 7. With what recent events do you associate-
- (a) Cape Matapan,(b) Crete,(c) Smolensk,(d) Keren,(e) Lofoten Islands,(f) Brenner Pass.

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- 8. What do these letters stand for:-
- (a) B. E. F. (b) K. C. S. I. (c) E. & O. E., (d) D. C. L. (e) R. I. A. S. C. (f) D. F. C.
- Name six railway Systems of India. Do not use abbreviations.
- Name a province of India from which we get in large quantities:—
- (a) tea, (b) coffee, (c) cotton, (d) jute, (e) wheat, (f) sugar.
 - 11. (a) What is the commission payable on-
 - (i) 5-rupee Postal Order, (ii) 5-rupee Money Order.
 - (b) What is the postage on a one tola letter to-
 - (i) Burma, (ii) Ceylon.
- (c) What stamp has been omitted from the latest issue of India Postage Stamps?
- (d) What is the insurance fee on a letter insured for rupees one hundred?
- With what do you associate the following names?—
 (a) General Denze, (b) Samuel Morse, (c) Michael Faraday, (d) Sir Rowland Hill, (e) Lord Beaverbrook, (f) Louis Braille.
 - 13. What is-
- (a) A Molotov Bread basket, (b) A Tommy Gun, (c) A panzer division, (d) A Putsh, (e) An E. Boat, (f) A Bren Gun.

- 14. What are the modern official names of-
- (a) Siam, (b) St. Petersburg, (c) Constantinople, (d) Salonica,
- (e) Christiana, (f) Persia.
- 15. Who wrote the following books?-
- (a) 'A Tale of Two Cities,' (b) 'Mein Kampf,' (c) 'The Crescent Moon,' (d) 'She'. [e] 'Round the world in Eighty Days', [f] 'Pygmalion'.
 - 16. [a] What hour is usually omitted from the dial of a watch?
 - [b] Does an electric fan move clockwise or anticlockwise?
- (c) What is the name given to a needle pointed instrument used by doctors for injecting liquid under the skin? [Two words]
- (d) What coloured light is used in a dark room for developing films?
- (e) What is the name of the science which deals with the human mind?
 - [f] What is the Unit of Electric Force?

1942

(U. P. Sectt. Superior Service, 1942)

1. Define:-

- [a] a fortiori, [b] a priori, [c] Epigraphy, [d] Nusmismatics, [e] Saga, [f] Cliche [g] Laissez-fair, [h] Dyarchy.
 - 2. Explain:-
- [a] Monroe Doctrine, [b] Navicert, [c] Dominion Status, [d] Mandated territory, (e) Nine Power Pact of 1922, (f) Scheduled Castes, [g] Open Door Policy.
- (i) Give the names of the authors and their works in which the following occur:—
 - (a) From the Unreal lead to the Real,

From Darkness to the Light, From Death to Immortality.

- (b) High on a throne of royal state, which far Outshone the wealth of Ormuz or of Ind, Or where the gorgeous East with richest hand Showers on her Kings barbaric pearl and gold Satan exalted sat.
- (c) The One remains, the many change and pass, Heaven's light for ever shines, Earth's shadows fly. Life, like a dome of many-coloured glass, Stains the white radiance of Eternity, Until Death tramples it to fragments.
- (d) This England, never did nor never shall Lie at the proud foot of a conqueror.
- (e) His honour rooted in dishonour stood And faith unfaithful kept him falsely true.
- (ii) Give the names of the authors of the following works:-
 - (a) [i] Chitra

(ii) Post Office

(b) [i] Kipps

Weary Titan.

- [ii] Tono Bungay
- (c) [i] Kim (d) [i] Mother India
- [ii] The Jungle Book

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- (d) [i] Mother India (e) [i] Hind Swarai
- [ii] Unhappy India
- His own story.

 4. To whom do the following sobriquets apply?—
- [a] The Father of History, [b] The Father of Lies, [c] The Man of Destiny, [d] The Old lady of Threadneedle Street. [e] The
- Indicate at least two countries in the world which are the biggest suppliers of each of the following minerals and vegetable products which are the basic materials of modern industrialism:—
- [a] Tin, [b] Almunium, [bauxite], [c] Zinc, [d] Nickel, [e] Petrol, [f] Cotton, [g] Rubber, [h] Jute,

- 6. (a) What is meant by ABCD Front?
 - (b) Who among these is the present Premier of Japan.-
- (i) Prince Fumimaro Konoye; (ii) Yosuke Matsuoka; (iii) Saburo Karuso; (v) Baron Hiranuma, (v) General Eiki Tojo.
- (c) Who is the head of the Indian Purchasing Mission in the U. S. A.?
- (d) Who were representatives of India to the International Labour Office Conference in New York last year?
- (e) Who is India's representative on the Eastern Group Supply Council?
- (f) Who hold the portfolios of Indians Overseas, Information and Broadcasting, Supply and Civil Defence in the Viceroy's Executive Council?
 - (g) Who is the ruler of Sarawak and which is its capital?
- (h) What was the Poona offer made by the Indian National Congress to the British Government?
- (i) What do you understand by the Lease and Lend Acrossed by the U.S. A.? To whom does it apply?
- (j) Who is the British Minister of Supyly who went to
- 7. What outstanding scientific achievements are associated with the names of the following:—
- (a) Pasteur, (b) Faraday, (c) Rontgen, (d) Mm. Curie, (e) Jagdish Chandra Bose, (f) Marconi, (g) Bessemer. (h)
- 8. When and and how (e.g. purchase, lease, conquest, annexation, etc.) were the following acquired by the countries who possess them?
- (a) Gibraltar, (b) Malta, (c) Cyprus, (d) Suez Canal, (e) Aden, (f) Penang, (g) Singapore, (h) Manila, (i) Pearl Harboux (Hawaii), (j) Panama Canal.
 - 9. In the United Provinces, state-
- (a) The names of the present Vice-Chancellors of the Universities.

(b) The names of two distinguished Indian scientists holding the distinction of the Fellowship of the Royal Society (F. R. S.) who were or are connected with any of the universities in the province.

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- (c) The names of two places connected with the life of Lord Buddha.
- (d) The names of the districts in which the Sarda Canai system operates.
- (e) The names in order of the Governors of the U. P. since its constitution into a Governor's province.
 - (f) The functions in the briefest terms of-

District Boards; Town Areas and Notified Areas.

- 10. (a) Which are the Phulkian States?
- (b) Name the Indian States in which the following are situated:—
- (i) Sinchi, (ii) Ellora and Ajanta Caves, (iii) Bagh. Caves, (iv) Chitorgarh.
- 11. With what particular activities or achievements in the year 1941 do you associate the following?
- (a) The Maharaja of Bikaner, (b) U. Saw, (c) Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, (d) Franklin D. Roosevelt, (e) C. Rajagopalachari, (f) Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, (g) Lord Linlithgow, (h) Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek, (i) Captain P. S. Bhagar.
- 12. Complete the following by filling up the blanks with the appropriate word or words:—

- (c) In ancient India Patna was known as.....and Khandahar as.....
- (d) Palaeontology is the science ofwhile Philately means

(U. P. Excise Inspectors, 1942)

- 1. Write short notes on any five of the following personalities. About ten lines on each may be written:—
 - [a] General Chiang Kai-Shek.
 - [b] Herr Von Ribbentrop.
 - [c] General Auchinleck.
 - [d] Marshal Petain.
 - [e] Sir Stafford Cripps.
 - [f] Mrshal Timoshenko.
 - 2. (a) What are the chief broadcasting stations in India?

 [b] Where are the following published?—

The Illustrated Weekly; The Hindustan Times; The Leader; The Pioneer; The Hindu.

3. Where are the following, and how have they become important in the war news?—

Port Moresby; Tobruk; Sebastopol; Lashio; Emden; Malta.

4. What are main seasons in this country? What crops are grown and when?

Name your district and write about 8 lines on the cultivation there.

- 5. (a) Who is the Viceroy of India? Where is his home?
 (b) Name the Commander-in-Chief of India and the
- (b) Name the Commander-in-Chief of India and the Governor of the U. P.
- (c) Who is (i) The Premier of England, and (ii) The President of the U. S. A.
- (d) Give the names of the presidents of the All-India Muslim League and the Indian National Congress.

- 6. By what route will you travel from-
- [a] Dehra Dun to Jhansi;
- [b] Allahabad to Madras;
- [c] Delhi to Karachi;
- [d] Naini Tal to Lucknow?
- State the names of the railway lines by which you have to travel, and three main stations en route in each case.

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- (a) Name the positions of the eleven, players of a side in a game of hockey or football.
 - (b) Draw the plan of a tennis or badminton court.
- (8) (a) What has one to pay for (f) an inland telegram, (ii) an express delivery letter, and (iii) a registered acknowledgement-due letter?
- (b) What do you understand by (i) a Savings Bank Account, and (ii) a current Account?
- 9. Name $\hbar ve$ great Indians who are alive. Write four lines on each.

(U. P. Civil Service, 1942)

- State briefly the circumstances which led to the declaration of war between (a) Germany and Russia, (b) America and Japan.
- 2. State briefly the measures taken since 1918 for the Indianization of the Army. What is the position to-day in regard to recruitment? What prospects have been offered to officers in the Army of employment in civil departments, on being demobilised after the war?
- 3. Give the strength of the recently expanded Executive Council and the reasons for its expansion. Apart from numbers, in what respects does it constitute an advance on the Council before the expansion?
- 4. When was the provincial civil service first instituted? What is meant by 'Listed posts'? Have you any comments to

make in regard to the existing system of recruitment to superior civil services by competitive examinations? On what grounds is the reservation of appointments for (a) Muslims, (b) Peasant class, (c) Scheduled castes, and (d) other minorities, justified?

- 5. Give the main features of-
- (a) the Atlantic Charter;
- (b) the Cripps Proposals.
- 6. Write short notes on seven of the following: -
- [a] V. sign; [b] Gestapo; [c] Focket Battleship; [d] Flying Fortress; (e) Balloon Barrages; [f] Fifth Coulumn; [g] Blood Bank; [h] National Front; [i] Blitz, [j] The New Order; (k) Tonnage; [l] Black out.

Part II

- 7. Describe the A. R. P. organization in a city. What are the main features of the scheme? What are the duties of an individual citizen under the scheme for the protection of his house and property?
- 8. [a] What are the principal sources of Revenue in the United Provinces?
- [b] State in parallel columns the principal Kharif and Rabi crops grown in the U. P.
 - [c] What is the justification for the control of prices?
- [d] Where are the following products chiefly to be found in India: [i] coal, [ii]salt, (iii) tea, [iv] petrol, [v] sugar?
- [e] Mention, in order, the cities situated on the bank of the Jamuna from its source to its confluence with the Ganges.

Note.-Please answer only three of the above items.

- 9. [a] Explain [i] Phases of the moon, [ii] Sandstorms, [iii] Rainbow.
- [b] What is the working principle of the following:
 [i] Radio, [ii] The Ganges Hydro electric system, [iii] Motor-car?

[c] How and in what terms are the following measured: ill Rainfall, [ii] Flow of water in a canal, [iii] Height of a horse, [iv] Speed of a ship?

Note.—Please attempt only two items in each part of the question.

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- 10. [a] When and how were any two of the following acquired by the British: [i] Busmi, [ii] Oudh, [iii] Jhansi?
- [b] Write short notes on: [i] Eister; [ii] Daschra, [iii] Moharram.
 - 11. [a] What horse won the Derby in 1942?
- [b] State the dimensions of a tennis court or of an association football ground or of a hockey field.
- [c] Draw a Union Jack, showing all the Crosses, and quote below it the British National Anthem.
- 12. [a] What do you know about the following: [i] Tilden (ii) John Mascfield, (iii) C. Rajagopalacharya, [iv] John Curtin, [v] W. Mackenzie King, [vi] Pir Pagaro, [vii] Uday Shankar, [viii] Rudolf Hess?
- [b] Explain the following terms: [i] Specific gravity, [ii] Carat, [iii] Arboriculture, [iv] Civil lists, [v] White Paper, [vi] Bye-election, [vii] Artificial respiration, (viii) Co-operative credit, [ix] Vitamins, [x] Curfew order, (xi) Vital statistics.

Note.—Only five items in each part of this question should be attempted.

1943 (U. P. Civil Service, 1943)

Part I

- Describe the range and extent of India's war effort and indicate the directions in which they should be further intensified in the cause of total and final victory.
- 2. Discuss the problems of social security and justice in post-war world.

3. Discuss the following:-

Within the last century some millions of educated Indians have learnt English.... It might have been expected that Indian philosophy, literature and art would have received at least a fuller appreciation in Europe; and that some new form of civilization might have developed from the close contact between England and India. Unfortunately it must be confessed that the last 150 years have proved the most disappointing.....

(G. T. Garratt.)

In the sphere of administration, of jurisprudence, of engineering achievement, and of political science it would be difficult to exaggerate the consequence of the contact of the two peoples, yet......Mr. Garratt is chiefly at pains to show that no such thing exists, in the shape, that is to say, of what he refers to as "some new form of civilization" derived from "the close contact between India and England."

(The Marquess of Zetland)

4. Write short notes on:-

[a] Casablanca, [b] Commandos, [c] Guerilla fighter, (d)
Beveridge plan, [e] Dnepropetrovsk, [f] Collective farm,
(v) Navicert, [h] Tanaka memorandum.

5. Describe in outline the main features of administration of a district in the United Provinces including the working of the local self-government bodies.

Should the I. C. S. remain an all-India service or should it be provincialized? State your opinion with reasons. What is the distinction between the all-India services and the Central services?

 [a] Describe the main sources of oil supply of the United Nations and of the Tripartite powers.

[b] What steps are being or should be taken by the United Nations to make good the loss, due to enemy action, of the supply of rubber?

[c] Describe briefly the role of heavy industry in modern

war.

- [a] Discuss the problems of Indians overseas in the post-war period.
- [b] What are your concrete suggestions for maintaining cultural relations between India and her neighbours like China and such other Asiatic countries who share similar ideals with regard to democratic freedom and the maintenance of peaceful relations between nations?

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[c] What kind of a world order do you visualize in the context of which India would secure for herself internal harmony and the greatest measure of externalstatus as an independent State?

Part II

- 7. Consider any two problems of post-war planning in India (other than the future constitution of India after the war) in which you are interested, and state your views thereon.
- 8. (a) Describe briefly the outstanding contributions to Science made by three of the following:—
- (i) Lord Rutherford, (ii) Mmer Curie, (iii) Maxwell, (iv) Sir C.V. Raman, (v) Bessemer, (vi) Pasteur, (vii) Ramanujam, (viii) Sir Arthur Evans, (ix) Rontgen.
 - (b) Write notes on any three of the following:-
- (i) Vitamins, (ii) Sulphar compounds, (iii) Radioactive elements, (iv) Internal-combustion engine, [v] Stratosphere, [vi] Blood test, [vii] Cosmic rays, [viii] Vernalization.
- [c] What is the present conception regarding the racial elements in the population of India?
 - 9. Describe briefly two of these topics:-
 - [a] Adult education.
 - [b] Inflation and price control.
 - [c] Depressed classes.
 - $\lceil d \rceil$ Broadcasting in India.

- (e) Growth of population and food supply in India.
- (f) Influence of Islam on Indian Art and Architecture.
- 10. (a) Name the Indian States in which five of the following are situated:—
- (i) Ellora and Ajanta Caves, (ii) Dwaraka, (iii) Sanchi, (iv) Khajuraho, (v) Amurkantak, (vi) Nathdwara, (vii) Girnar, (viii) Bagh Caves, (ix) Mandu, (x) Cape Camorin.
- [b] Name any five sites of Ancient India, and give their modern equivalents (e. g. Pataliputra = Patna).
- (c) Indicate the principal areas of concentration of the aboriginal population in India and give the names of a few of the principal tribes in each area mentioned by you.
- 11. (a) Name the authors of three of the following, and tell something about one of the books you choose:—
- (i) Macbeth, (ii) Ivanhoe, (iii) Pickwick Papers, (iv) Vanity Fair, (v) In Memoriam, (vi) Wuthering Heights, (vii) Forsyte Saga, (viii) Kim, (ix) A Passage to India, (x) Work, Wealth and Happiness of Mankind, (xi) Eminent Victorians, (xii) Pvermalion.
- (b) Write a brief appreciation of any one author of the works listed in (vii) to (xii) above.
 - 12. (a) Expand in outline the following topics:-

(General Von Hindenburg)

'Tais is a bad business. I beat the Russians every time, but that does not get me anywhere.' [Napoleon].

- (ii) The battle of El Alamein as the turning point in the war against the Axis.
- (iii) The United States of America as the Arsenal of the Democracies.

[b] Since he became the Premier, in May 1940, Mr. Churchill has gone abroad on several missions of world importance. Name them in sequence, and describe the events connected with each one of his missions.

(U. P. Forest Service, 1943)

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- State your reasons for the choice of Forest service.
 What sort of life will you have to live as a Forest officer?
 Describe the organization of the Forest Department in the U. P. and the pay and prospects it offers.
- Describe India's war effort generally, and in particular state the part played by the U. P. in this connection.
- 3. What do you understand by (a) Rotation of crops, (b) Soil classification; (c) Soil erosion, (d) Seasoned wood, (e) Reclamation of waste lands, (f) Contour, (g) Utilization division, (h) Working plan, (i) Vitamins, (j) Censorship, (h) Dictatorship, (l) Airgraph?

В

- Draw a sketch map of India showing the location of the principal forests, and give in a footnote the forest products you know of and the economic value of each.
- 5. What steps have been taken in the U. P. to combat (a) inflation of currency, (b) rise in prices of foodstuffs and cloth, (c) shortage of small change?
- 6. Write short notes on (a) Gold Standard, (b) Standard Gold, (c) Exchange-Ratio, (d) Imperial Preference, (e) Co-operative Credit, (f) Trade Slump, (g) Dumping, (h) Royalty, (i) Legal Tender, (j) Bonus, (k) Endowment Policy, (l) Cottage Industries.

C

- 7. (a) Explain the phases of the moon.
 - (b) What causes a total eclipse of the moon?

- [c] What are [i] Corona, [ii] Comet, and [iii] Trade winds?
- [i] Explain [i] X-rays, [ii] Infra-red rays and [iii] Ultra violet rays.
- 8. [a] How do we find directions [i] by day, [ii] by stars in the night?
- [b] Write a short note on 'Monsoon in India.' Is there any connection between rainfall and forests?
- 9. [a] How do the following work: [i] Fire Engine, [ii] Delayed Action Bombs, [iii] Torpedoes, [iv] Stirrup Pump, [v] Broadcasting?
- [b] [i] What happens when you pull the trigger to fire a loaded shot gun, and how does the bullet go off? [iii] What is the difference between a gun and a rifle? [iii] What do you understand by the bore of a gun or rifle?

D

- 10. Give the major events of the present war up to the end of September, 1943.
- 11. Draw a map showing Gibraltar, Malta, and the Suez Canal which form Britain's life-line to the East. Discuss the importance of each of the three places named. What distinction has been conferred on Malta?
- 12. Write short notes on: [a] Lord Wavell, [b] Mr. Wandell Willkie, [c] Count Ciano, [d] Burmah Road, [e] Postwar reconstruction, [f] Sabotage, (g) Federation, [h] Donetz Basin, [i] Ural, [j [Vatican, [k] White House, [l] Counterpropaganda staff.

(Subordinate Local Fund, 1943) Section A

1. Write short notes (about ten lines) on four of the following personalities: Lord Wavell, Mr. Eden, Lord Louis. Mountbatten, Sir J. P. Srivastava, Brigadier Wingate, Mr. Kaiser.

- 2. Draw a rough map of the S. W. Pacific so as to show Port Darwin, Port Moresby, New Guinea, Wewak, Lae, Guadalcanal, New Georgia, Bougainville, New Britain, Rabaul.
- 3. Contrast the present forms of government in Bengal and the United Provinces.
- 4. Write a few lines on each of the various methods by which the Government of India is trying to persuade people to contribute money to the war efforts.
 - 5. Answer five of the following:-
 - (a) How does elevation account for the difference between Mussoorie and Agra's maximum temperature in May? Give approximate figures.

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- (b) What do you understand by plastics?
- (c) Why do fish in a glass bowl die if the bowl is exposed to the sun?
- (d) State simply the essential difference between a dynamo and a motor.
- (e) By what methods is a town's water supply made immune from cholera and typhoid germs ?
- (f) What is dehydration and to what has the process been applied in India?

Section B

 Mention recent events of the war associated with five of the following, and state where each of the five is: Kiev, Salerno, the Eder Dam, Ludwigshaven, Moscow, Ploesti, Corsica, Lebanon.

- 7. Answer five of the following:-
- (a) What great national leader lost his life in 1943 in an air accident, and of what nationality was he?
- (b) How did Benares figure prominently in the news in September 1943?
- (c) What changes in provincial governorships have occured in India this year?

- (d) Mention three Company Railways that have become State Railways in the last three years.
- [e) Which of India's Viceroys took a special interest in (i) its historical monuments, (ii) improving its cattle?
- (f) What happened to Mussolini (i) before, (ii) after the capitulation of Italy?
- 8. Write about twelve lines on two of the following:—
- (a) Lease and Lend, (b) The Bevin Boys, (c) The Four Freedoms.
- 9. Give some account of the development and activities of the R. I. N. and I. A. F. during the present war.
 - 10. For what do the following letters stand?-

U. N. N. R. A.; U. S. S. R; I. A. M. C; F. N. C. L.; E. N. S. A.; O. & T. Rly.; I. D. S. M.; R. I. M. A.; I. F. A; W. A. A. C.

(U. P. Judicial Service, 1943)

- 1. What do you know of the Talpade case? On what ground did the Bombay High Court refer the case back to the Federal Court, and what was the answer given by the Federal Court? Do you know what the Bombay High Court ultimately did in the case?
- Give very briefly the grounds on which the Federal Court held Sec. 26 of Ordinance No. II of 1942 to be ultra vires. What steps did the Government then take to nullify the effect of the Federal Court's decision, and with what result?
- 3. Do you know what is the 'Pegging Act'? What are your views about it? What steps will you suggest to influence the Union Government?
- 4. What are 'Governor's provinces'? Do you know the period under the Government of India Act, 1935, during which a Governor could suspend the constitution? On what

grounds could h: do it? Give in brief your views about the resignations of the ministries. Give the names of the Provinces where the ministries have resigned.

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- 5. Discuss briefly what is meant by a city being declared an 'open city'. What conditions are to be fulfilled before it can be so declared and accepted by the other side? Have any cities been declared open cities during this war, and if so, which? Why was this provision introduced?
- 6. Do you think it is possible to prevent wars in future? Briefly outline your scheme which you think will have that effect. What are the 'four freedoms' mentioned by President Roosevelt in his speech before the Canadian Parliament in August, 1943?
- 7. What are the causes, according to you, of the acute food shortage in Bengal? What remedies would you suggest to help the people there?
- 8. What is the 'lease and lend' method? Can you give the reason as to why it was introduced? What are your views about it?
- Do you know what was the national debt of India?
 What has happened to it? How will you utilize the sterling balances? Is their accumulation an advantage or disadvantage to this country?

(U. P. Naib Tehsildars, 1943)

- 1. (a) The following dot represents the towns of Allahabad or Lucknow. Choose which you like. Draw thick lines to represent Railway lines radiating in different directions. Mark an important destination on each within a radius of not more than 150 miles;
- [b] By what route will you travel from Simla to Madras? Name four important towns en route.
- 2. (a) Name three British coins. Give their approximate values in Indian money, [b] Which is longer—a yard or a metre? [c] How many maunds approximately equal a ton? [d] Find the radius of a circle with an area of 154 sq. ft.

- 3. (a) What is the normal temperature of the human body? [b] Why does an iron ship not sink? (c) What is lightning and how is it formed?
 - 4. (a) Give the authors of-
- [i] Ramayan, [ii] Gitanjali, [iii] Taming of the Shrew, [b] Name a book written by—
 - [i] Sheridan [ii] Sadi [iii] Chaucer [iv] John Gunther.
 - 5. What is the difference between-
- [a] Pleasure and happiness [b] Poverty and misery (c) Pity and charity [a] Character and reputation [e] Thinking and feeling.
 - 6. [a] Expand the following abbreviations:-
- (i) H.R.H. (ii) K.C.S.I. (iii) I.A.O.C. (iv) R.A.F. (v) E.P.N.S. (vi) O. & T. R.
 - (b) Where are the following published:-
- (i) The Illustrated Weekly (ii) The Statesman (iii) The Tribune (iv) The Hindu.?
 - 7. What do you understand by-
- (a) Dearness allowance (b) Free French Forces (c) Lease and Lend Act (d) The Vatican State.?
- 8. Summarize briefly (4 lines to each) the position as regards the following problems in this country: (a) food rationing, and (b) inflation of prices.
- 9. The following places are connected with the present war. State what happened in each:—
- (a) Bizerta (b) Ruhr (c) Buna (d) Catania (e) Novorossisk.
 - 10. What is?
- (a) A Panzer division, (b) A Tommy Gun, (c) A Jeeb, (d) An E-Boat.

11. Write two lines on each:-

- (a) General Eisenhower (b) Haile Selassie (c) Curtin (d) Lord Halifax (e) Hess.
- 12. (a) Name five persons whom you think the most important in world affairs at present (b) Which should be crushed first and why—Japan or Germany? (c) What is the form of Government in China?

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13. Cross out the extra word in each line, Line No. 1 has been solved for you.

Charity	Kindness	Benevolence	e Revenge	Love
Square	Circular	Oblong	Hexagonal	Triangular
Needle	Tack	Nail	Knife	Pin
Coal	Bread	Coke	Wood	Paper `
Bran	Wool	Cotton	Hemp	Jute
Hair	Feathers	Wool	Grass	Fur
Cow	Lion	Cat	Goat	Dog
Calcutta	Delhi	Bombay	Madras	Karachi
Captain	General	Sergeant	Colonel	Major
Football	Hockey	Badminton	Bridge	Tennis
Eggs	Meat	Sugar	Cup	Tea

14. Arrange the five words in each line below in the proper order and then underline the middle word. Line No. 1 as solved.

Book	Chapter	Paragraph	Sentence	Words
House	Street	Room	Town	Country
Orange	Currant	Grape	Plum	Melon
General ·	Sergeant	Captain	Private	Corporal
Collector	Com-	Patwari	Tahsildar	Kanungo
	missioner			-
Sowing	Thrashing	g Ploughing	Baking	Reaping

1944

(U. P. Civil Service, 1944)

Part I

- 1. What is the meaning of UNRRA? What is its object, and how will it be organized and function?
- 2. Either, Summarize briefly the financial aspect of the proposals made in the Central Advisory Board's Report upon Educational Development in India.
- Or, Give the main features of the Educational Scheme recommended in the above report.
- 3. What are the factors which made possible the shortage of food in certain parts of India during 1943, and why were difficulties encountered in remedying this shortage?
- . 4. A reconstruction plan has been devised by certain Indian Industrials and commercial leaders. Give a critical account of this plan detailing the difficulties that will have to be evercome in order to implement it.
 - 5. Write short notes on five of the following:-
 - (a) Sterling indebtedness to India.
- (b) The Expulsion of the Premier of the Punjab from the Muslim League.
- (c) The capture of Kohima by the Japanese and its recapture by the Allies.
- (d) The life work of a famous Indian scientist who died this year.
- (e) The correspondence between Mahatma Gandhi and the Government of India recently published.
- (f) The appointment of an additional member of the Viceroy's Executive Council.
 - (g) Recent developments in Industrial Projects in India.
- 6. Give a short account of the invasion of Normandy by the Allied forces, illustrating your answer with a rough sketch map.

Part II

- 7. Write brief notes on each of the following:—
 Pencillin, 606, Insulin, Quinine, Aspirin.
 - Answer three of the following:-
- (a) How can a ship be protected against Magnetic mines?

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- (b) What is stainless steel?
- (c) What is the Rosetta Stone?
- (d) What is Mendelism?
- (e) What important archaeological discoveries have beenmade in India during the last fifty years?
 - (f) Why are there so many different languages in India?
- Name the planets in the Solar system. What is the supposed origin of the Moon, and why does it always present the same face to the earth?
- 10. Give a short account of one of the following authors, and describe one of his works:—

Tolstoy; Ibsen; Kipling; Tagore; Balzac.

- 11. Draw an outline map of India, showing the boundaries of the different provinces. Insert two towns in each of the provinces of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Punjab, and the-United Provinces. Show the courses of three of the largest rivers, and state the approximate distances between the following towns: Madras and Calcutta—Bombay and Lucknow—Quetta and Shillong.
 - 12. Write short notes on three of the following:-
 - [a] Jet Propulsion.
 - [b] Pilotless aeroplanes.
 - [c] Tommy Guns.
 - [d] Dehydrated foods.
 - [e] Provident Fund.

(Forest Rangers' Examination, 1944)

1. Write short notes on "any eight" out of the following:—

- (a) Forest Range; (b) Rifle Range; (c) Hall Mark; (d) Basic English; (e) Basic Education Scheme; (f) Paratroops; (g) Stock Exchange; (h) Zero Hour; (i) Cottage Industry; (j) Vatican; (k) George Cross; (l) Alhambra; (m) Subversive Activities Ordinance; (n) Rural Development.
- 2. Give such information as you can to a friend who wishes to know about Emergency Commissions.
 - 3. Who are the following?-

General de Gaulle, Lord Mountbatten, Cordell Hull, Badoglio, Sir Sultan Ahmad, Sir John Anderson, Mr. Gregory, Shyama Prosad Mukerii.

4. What and where are the following?-

Kiev, Kremlin, Salween, Lisbon, Honan, Istanbul, Iraq, Rabaul.

- 5. State briefly the measures adopted by the Government of India to solve the Food problem.
- 6. Give a short account of the Campaign in either Sicily or North Africa.
- 7. Explain the principle of: (a) Thermos, (b) Air Conditioning, (c) Airship, (d) Submarine.
- 8. Mention the various types of Warships and Airships used by the Allies in the present war.
- 9. (a) How have forests in India helped in India's War Effort?
- (b) What are the reasons underlying the Savings Drive in Rural areas?
- 10. (a) Have you heard of any scheme of plantation in the United Provinces of a plant from which rubber can be made? If so, where is the plantation?
- (b) For what special uses are the following trees noted: Babul, Sal, Mulberry, Sandal, Mahua, Chir, Dhak, Semal?

(Excise Inspectors' Examination, 1944)

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Section A

- Explain the difficulties which have been experienced in the successful working of Prohibition in India.
- Give the main points of the Cripps Proposals, and state the reasons advanced by the major political parties in India against them.
- 3. Why did prices rise in India during the present war? How have they been controlled recently?
- Discuss the position of cottage industries in the United Provinces today.
- 5. What do you know of either the Bombay Plan of economic development or the Sargent Plan of educational advance?
- 6. Why did the League of Nations fail? How would you improve on its principles for the future?

Section B

- 7. Name the following :-
 - The members of the Governor-General's Executive Council; The Advisers to the Governor of the United Provinces; The Chief Justices of the Allahabad High Court and the Oudh Chief Court.
- Who are the Indians who have secured (a) the Noble Prize, and (b) the F.R.S.? Write about five lines on each of them.
 - 9. Give the following :-

the first three provinces of India in order of area;

the first three provinces of India in order of population; the approximate area and population of your district, and of the United Provinces;

the approximate distance to Delhi from Bombay Madras, Calcutta, and Lahore;

the dimensions of a football field and a tennis court.

Give the names of—

the longest river in India;

the biggest city in India:

the highest waterfall in India.

- 11. Write brief notes on any three from [a], [b], and [c] each :--
 - [a] General Eisenhower; General Montgomery; Field Marshal Rommel: Admiral Mountbatten: General Stillwell; Admiral Tojo.
 - [b] The Rotary Clubs; Index Numbers of prices: the Red Cross; Paratroops; Daylight Saving; Expectation of Life.
 - [c] Ajanta; Cherapunji; Mahenjodaro; Fatehpur Sikri; Stalingrad; Pearl Harbour.
 - 12. State the main items of revenue of the United Provinces in the order of their importance.

[Sub-Registrars' Examination, 1944]

1. (a) What is the chief duty of a Sub-Registrar, and how is it useful in the public interests? (b) Explain: Postage stamp, revenue stamp, stamp

duty, adhesive stamp, service stamp.

2. Give a short account of the attempted invasion of India by Japan, and state what the position is at present.

- 3. 'Every Indian should be proud of the achievements of the Indian army in the present war.' Justify the statement, and mention which armies have distinguished themselves in the various theatres of the war.
- 4. (a) What do the following abbreviations stand for ; R.A.F., G.H.O., B.B.C., W.A.C.I., D.I.R.?
 - (b) Explain: Near East, Middle East, Far East.
- 5. What do you understand by: (a) Sterling balances, (b) Inflation of currency, (c) Food rationing, (d) Estate duty, [e] Zero hour, [f] Black market, [g] Paratroops, [h] Jeep, [i] Flying bomb, [j] Dehydrated fruit?

6. What and where are the following: Kiel, Cherbourg, White House, Kiev, Imphal, Philippines, Croydon, Vatican, Mahenjodaro, Alexandria?

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7. Who are the following: [a] Lord Mountbatten, [b] C.R., [c] Goebbels, [d] Stillwell, [e] Bevin Boys, [f] Montgomery, (g) Eisenhower, (h) B. C. Roy, (i) Sir John Woodhead, (j) Nimitz, (k) Sir Henry French, (l) Sir Chintaman Deshmukh, (m) Nagas, (n) Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy, (o) Mr. W. Phillips?

Note.—Only ten items to be attempted.

- 8. (a) Who wrote or published the following: (i) Pickwick papers, (ii) Treasure Island, (iii) Gulliver's Travels, iv) Light of Asia, (v) Gitanjali, (vi) Other Men's Flowers?
- (b) What words are appropriate to denote a group of (i) dogs, (ii) sheep, (iii) parridges, (iv) ducks?

Or

- (c) What kind of noise is made by the following animals: (i) serpents, (ii) doves, (iii) sheep, (iv) nightingales?
 - 9. Write briefly what you know about-
 - (a) Scientific mission to England;
 - (b) Savings drive in the U.P.
 - (c) Grow more food campaign;
 - (d) Bhore Committee;
 - (e) National War Front ;
 - (f) Monetary Conference.

Note.-Only three items to be attempted.

 State some of the most important points which occur to you in connection with the post-war development of India.

(NAIB TAHSILDARS' EXAMINATION, 1944)

1. (a) What is an Equinox? (b) Which towns are called isothermal? (c) What causes erosion? (d) What precisely is the function of a lightning conductor?

2. (a) What causes milk to turn sour? (b) How does a vacuum brake act? (c) How does the alarm chain of a train operate when it is pulled? (d) Name the materials required in the manufacture of glass.

3. What position is held at present by the following?—

(a) Sir Girja Shanker Bajpai. (b) Sir Sita Ram. (c) Sir Shafat Ahmad. (d) Sir J. P. Srivastava. (e) Mr. W. G. P. Wall. (f) Mr. J. L. Sathe.

4. With what event do you associate the following?

(a) Cassino. (b) Bardia. (c) Karelian Isthmus. (d) Casablanca. (e) lmphal.

5. For what do the following letters stand?-

(a) A. R. P. (b) U. T. C. (c) V. C. (d) I. C. S. (e) G. R. VI. (f) D. Litt.

6. Give the names of the three biggest towns of India in order of their population?

7. Give the full names of the present Vice-Chancellors of all the Universities situated in the U. P.

8. Distinguish between:-

(a) An Air Mail, An Airgraph. (b) A Tank, An Armoured Car. (c) A Troop-carrier, A Bomber.

9. (a) When did England declare the present war against Germany? Give the month and the year. (b) Which European countries have remained neutral in the present war? (c) Name three important generals of the Allies. (d) Which of the generals of the Allies has recently been raised to the rank of Field-marshal?

10. Who is the author of-

(a) As You Like It. (b) Kenilworth. (c) The Crescent Moon. (d) A Tale of Two Cities. (e) The Shahnama. (f) Shakuntala.

11. Name one book written by each of the following:-

(a) Jawaharlal Nehru. (b) Thackeray. (c) Hitler. (d) Mahatma Gandhi. (e) H. G. Wells. (f) Milton.

12. Where are the following-

(a) Ooty. (b) Nowshera. (c) Florence. (d) Cannes.

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- 13. (a) Give the names of all the English dailies published in the U. P. Mention the names of the places from where they are issued.
- (b) What are the following, and where are they published?—
- (i) The Dawn (ii) The Hindustan Times (iii) The Indian Listener.
- 13. (a) Name the railway recently taken over by the State. (b) What is the shortest railway route from Benares to Jhansi? (c) What is automatic signalling?

1945

(U. P. EXECUTIVE SERVICE, 1945)

1. Describe the main course of the Allied military operations, between D-day and VE-day, which brought about the surrender of Nazi Germany.

Or

Give a brief account of the recent United Nations Conference on International Organisation at San Francisco.

- 2. What, do you think, is the future of Communism in the world in the light of Russian experience?
- 3. What is the 'population problem' in India? How will you solve it?
- 4. Discuss the order in which you will give priority to the main items of post-war reconstruction in India.
- 5. Examine the present status of the question of the separation of the Executive and Judicial functions in India.
 - 6. Write short notes on any three of the following:-
- (a) The Tennessee Valley Authority. (b) The Arab Union- (c) The Swiss type of Executive. (d) The Mulberry

Harbour. [2] The Ledo Road. (f) Deflation. (g) National Service Labour Tribunals. (h) Locomotive Production in India. (i) A decimal coinage for India. (j) Chindits.

7. (a) Give distance in air miles from Delhi to Durban, London, Moscow, New York, Chungking, and Melbourne respectively.

(b) Write short notes on any three of the following:-

(i) The rainbow. (ii) Cloud colours. (iii) The Monsoon (iv) Oases. (v) Volcanoes. (vi) Earthquakes. (vii) The stratosphere. (viii) The expanding universe. (ix) Geopolitics.

8. Explain the main factors in any three of the follow-

ing:-

(a) Civilization. (b) Culture. (c) Nationality. (d) Character. (e) Justice. (f) Colour prejudice.

9. Write brief notes on any five of the following :-

(a) Avicenna. (b) Booker T. Washington. (c) Charlemagne. (d) Descartes. (e) Goethe. (f) Turgeniev. (g) Spinoza. (h) Dr. Weizmann. (i) P. C. Mahalanobis.

10. Which is your favourite novel or poem in English?

Why do you like it so much?

(Excise Inspectors' Examination, 1945) Section A

1. Write a brief account of World War II, giving the chief events and dates in chronological order.

2. What was the San Francisco Conference called to decide? Summarize the results of its work.

3. Outline the plans of the Government of India for post-war reconstruction.

4. Describe the canal irrigation system of the U.P., and mention the chief hydro electric stations in the province. What new developments are being suggested?

5. What is meant by U. N. R. R. A.? Give some idea of the scope of its operations and of its connection with India.

Section B

- 6. Give a general account of the Monsoon in India and a soccial account of how it affects the U.P. What are the figures for the average annual rainfall in Allahabad, Agra, Lucknow, and Meerut?
- 7. Outline the duties of Excise Inspectors in the U.P. What commodities are reserved for Federal Excise?
 - 8. (a) Give the names of the following:-
 - (i) The British Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretary of State for India.

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(ii) The Vicerov of India, the Finance Member of the Viceroy's Council, the Commander in Chief.

(b] Write short notes on Sir Firoz Noon, Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, Sir G. S. Bajpai.

- 9. What are the chief industries associated with the following places in the U. P.: Etawah, Benares, Bahjoi, Moradabad, Khurja, Farrukhabad, Mirzapur, Tanda, Aligarh, Bareilly, Kanauj, Gorakhpur?
 - 10. (a) Explain the following abbreviations:—

ALFSEA, ENSA, KCIE, RAP, LLD, E & OE, RIN, IDSM, Ibw, RAF, SPCA, QED.

(b) Give the names of:-

The highest mountain in India;
The largest lake in India;
The largest Indian State;
The largest British province in India.

(Forest Rangers' Examination, 1945)

 (a) State the purposes for which afforestation is employed. What would be the result if trees could be planted and grown round the edge of the great deserts?

- (b) Give the steps you would take to try and prevent a forest fire spreading.
- (c) What are 'pollen' and 'chlorophyll'? State the function of the former.
- 2. With what important Government reports, recently published, are Dr. John Sargent, Educational Adviser to the Government of India, and Sir Archibald Rowlands, Finance Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, connected? Give briefly the main conclusions or recommendations of any one of these two reports.
- 3. (a) Uranium, Lord Rutherford and Hiroshima—how are these three linked by the most noteworthy scientific achievement of this year?
- (b) Write short notes on Radar, UNRRA, SHAEF, and V-Bombs.
- 4. State the name and purpose of the world organization set up at the San Francisco Conference. What department of the organization this replaces did the Conference decide to retnin? Give the name of the leader of the Indian Delegation to the Conference and of the Committee of which he was Chairman. Outline briefly any one point of dispute between Russia and the other Great Powers, which arose during the Conference.
- 5. What is the staple food of the people in the Kangra Valley, the East and West Coasts of India, Rajputana, and Northern U. P., and the local language in Ahmedabad, Bannu, Khatmandu, and Pegu?
 - 6. Answer briefly and clearly the following questions:—
 (a) Why does a regiment break step when crossing a
 - bridge?
 - (b) What makes the mercury in a barometer rise?
 - (c) How does a chemical fire-extinguisher put a fire out?
 - (d) Why does a fountain throw its water up?

 Explain briefly the measures of the Central and Provincial Governments of India which, you feel, will kill the Black Market.

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- 8. (a) Where would you expect to find Todas, Bhils, Santhals and Dogras?
- (b) With what do the following deal: (i) Philately, (ii) Sericulture, (iii) Ceramics, and (iv) Political Economy?
- (a) Mention two important dams in India, stating on what rivers they are constructed, and what purpose they serve.
- (b) Of what woods are the following usually made: (i) cricket bats, (ii) tennis racquet frames, (iii) hockey sticks, and (iv) railway sleepers?
 - 10. What do you know of the following?-

(a) Lord Pethick-Lawrence. (b) Joseph Kramer. (c) Pierre Laval. (d) Sir J. C. Bose. (e) Alfred Nobel. (f) General Sir William Slim. (g) Sir Ardeshir Dalal. (h) Lord Haw-Haw.

(Subordinate Local Fund Audit Examination, 1945)

1. Where is Pitche-blende found; what metal is extracted from it; of what scientific process does this form the base; what is the common name given to the weapon using this process; and on what date and against what city was this weapon first used?

State in about ten lines some of the fears and hopes that have been aroused by the use of this weapon.

2. Uupon what date did polling in the British General Election take place; when were the results announced; which party was returned to power; who is the new Prime Minister, the new Foreign Secretary, and the new Secretary of State for India?

State, in not more than ten lines, what the general policy of the present Government is likely to be with special reference to India. 3. Who called the Simla Conference; what two other prominent men took part in it; what was the date of the first meeting; and upon what date was it dissolved?

Give, in not more than ten lines, the reasons you think led to the failure of the Conference.

(Not more than two of the following questions are to be attempted.)

- 4. What is the Sargent Scheme? Give briefly, in not more than twenty lines, the chief features of this scheme.
- When and what was 'VE Day'? Give a short account, in not more than twenty lines, of the main events in the European War between June 6, 1944, and VE Day.
- 6. What are Section 93 Provinces? Give the names of all Provinces which at any time since September, 1939, could be classified as such, and state which of these ceased to be so classified before the end of July, 1945, and which was the most recent Province to come into this class.

In the case of this last Province, give the name of the man who took over the Government, the month in which he did it, and, in not more than ten lines, the reasons why he did it.

 What is S. E. A. C.? Give the name and rank of the Commander in this theatre of war, and state where his headquarters are.

Write brief notes on any three of the following:-

(a) Imphal. (b) Meiktila. (c) Sittang River. (d) Ledo Road. (e) The Hump.

Not more than five lines should be written on each, and the connection of each subject with the operations of S.E.A.C. should be brought out.

- 8. Choose one only of the following subjects, and in not more than twenty lines state what it is, and how it may improve the standard of living of the Kisan.
- (a) The Hydro-Electric Grid. (b) Village Industries. (c) Consolidation of Holdings. (d) Co-operative Societies.

9. Write out in full, giving one line to each part, what the following sets of letters stand for: -

(a) M.P., (b) M.D., (c) S.I.R., (d) U.K., (e) R.I.P., (f) (J.E.D., (g) A.M., (h) B.H.U., (i) R.N., (j) T.N.T.

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[U. P. Forest Service, 1945] Section A

- Discuss the following statement: 'The system of education in this country is unsatisfactory and needs a thorough reform.'
- 2. What steps have Government taken in the United Provinces to combat the scarcity of foodstuffs and other necessary articles? How far have they succeeded?
- 3. Describe life in a U. P. village in all its aspects, particularly in its social, religious, and economie aspects.

Section B

- 4. What do you understand by the term 'War-time Inflation'? How has it helped or adversely affected economic activity in India?
- 5. Is India over-populated? What would you do to raise the standard of living of our people?
- 6. What are the principal industries of the United Provinces, and where are they located? :Discuss the possibilities of further industrialization.

Section C

- 7. (a) How does water kept in an earthen pot keep cool in the summer? What is the use of a glass chimney for a kerosene lamp?
- (b) What is the principle underlying (i) the atomic bomb, (ii) rotation of crops, and (iii) munuring of fields?
- Describe the physical features and climate of different parts of India, and indicate (a) the crops grown in different regions, and (b) the places suitable for the growth of forests.

9. Write short notes on: (a) fossils, (b) survival of the fittest, (c) radio-activity, (d) Mendelism, (e) earthquakes, and (f) vitamins.

Section D

- 10. How has the social structure of India affected her progress in modern times? How would you reform that structure?
- 11. What are the post-war problems of our country, and how can we solve them?
- 12. Discuss the relative importance of the parts played by Russia and the United States in the wat that has just ended.

(Munsifship Examination, 1945)

- 1. (a) What are the main provisions of the agreement arrived at between the United Nations at San Francisco in 1945?
- (b) In what respects, if any and for what reasons do you consider that there is a better prospect of attaining world security under the San Francisco agreement than there was under the old League of Nations?
- 2. (a) What do we mean by 'inflation of the currency'? Explain, as briefly as you can, why it comes about, what are its effect, and what means there are of stopping it.
- (b) Generally speaking, is inflation, in your opinion, more difficult to check in India than in Europe? If so, why?
- 3. Imagine, please, that you are employed by the owner of a business as a Manager of one of the branches of that business at a salary of Rs. 500 a month. Write a draft letter in English to your employer in not more than thirty lines, asking for a rise in salary and explaining why you think you should be given it.

NOTE:—You may invent any circumstances you like and use your imagination within reason. The object of this question is to see if you can express yourself clearly and convincingly.

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4. India, in common with other countries, will, after the war, turn her mind to social and industrial reconstruction and development. Indeed, she is already doing so. If you were the postwar member of the Central Government charged with the responsibility of preparing a comprehensive plan of social and industrial reconstruction and development for India, to what four particular matters and subjects would you give special attention and priority? Explain why.

NOTE:—In answering this question avoid any political or constitutional discussion.

- 5. The Axis Powers during this war have made a number of mijor miscalculations and mistakes. What do you consider the four greatest of these, judged from their point of view and in the light of what has happened? Give your reasons.
- 6. It is a criticism of the present system of the administration of the civil law in India that it allows so many opportunities for appeal, revison and review that finality in civil litigation is often postponed almost indefinitely. Is this a just criticism? Give reasons for your answer, and point out what in your opinion would be the advantages and disadvantages of curtailing these opportunities by legislation.
- 7. Summarize briefly the defects and dangers pointed out, and the recommendations made, by the Woodnead Commission in the Second (not the Bengal Famine) Part of its Report on the food economy of India.
- 8. Explain briefly the meaning and general effect of any five of the following:—
- (a) 'Crossing' a cheque, (b) A 'bearer bond'; (c) 'negotiable instrument'; (d) Writing a letter pending, or in view of, litigation 'withou prejudice'; (e) Receiving evidence ''de bene esse'; (f) A fraudulent preference'; (g) A 'floating charge'; (h) Being examined by a 'psychiatrist'.
- 9. (a) What was the numerical representation (as approximately as you can give it) of the various political parties in the English House of Commons (i) immediately before, and (b) immediately after, the General Election of July 1945?

- (b) Name as many as you can of the present members of the British Cabinet with the respective offices filled by them.
- 10. (a) Explain—it doesn't matter if you do so unscientifically—the general theory of the destructive power of the 'atom-bomb'.

(b) Do you think it a good, or a bad, thing that it has been invented? Explain why.

(Naib Tahsildars' Examination, 1945)

1. Who are the following-

(a) Clement Attlee (b) Lord Pethick-Lawrence (c) Sir Claude Auchinleck (d) Mr. W. S. P. Wall (e) Sri Sampurnanand.

Name the following:-

- (a) The Viceroy of India (b) President of the U. S. A.
 (c) Governor of Bengal (d) President, Indian National Congress (e) British Foreign Secretary.
 - 2. Write two lines on each of the following:-
- (a) Cloth Control (b) Lease and Lend (c) Potsdam Conference (d) Wavell Plan (e) Freedom of the Press.
- 3. (a) When did the last European War start and when did it end? (b) When did the Japanese War start and when did it end? (c) Name five generals of the Allies whom you consider most important. Write a line on each.
- 4. (a) Which towns in the U. P. are connected with the Indian Mutiny of 1857? (b) What architectural monuments have been built in the U. P. by the Moghuls? (c) Write two lines on Sarnath.
- 5. Name two towns in the U. P. connected with—(a) The Brass Industry, (b) Woodwork.

Name two important places of Hindu and Muslim pilgrimage each in Asia.

Draw the Grand Trunk Road from Delhi to Benares, naming six important cities on the way.

6. What is an Atom bomb? On what towns was it dropped, and by whom?

7. (a) Explain the working of a thermos flask? (b) To what uses can electricity be put in a modern home? (c) Why does and iron ship float? (d) Of what use are leaves to a plant? (e) State briefly the life history of a butterfly?

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- 8. Who wrote the following?—(a) The Tempest (b) The Lay of the Last Minstrel (c) The Geeta (d) The Pickwick Papers (e) The Gulistan (f) The Mahabharat.
- 9. Expand the following abbreviations:—(a) G.C.I.E. (b) Q.E.D. (c) Ph.D. (d) S.E.A.C.
- Name the three biggest cities of the world in order, and state their populations approximately:—
- 11. (a) What is the freezing point of water in Fahrenheit? (b) What is the normal temperature of the human body? (c) What are the constituents of air? (d) Why do we get drops of water on the outside of a tumbler containing ice? (e) How does a ceiling fan go? Clockwise or anti-clockwise?
- 12. What does the work of a Naib Tahsildar consist of? What is meant by the separation of Executive and Judiciary? What should be the main directions of post-war development in India? Your answer should not run to more than five lines.

1946

(U. P. Civil Service Examination, 1946)

 Give a short account of the proposals of the Cabinet Delegation regarding the future government of India.

Or

Discuss the Indian Food Problem.

- Write a short note on the causes and cure of Indian Labour disputes, with special reference to Railway workers.
- 3. Discuss the practicability of introducing a scheme of compulsory primary education in the United Provinces.
- 4. What, in your opinion, are the merits and short-comings of A!I-India Radio?

- Discuss the problem of corruption in the Public Services of India, suggesting measures for its eradication.
 - 6. Write short notes on any three of the following:-
 - (a) The 'pegging' Act.
 - (b) The Indian Tariff Board.
 - (c) The American Loan to Britain.
 - (d) The UNO Security Council.
 - (e) Azerbaijan.
 - [f] The future of Libya.
 - [g] The International Bank.
 - 7. Write brief notes on *exch* of the following: Cyclotron; Rader; Psychiatry; Penicillin.
- 8. Give a short account of one of the following authors and describe one of his works:
- [a] D. H. Lawrence; [b] Aldous Huxley; [c] Sir S. Radha-krishnan; [d] Maxim Gorky; [e] Hauptmann.
 - 9. Write brief notes on five of the following:-
- [a] Pasteur; [b] Leibnitz; [c] Hegel; [d] Bergson; [e] Dostoieffsky; (f) Veronoff; (g) Povlov; [h] Planck; [i] Jenner; [j] Hobbes.
 - 10. In which games the following terms used?

Hands; Touch-line; Bogey; Finesse; Late Cut; Cox; Pitcher; Sticks; Dormy; Knight; Deuce Ace; Foil; Knock-out; Bulls'-eye; Hoops.

APPENDIX II

EVERY DAY SCIENCE QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS

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Q. 1. Why does a ball bounce?

Ans. Because it is elastic. When the ball is pressed out of its shape it tends to return to its original shape.

Q. 2. How does electricity travel?

Ans. It travels in wires of metal—telegraph, telephone, electric light and electric bell wires—by conduction, in solutions by a kind of convection, and through space by waves in the ether i. e. by radiation.

Q. 3. What is (1) the normal temperature of the human body; (2) normal pulse beat? (Indian Railway Service of Engineers, 1934)

Ans. (1) 98.4° (2) 78 beats per minute.

Q. 4. What are the elements of air?

Ans. Nitrogen, Oxygen, Carbon, Argon and Helium.

Q. 5. Why are mornings and evenings less warm than noons?

Ans. During the morning and evening the rays of the sun fall slantingly, while at noon the sun is nearly overhead and the rays fall vertically. The vertical rays are hotter than the slanting rays.

O. 6. Why are summers hotter than winters?

Ans. In the summer the days are longer than nights, and the surface of the earth absorbs more heat during the day than it radiates during night. Also in summer the rays of the sun fall more vertically than in the winter.

Q. 7. What materials are used in making—(i) Glass, (ii) Artificial Silk, (iii) Solder, (iv) China, (Imperial Secre-

tariat, 1931)

Ans. (i) Sand. Soda and Potash, (ii) Cellulose and acid, (iii) Lead and tin, (iv) Clay.

Q. 8. Why does the filament of an electric lamp glow when the current passes through it? (Imperial Secretariat, 1931)

Ans. The filament has a high resistance. When the current passes through it, it gets heated and becoming white hot gives out light.

Q. 9. What are the raw materials from which the following are manufactured:—'a) Aluminium, (b) Paper, (c) Felt, (d) Rum? (Imperial Secretariat, 1934).

Ans. (a) Alumina, etc. (b) Wood pulp, bamboo, grass, etc., (c) Wool, (d) Sugar-cane juice.

Q. 10. Why are the mountains colder than the plains?

Ans. The heat absorbing power of air depends on its density and the quantity of water vapour and dust particles it contains in it. The air of mountains is thinner and has less quantity of water vapour and dust motes than the air of the plains hence it can absorb less heat than the air of the plains, which is denser and has a greater quantity of water vapour and dust motes; and also the air of mountains being thin, they radiate at night very quickly the heat received during the day, so the nights become very cold.

Q. 11. Why do you hear thunder after seeing a flash of lightning? (I. M. M. T. S. Dufferin, 1933).

Ans. During a lightning flash passage of electricity between two clouds or between the earth and the clouds causes the air, through which it passes, to get heated. This makes it expand thereby producing sound waves which we hear after the flash has taken place.

Q. 12. Why does gunpowder, when fired, cause a great explosion?

Ans. The ingredients of gunpowder are mixed in such proportion that the slighest spark immediately ignites the whole lot thereby causing the explosion.

Q. 13. How does the freewheel on a bicycle work? (Indian Military Academy, 1935)

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Ans. The free-wheel consists of toothed wheel moving inside another which has teeth on the outside and a spring catch inside. The inner wheel is connected to the rear wheel and the driving chain goes over the outer wheel. When the bicycle is driven forward the spring catch falls into place and drags the inner toothed wheel round. But when the pedals are not working, the spring catch simply passes over the teeth of the inner wheel and this causes a free action.

Q. 14. How is an aeroplane supported in the air?

Ans. The wings of the machine consist of metal sheets baving the front edge slightly higher than the rear edge. When the machine is moving, air strikes the under surface of these wings and exerts a pressure on them. Also, as the machine is moving a partial vacum is created in the air above the wings. This causes a pull upward, and helps to maintain the machine in the air.

Q. 15. How does a switch operate an electric bulb?

Ans. The switch consists of a gap in the electric circuit with a metal piece which is moveable and which can be made to bridge the gap or leave it as it was. When the switch is turned on, the metal piece bridges the gap and the circuit is completed. This causes the electric bulb to light up.

Q. 16. How can communication be established between a railway coach and the engine driver and the guard?

Ans. A chain runs the whole length of the train, passing through each compartment. It ends in an iron rod at the back of the guard's van. When the chain is pulled, discs which are fixed to both ends of the rod fall to a downward position. This puts the guard on a position to know that the alarm has been given.

The centre of this rod opens a valve in a little pipe communicating with the main pipe of the vaccum brake, and so the brake is automatically applied. This makes the driver stop the train.

- O. 17. What instrument or tool does-
- (a) a railway ticket collector use to show that he has checked a ticket?
- (b) a railway booking clerk use to show that he has dated it?
- (c) a postman use to show that he has dated and defaced a postage stamp?
 - (d) a shepherd use to cut the wool of a sheep's back?
 - (e) a gardener use to trim a hedge?
- (f) a motorist use to lift a wheel of his car above the ground? (Imperial Secretariat, 1936)
- Ans. [a] Checking nippers, [b] Dating machine, [c] Dating stamp, [d] Shears, [e] Garden shears, [f] Jack.
 - Q. 18. Why does-
 - [a] a fountain throw its water up?
 - [b] an electric fan go round?
 - [c] a railway carriage not leave the rails?
 - [d] mercury rise in a barometer?
- [e] the oil cise up the wick to the flame of an oil lamp? (Imperial Secretariat, 1936)

Ans. [a] On account of the upward pressure of water through the spout.

- [b] On account of the couple acting on the armature.
- [c] Because the rails are in gauge.
- [d] Because mercury expands by heat.
- [e] Because of capillary attraction.
- Q. 19. Why are shadows longer at the end of the day?

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Ans. The length of a shadow depends on the height of the sun, above the horizon. When the sun is low our shadowsare longer, and when the sun is right over our heads our shadows would be about our feet.

Q. 20. Why does a piece of ice make drink colder?

Ans. The ice melts by absorbing heat from the drink but as the heat is used up as energy it is absorbed from the liquid itself and the liquid grows colder.

Q. 21. With reference to a motor car, what is the function of each of the following part—(1) gear box, (2) battery, (3) radiator? (Indian Railway Service of Engineers, 1931)

Ans. (1) It is used for coupling the engine to the shaft by stages. (2) It supplies electricity for sparking the gases in the cylinder (3) It cools the engine and prevents its becoming too hot.

Q. 22. How is wind caused?

Ans. The air in motion is wind. The motion is caused by the heating of the earth's surface by the rays of the sun-Heated land heats the layer of air in contact with it, and heated air expands, becomes lighter and rises up. The cooler air from the surrounding areas flows in to take its place. This flowing in of air is called wind.

Q. 23 Why are cloudy nights usually warmer than clear ones

Ans. Clouds absorb and store up the heat radiated by the earth and thus act as a kind of screen to retard free radiation from the earth.

Q. 24. How is dew formed? (Imperial Secretariat, 1936).

Ans. At night the earth radiates heat and becomes cool. The air next to the cool surface of the earth is cooled by contact with it and is reduced to a temperature at which it can no longer contain so much vapour dissolved in it. The excess vapour becomes condensed as dew.

Q.25. What would you examine first if all the electric lights in your house suddenly went out? (Indian Police Service, 1934)

Ans. The main fuse is to be exmined first if the lights suddenly fail.

Q. 25. Where are days and nights equal throughout the year and why?

Ans. At the equator days and nights are always of equal duration, because the equator is always equally divided by the line of light and darkness.

O. 27. What bird never builds its own nest?

Ans. The cuckoo.

 $Q.\,28.$ What is the weight of an acre of grass newly mown?

Ans. Two tons.

Q. 29. Why can a thermos flask keep things either hot or cold?

Ans. A thermos flask is merely a vessel placed in an outer covering with a vacum between the two. The absence of air in the vacum makes the radiation of heat through the space almost impossible. Thus when hot things are put in the flask the heat cannot get out, and when cold things are put in it the heat of the atmosphere cannot get in.

Q. 30. How long does it take for the light of the sun to reach the earth?

Ans. Eight minutes.

Q. 31. What bird lays the most eggs at a time?

Ans. The Partridge, which frequently lays fifteen eggs at a time.

Q. 32- Which mammal lays eggs?

Ans. The duck billed platypus.

Q. 33. Which bird stands up while hatching its eggs? Ans. The penguin.

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Q. 34. What animal provides the catgut used for stringing tennis rackets?

Ans. The sheep.

Q. 35. Does the moon shine by its own light?

Ans. No the light it gives out is reflected light from the sun. What we see of the moon is the part of that is facing the sun.

Q. 36. Of what do we make lead pencils?

Ans. There is no lead in their composition and the name is, consequently, misleading. They are made of plumbago or graphite.

Q. 37. What colours go to make a rainhow?

Ans. Red on the outer edge, followed by orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and lastly violet.

Q. 38. What animal can shake off its tail? Ans. A lizard.

Q. 39. What is the name of the bird which lays the smallest egg?

Ans. The golden-crested wren.

Q. 40. Why do water-pipes burst in very cold weather.

Ans. In very cold weather, the water in the water-pipes gets frozen, and as the volume of water becomes greater when it freezes, the pipes get burst.

Q. 41. Why does water cool more quickly in an earthen pot than in a glass vessel?

Ans. Unlike a glass vessel, an earthen pot is full of pores from which water can continuously evaporate, thereby cooling the water.

Q. 42. Why is one's breath 'visible' in cold but not in hot weather?

Ans. In cold weather the water vapour contained in the exhaled breath condenses and makes the breath visible. Q. 43. Trace the course taken by (1) Petrol from the tank through the carburettor into the cylinder; (2) Blood from the veins through the heart into an artery; (3) Water, from the sea through the atmosphere into a mountain forest; (8) Current from the battery through the switch into an alarm bell; (5) Light from an observed object through a periscope into the eye. (Indian Military Academy, 1934).

Ans. (1) From the tank the petrol goes into the sediment catcher where the sediment is removed. Then it goes into the carburettor where it is mixed with the air, and the

air saturated with patrol vapour goes into the cylinder.

(2) Blood from the veins goes into the right heart and is pumped into the lungs. From there the oxygenated blood comes into the left heart, goes into the aorta and is then pumped into arteries.

(3) Water evaporates from the sea by the heat of the sun. The vapour rises, gets cooled, and forms clouds. These are blown over to the mountains and the water is precipita-

ted there as rain into the forests, etc.

(4) When the button is pressed the circuit is completed and the current passes into the electromagnet of the bell. This causes the striker to be pulled back, which breaks the circuit and releases the striker which then strikes the gong.

(5) Light from the object centre passes through the upper lens of the periscope into a right-angled prism and is reflected downwards. At the lower end it is again reflected through another right-angled prism and coming out of the eyepiece, enters the eye of the observer.

Q. 44. Why does a tennis ball bounce higher in Simla or Darjeeling than it does in Calcutta?—(I. C. S., 1933)

Ans. Simla and Darjeeling are both at a high level and are therefore farther away from the centre of the earth than Calcutta. The force of gravity pulling the tennis ball downwards is therefore less in Simla or Darjeeling than it is in Calcutta. Also the air is more rarefied and therefore offers less resistance to the ball in Simla or Darjeeling than it does in Calcutta.

Q. 45. Why does a man carrying a heavy load in the left hand bend his body over towards the right side and when the load is on his back bends his body forward?

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Ans. Because the centre of gravity of man and load is moved nearer to his other side, and the vertical line through this point must not pass beyond the place where his left foot touches the ground, hence by bending his body, he moves the centre of gravity towards the right side. For the same reason, a load on the back compels a man to lean forward.

Q. 46. Why does water or any other liquid make a gurgling noise when poured out of a bottle?

Ans. The neck of the bottle only allows small passage for the water. As some of it flows out, a vacum is caused within and air struggles to get in and fill the space.

Q. 47. Why does not a spider become entangled in its own web?

Ans. The strands of a spider's web consist of two kinds of threads, sticky ones and dry ones. The spider knows the dry ones and keeps to them.

Q. 48. What would you do to a pendulum to make the clock go fast?

Ans. Shorten it.

Q. 49. When and where did the first experiment in radio location begin?

Ans. At Daventry in 1935.

Q. 50. Which is the lightest gas of the following:—Helium, Hydrogen, Coal gas.

Ans. Hydrogen.

O. 51. (a) What is the velocity of sound in air (b) Is it greater or less than this in solids? (c) What is the velocity of light; (d) and of wireless waves? (I. R. S. E., 1939).

Ans. (a) 1125 ft. per second at 62°F, and 1090 ft. per second at 32°F. (b) More in solids. (c) 185,000 miles per second. (d) 186,000 miles per second.

Q. 52. What is meant by wave length?

Ans. It is the distance between the crests of adjacent waves or in simpler words, it is the distance from any point on one wave to the corresponding point on the next wave.

Q. 53. (a) Name the four principal components of our atmosphere. (b) Of these, which is present in the greatest volume? (Imperial Secretariat, 1938).

Ans. (a) Nitrogen, Oxygen, Carbondioxide, Water Vapours. (b) Nitrogen.

Q. 54. (a) Which is heavier—ice or water? (b) Name a metal which at normal temperature is liquid; (c) What is the chief commercial use of phosphorus? (d) Name the largest planet in the Solar System; [e] What is the chemical composition of the diamond? [Imperial Secretarlat, 1938)

Ans. (a) Water, (b) Mercury; (c) Match manufacture; (d) Jupiter; (e) Carbon.

Q. 55. If, in driving a motorcar across a stream, (i) the exhaust pipe, and (ii) the inlet pipe, becomes submerged in the water, what is likely to happen in each case? (Imperial Secretariat, 1939)

Ans. (1) The exhaust gases would gurgle out from the water, (2) Water is likely to get into the cylinders and stop the engine from working.

Q, 56. Why do the front wheels of a motor car usually lean outwards slightly? [Imperial Secretariat, 1939]

Ans. To allow for difference in angles when turning round corners.

Q. 57. (a) How should you close a breech-loading gun, and why? (b) Why does an electric bulb make a bang when

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it is broken, (c) What happens if you bore a small hole through the glass of an electric light bulb and then switch on the current? (Imperial Secretariat, 1939)

Ans. [a] By bringing the muzzle back into position relative to the butt. Unless this is done the bullet cannot be fired. [b] As an electric bulb has a partial vacum, when it is broken, the air rushes in to fill the place and thus a bang, or loud noise is produced, [c] The filament of the bulb will burn off and the bulb will be unserviceable.

Q. 58. What makes the telegraph wires hum?

. Ans. The wind blowing against the wires sets them vibrating thus producing a humming sound.

Q. 59. What are the essential parts of a radio set?

Ans. [1] an aerial, (2) a high frequency amplifier unit, [3] a detector which may be crystal or a valve, [4] a low frequency amplifier unit, [5] a loud speaker or earphones.

Q. 60. What causes smoke to curl up into the air?

Ans. The hot gases from a fire being lighter than air, rise up in a curved path due to atmospheric resistance which sets up eddy currents. This curved path is made visible when smoke is present in the gases.

Q. 61. What is the difference between Fahrenheit and Centigrade thermometers?

Ans. On the Centigrade thermometer water freezes at 0° and boils at 100°, while on the Fahrenheit thermometer water freezes at 32° and boils at 212°.

Q. 62. At what temperature centigrade does mercury freeze?

Ans. 40°c.

Q. 63. Why does a fountain pen filler draw up ink?

Ans. By pulling the piston of the filler up the air is sucked out and the ink on account of the atmospheric pressure on its surface is forced up to fill up the space.

Q. 64. Why does a railway carriage in motion not leave the rails?

- Ans. The railway wheels have ridges on the inner side which protect them from slipping off from the rails.
- Q. 65. How does a sailor find his longitude?
- Ans. By the use of a sextant, a chronometer and the almanac. The sextant gives him the inclination of different stars or the sun, the chronometer tells him the correct time and the almanac gives him the longitude and the latitude.
- Q. 66. What is a weather report?
- Ans. It is a report issued by the Meteorological Department and gives the temperature, pressure, rainfall, condition of the atmosphere, direction and speed of wind etc.
- Q 67. How are weather forecasts made?
- Ans. By studying the movements of Isobars, and Isotherms and by knowing the direction and speed of winds.

APPENDIX III

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Model Ouestions with Answers

Questions. Each of the following statements has several suggested answers, only one being correct. You are required to point out the correct one in each case:—

- 1. A stone of cheese weighs—(1) 8lb; (2) 12 lb.; (3) 14 lb.; (4) 16 lb.; (5) 18 lb.
- 2. Brandy is made from (1) grapes; (2) rye; (3) cherries; (4) apricot; (5) sugarcane.
- 3. The spider wasp is so called, because it (1) has not six, but eight legs like a spider; (2) spins a web; (3) stores its nest with spiders for its young; (4) catches flies.
- 4. Without looking, the head of a George VI penny faces (1) right; (2) left.
- 5. How many times does the letter V normally occur on a roman numerical clock face?—2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
- 6. Cows and horses set about getting up from lying down differently; which get up hind legs first? (1) cows; (2) horses.
- 7. The shallow depression in the side of a brick is called (1) a well; (2) a slip; (3) a cradle; (4) a dowel; (5) a frog; (6) a kick.
- 8. Henry V belonged to the House of (1) Tudor; (2) York; (3) Stewart; (4) Lancaster; (5) Plantagenet.
- 9. In only one of these countries could you drive on the right without breaking the law; (1) Scotland; (2) Hungary; (3) Czecholovakia; (4) Norway; (5) Sweden.
- 10. There is a stock length to which all standard brick conform very closely, which is—(1) 9"; (2) 11"; (3) 12"; (4) 14".
- 11. In most typewriters, the power which strikes the letter comes from— (1) finger of the typist; (2) a spring in the machinery; (3) the weight of the hammer; (4) the ribbon; (5) an electric motor.

- 12. The future Government of India is expected to be (1) oligarchic; (2) autocratic; (3) federal; (4) bureaucratic; (5) socialistic; (6) communistic.
- 13. The coin Yen is used in (1) Greece; (2) Belgium; (3) Japan; (4) Russia.
- 14. Paradise Lost was written by (8) Shakespeare; (2) Tagore; (3) Milton; (4) Middleton.
- 15 Pythagorus, the famous mathematician was (1) an American, (2) a Roman, (3) an Egyptian, (4) a Greek, (5) an Irishman.
- 16. Electric power is measured in (1) Watts, (2) Volts, (3) Amperes, (4) Foot pounds.
- 27. Suffrage means (1) the right to live, (2) the right to hold public office, (3) the right to suffer pain, (4) the right to vote, (5) the right to travel through a country.
- 18. When a house fuse 'burns out' it is because—(1) an electric spark destroys it, (2) an extra strong current heats it too much and it melts, (3) there are not enough lights burning, so the fuse burns instead, (4) there is some disconnection in the line.
- 19. The purpose of Civics is (1) to maintain law and order, (2) to administer famine relief, (3) to educate people for good citizenship, (4) to take care of sanitation and public works.
- 20. The reason why 'fuses' are used on house switch boards is (1) to make the electric current flow, (2) to keep the current from becoming weak, (3) to prevent excessive current from passing along the wire, (4) to keep the current steady.
- 21. The disease caused by the bite of a mad dog is (1) cancer, (2) hydrophobia, (3) diabetes.
- 22. A whale is (1) fish, (2) shark, (3) acquatic reptile, (4) mammal.
- 23. A voucher is (1) a cheque used in place of money for payment, (2) a written evidence of an expenditure, (3) a cash account kept in a book, (4) a promissory note.

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- 24. A febrifuge is (I) a medicine which reduces fever, (2) a drug which soothes, (3) an agent which counteracts putrentarion.
- 25. Mein Kampf was written by (1) Karl Marx, (2) Hitler, (3) H.G. Wells, (4) Charles Darwin.
- 26. O'Duffv's name is associated with (1) Nihilism, (2) Utilitarianism, (3) Epicureanism, (4) Blue shirt Movement.
- 27. Bismark was known as [1] The Swan of Avon, [2] The man of Blood and Iron, [3] The Mountain Rat, [4] The Tiger.
- 28. The weight of an ordinary brick is [1] 7lb., [2] 9lb. [3] 10 lb. [4] 13 lb.
- 29. A figure in which a word is used in such a way that it is capable of bearing two or more meanings is [I] Pun, [2] Climax, [3] Paradox, [4] Allegory.
- 30. Inquiline is [1] an animal living on flesh of other animals, [2] an animal living on grains, [3] an animal living in another's abode, [4] one who steals the writings of another.
 - 31. Christmas tree came to England in the reign of-
- [1] William 1, [2] Julius Caesar, [3] Queen Elizabeth. [4] Queen Victoria, [5] Oliver Cromwell.
- 32. A taximeter on a cab is worked by a:—[1] handle from the driving seat, [2] wire from the fly wheel, [3] shaft from the road wheels, [4] pressure gauge on the dashboard.
 - 33. The creature said to lick its cub is-
 - [1] Lion, [2] Monkey. [3] Wolf, [4] Bear, [5] Dog.
 - 34. The "Queen Marry's" home port is-
- [1] Liverpool, [2] Glasgow, [3] Plymouth, [4] Avon mouth. [5] Southampton.
 - 35. The 'Iron Gates' are in the-
- [1] Tower of London, [2] Andes, [3] Rocky Mountains, [4] Balkan States.

36. A well-known writer has such a big head that he has trouble in getting ha's to fit. He is (a) John Masefield, (b) H. G. Wells, (c) Galsworthy.

37. The apostle of Free Trade was—(a) Charles I; (b) Queen Elizabeth; (c) Richard Colden; (d) King George II.

38. The arteries are vessels which

[1] Carry blood from the heart. [2] Carry blood to the heart. [3] Carry pure blood. [4] Carry pure blood from the lungs to the heart.

39. A device for preventing an overload of electricity

from causing fires is

A switch. [2] A fuse. [3] A battery.
 A high resistance wire. [5] An electromagnet.

40. The following shine by their own light:-

[1] The comets. [2] The earth, [3] The satellites. [4] The moon. [5] Nebulae.

41. Bees help plant life by

[1] Taking honey. [2] Scaring away polleneating insects. [3] Carrying cells from stamens to pistlis. [4] Eating dagerous insects. [5] Carrying useful bacteria from plant to plant.

42. A bat is

[1] A reptile. [2] A bird. [3] A mammal. [4] An amphibian. [5] Invertebrate.

43. Metabolism is

[1] All of life's activities. [2] The name of an enzyme. [3] The name of a green plant. [4] A kind of parasite. [5] Digestion.

44. When the volume of a gas remains constant as

temperature rises

[1] The pressure increases. [2] The pressure decreases. [3] The pressure remains constant. [4] The density decreases. [5] The density increases.

 The walls of the glass bottle in a thermos flask are silvered.

[1] To please the purchaser. [2] To prevent convection. [3] To prevent radiation. [4] Because glass is a poor conductor of heat. [5] Because glass is a good conductor of heat.

46. When we change a liquid into a gas and back into

a liquid again we call the process

[1] Evaporation. [2] Condensation. [3] Crystallisation. [4] Filtration. [5] Distillation.

47. Hannibal lived before

[1] Moses. [2] Achilles. [3] Julius Caesar. [4] Alexander the Great. (5) Homer.

48. The Roman Empire in the days of Augustus in theory was

 A republic. [2] A dictatorship. [3] A totalitarian state [4] A commonwealth of nations.
 Λ military despotism.

[3] A mintary despotism.

 The Roman Empire in the days of Augustus in practice was

 A republic.
 A dictatorship.
 A totalitarian state.
 A commonwealth of nations
 A military despotism.—

50. The industrial revolution in England happened

in-

(1) The XIV Century. (2) The XVI Century. (3) The XVII Century. [4] The XVIII Century. (5) The XIX Century.

The following proved that they thought scientifically
of flying before the invention of the zeroplane:—

 Archimedes. [2] Zeppelin. (3) Michzelangelo.
 Leonardo de Vinci. [5] Nansen.

52. Scientists of the XIX Century benefitted humanity

by the discovery of

[1] The art of printing. [2] The greatest good of the greatest number, [3] Vote by ballot. [4] Discovering the germ theory of disease.

- Germany's pre-war industrial progress was due to her
 - [1] Free trade policy. [2] Colonial possession.
 - [3] Victories over Denmark, Austria and France.
 - [4] Acquisition of coal and iron deposits.
- 54. Genetics is the study of-
- 1. Population. [2] Eugenics. [3] Accounts or the creation of the world. [4] Heredity and the art of breeding.
- 55. The substance we put into milk to turn it into curd is best described as—
- [1] An enzyme. [2] Yeast. [3] Protozoa. [4] A species of bacteria.
- 56. One of the functions of the liver is to make glycogen or animal starch. This process is best described as an example of—

[1] Katabolism [2] Metabolism. (3) Excretion, [4]

Anabolism?

- 57. Buddhism was a state religion in India.
- [1] In the seventh century after Christ. [2] In the reign of Chandragupta. [3] In the reign of Asoka. [4] In prehistoric times.
- 58. The revival of art and letters under classical influence in Europe in the 14th—16th centuries is known as
- [1] The Renaissance [2] The Reformation [3] The Return to Nature [4] The Romantic Movement.
- 59. Japan agrees to buy a certain quantity of Indian cotton; India promises to buy, in return, a fixed quantity of manufactured cloth from Japan. This transaction is an example of—
- [1] Free Trade. [2] Imperial Preference. [3] The Quota System. [4] Protection.
 - 60. A Suffragette is a woman who-
- [1] Suffers from mental disease, [2] Wants jobs for women. [3] Claims equality with man. [4] Wants the vote for women.

- 61. The most significant outcome of the war of 1914—1918 was—
- [1] The emancipation of women. [2] The Treaty of Versailles. [3] The development of flying. [4] The growth of nationalism.
 - 62. Hail to thee, blithe spirit!

Bird thou never wert

The figure of speech in the italicized words is-

- [1] A metaphor. [2] A simile. [3] Personification. [4] Metonymy.
 - 63. The Suez Canal belongs to-
- (1) Britain, (2) France, (3) Egypt, (4) a private company, (5) the League of Nations.
 - 64. The rival combatants in the Seven Years' war were-
 - (1) Britain and France against Austria, Russia and Prussia, (2) Britain and Prussia against France, Austria and Russia. (3) Britain against America and France, (4) Britain, Austria and Holland against France and Germany, (5) Britain against Helland.
 - 65. The rival combatants in the Hundred Years' war were
 - (1) Britain against France, (2) Sweden and the Protestant Princes of Germany against Austria and the Catholic German Princes, (3) France against England, (4) France against Italy and Austria, (5) Germany and Austria against France, Britain and Italy.
 - 66. The Dark Ages were so called because of the prevalence of—
 - intellectual darkness.
 slavery.
 debased morals.
 solar eclipses.
 short hours of daylight.
 - 67. The largest single ingredient of glass is-
 - (1) sand. (2) potash. (3) lime. (4) soap. (5) celluloid.

- 68. The Fahrenheit temperature at which water boils is higher than the normal temperature of the human body by approximately—
- (1) 2 degrees. (2) 14 degrees. (3) 52 degrees. (4) 102 degrees. (5) 114 degrees. (6) 212 degrees.

ANSWERS

(1) 16 lb. (2) Grapes, (3) Stores its nest with spiders for its young, (4) Left, (5) 5, (6) Cows, (7) A frog, (8) Lancaster. (9) Norway, (10) 9", (11) The finger of the typist, (12) Federal (13) Japan, (14) Milton, (15) A Greek (16) Watts, (17) The right to vote, (18) An extra strong current heats it much and it melts, (19) To educate people for good citizenship (20) To prevent excessive current from passing along the wife, (21) Hydrophobia, (22) Mammal, (23) written evidence of an expenditure, [24] A medicine which reduces fever, [25] Hitler, (26) Epicureanism, (27) The Man of Blood and Iron. (28) 7lb. (29) Pun, (30) An animal living in another's abode. (31) Queen Victoria, (32) Shaft from the road wheels, (33) Bear, (34) Southampton, (35) Balkan States, (36) H.G. Wells. (37) Richard Cobden (38) Carry blood from the heart (39) A battery. (40) Nebulae. (41) Carrying cells from stamens to pistils. (42) A mammal. (43) Digestion. (44) The pressure increasses. (45) To prevent radiation. (4) Distillation. (47) Julius caesar. (48) A republic. (49) A dictatorship. (50) XIX century. (51) Leonardo de Vinci. (52) Discovering the germ theory of diseases. (53) Acquisition of coal and iron deposits. (54) Heredity and the art of breeding. (55) A species of bacteria. (56) Anabolism. (57) In the reign of Asoka. (58) The Renaissance. (59) The quota system. (60) Wants the vote for women. (61) The Treaty of Versailles. (62) Personification. (63) A private company. (64) Britain against America and France. (65) Britain against France. (66) Intellectual darkness. (67) Sand. (68) 114 degrees.

APPENDIX IV

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List of Examinations Conducted by Public Service Commissions.

The Federal Public Service Commission conduct examinations for the following Services:

- 1. Indian Civil Service.
- 2. Indian Audit and Accounts Service.
- 3. Military Accounts Department.
- 4. Indian Railway Accounts Service.
- 5. Imperial Customs Service.
- 6. Indian Police Service.
- 7. Indian Forest Service.
- 8. Central Engineering Service (Class I).
- 9. Indian Railway Service of Engineers.
- Superior Telegraph Engineering and Wireless Branches of the Post and Telegraph Departments.
- Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.
- 12. Royal Air Force College, Cranwell.
- 13. Royal Indian Navy.
- 14. Postal Superintendents (Class II) Service.
- 15. Survey of India (Class II).
- 16. Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun.
- Ministerial Service in the Government of India Secrétariat and Attached Offices;
- (i) First and Second Divisions; and
- (ii) Typists and Routine Grade.

Besides these examinations there are several other competitive examinations which are conducted and managed by the authorities in their respective provinces.

The United Provinces Public Service Commission conduct examinations for the following Services:

- U. P. Civil Service.
- 2. U. P. Police Service.
- 3. U P. Subordinate Excise Service.
- 4. Superior & Subordinate Services of U. P. Secretariat.
- 5. Stenographers of U. P. Secretariat.
- U. P. Subordinate Forest Service.
 Sub-Registrars in the United Provi
- Sub-Registrars in the United Provinces.
 Naib Tahsildars in the United Provinces.
- 9. Provincial Accounts Service:
- 10. U. P. Judicial Service.